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ABSTRACT

The 12th in a series of annual publications, this document provides an abstract of statistical information covering American education from kindergarten through graduate school. Subjects on which statistics are provided include the number of schools and colleges; and information on enrollments, teachers, graduates, educational attainment, finances, federal funds for education, libraries, international education, and research and development. The digest is divided according to (1) all levels of education, (2) elementary and secondary education, (3) higher education, (4) federal programs for education and related activities, and (5) selected statistics related to education in the United States. Innovations include trend data on high school enrollments in foreign languages; expanded coverage of the field of adult education; statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the number of librarians; salaries of instructional staff in colleges and universities by type of institution, academic rank, and sex; and summary data from the National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972. (Author)

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Digest of Educational Statistics

1973 Edition

by
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and
C. George Lind
National Center for
Educational Statistics
Office of Education

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
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FOREWORD

The 1973 edition of the *Digest of Educational Statistics* is the 12th in a series of annual publications initiated by the Office of Education in 1962. Its primary purpose is to provide an abstract of statistical information covering the broad field of American education from kindergarten through the graduate school. In order to perform this function, it utilizes materials from numerous sources, including the statistical surveys and estimates of the Office of Education and other appropriate sources, both governmental and nongovernmental. The publication contains information on a variety of subjects within the field of educational statistics, including the number of schools and colleges, enrollments, teachers, graduates, educational attainment, finances, Federal funds for education, libraries, international education, and research and development.

The *Digest* is divided into five chapters: All Levels of Education, Elementary and Secondary Education, Higher Education, Federal Programs for Education and Related Activities, and Selected Statistics Related to Education in the United States. To qualify for inclusion in this publication, material must be nationwide in scope and of current interest and value. Series of data extending as far back as 1870 have been employed in many instances in order to give some historical perspective. The introduction supplements the tabular materials in chapters I through V by providing a brief description of current trends in American education.

While this edition of the *Digest* is largely an updating of the statistics from previous years, it contains a number of tables which have not appeared in the past. Included in the new material are trend data on high school enrollments in foreign languages; expanded coverage of the field of adult education; statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the number of librarians; salaries of instructional staff in colleges and universities, by type of institution, academic rank, and sex; and summary data from the National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972.

The 1973 *Digest* is the first edition of this report in which Kenneth A. Simon was not actively involved. Dr. Simon supervised the work on the 1962 *Digest* and played a prominent role in the preparation of all subsequent editions through 1972. This year he was on a leave of absence for an overseas assignment. Even so, his influence is felt throughout the publication, and the authors acknowledge his contribution with gratitude.

In the past the *Digest of Educational Statistics* has proved useful to persons interested in the nature and scope of education in the United States and in particular to those individuals concerned with the formulation and conduct of educational policy. We trust that the readers of the 12th edition will find it even more valuable than its predecessors.

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INTRODUCTION

A Statistical Look at American Education: Fall 1973

Education is today the major occupation of 62.2 million people in the United States. That figure, along with the fact that more than $96 billion will be spent by educational institutions this year, lends credence to the contention that education is now the Nation's largest enterprise. Included in the 62.2 million total are 59 million students enrolled in our schools and colleges, nearly 3 million teachers, and about 300,000 superintendents, principals, supervisors, and other instructional staff members. This means that in a nation with 210 million people about 3 out of every 10 persons are directly involved in the educational process.

Total enrollment in regular educational programs from kindergarten through the graduate school increased for 27 consecutive years before reaching an alltime high of 59.7 million in the fall of 1971. The small decreases which occurred in elementary school enrollment in fall 1972 and fall 1973 reflect the fact that there are now fewer children 5 to 13 years of age than in the recent past. Enrollment is continuing to rise at the high school and college levels.

The following percentages of the school-age population are estimated to be enrolled in school in the fall of 1973: Of the 5-year-olds (the usual kindergarten age), 84 percent; 6- to 13-year-olds (grades 1 to 8), 99 percent; 14- to 17-year-olds (grades 9 to 12), 94 percent; and 18- to 24-year-olds (college age), 26 percent. These percentages are derived from data obtained in the annual fall surveys of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and reported in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20.

Enrollment in degree-credit programs in colleges and universities is estimated at 8.4 million this fall. This represents an increase of about 1.3 percent over the 8.3 million enrolled 1 year earlier. The figures for both years exclude undergraduate college and university students in programs not creditable toward a bachelor's degree as well as people attending other postsecondary educational institutions.

Enrollment in public and nonpublic schools at the secondary level (grades 9 to 12) is expected to total about 15.5 million students this fall. This is a rise of 200,000, or about 1.2 percent, over the 15.3 million enrolled a year ago. Enrollment in nonpublic schools held steady at about 1.3 million, while the number of public school students rose from 14.0 million last fall to an estimated 14.2 million in 1973.

Enrollment at the elementary school level (kindergarten through the eighth grade) apparently declined by about 1.8 percent – from 35.7 million pupils last year to a current estimated level of 35.1 million. Nonpublic school enrollment is estimated at 3.6 million this fall compared with 3.7 million a year ago, while public school enrollment is about 31.5 million compared with 32.0 million last fall.

School enrollment in future years will be significantly influenced by trends in the birth rate. Data from the National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service, show that the number of live births in this country attained an alltime high of 4.3 million in 1961. They then declined each year until they reached 3.5 million in 1968. Small increases occurred in 1969 and 1970, but in subsequent years there have been substantial decreases. On the basis of data for the first 9 months of this year, it appears that fewer than 3.2 million children will be born in the United States in 1973. This will be the smallest number of births in any year since 1945, a development with major implications for educational planning for the 1980's.

More immediately, the latest projections of the Office of Education's National Center for Educational Statistics indicate that there will be small annual reductions in elementary school enrollment for the remainder of this decade – reflecting the decrease in the population aged 5 to 13 in the years just ahead. Starting in 1976 and continuing for several years thereafter, we can expect a tapering off in enrollment at the high school level. A decrease in the college-age population will become evident in the early 1980's, though whether college enrollment will also decline will be determined by emerging trends in college attendance rates. At the present time the percentage of young people attending college is down slightly from the high levels attained in the late 1960's.

Currently, about 2,340,000 persons are employed as classroom teachers in public and nonpublic elementary and secondary schools. This represents practically no change from the number of persons teaching a year ago. A small increase in secondary school teachers this year will approximately offset a slight decline in employment at the elementary school level. More than 2.1 million persons are teaching in public schools this fall, and an estimated 210,000 are in nonpublic schools. Approximately 1,260,000 are teaching in elementary schools and 1,080,000 in secondary schools.

Overall, the number of public school teachers is growing at a somewhat faster rate than the number of pupils. The result is a continuing improvement in the pupil-teacher ratio. This fall there are about 21.6 pupils per teacher as compared with 25.5 pupils for each teacher 10 years ago. Moreover, a recent study by the National Education Association indicates that public school teachers today are better prepared academically than were their predecessors. Only 3 percent of the teachers in 1971 did not have a bachelor's degree, as compared with 15 percent in 1961. In 1971 more than 27 percent of the teachers held a master's degree, compared with 23 percent 10 years earlier.

The average annual salary of instructional staff members in public elementary and secondary schools rose 5 percent last year over the preceding year, and a similar increase is anticipated in 1973–74. Salaries averaged about $10,600 in 1972–73 and are expected to approach $11,150 in 1973–74. The average salary of classroom teachers is somewhat smaller: the estimates for 1972–73 and 1973–74 are $10,100 and $10,600, respectively.

The number of instructional staff members in colleges and universities has risen by about 10,000 in the past year, bringing the current total to about 610,000. Faculties have expanded at a rapid rate during the past decade in an attempt to keep pace with the growing numbers of young people who are seeking a college education. Even so, the trend in recent years has been toward larger classes and greater utilization of graduate assistants in the classroom.

Preliminary data indicate that the average full-time faculty member in institutions of higher education earned about $13,800 in the academic year 1972–73. Salaries in colleges and universities have been rising about 5 percent annually in recent years. A similar increase this year will bring the average salary to about $14,500 for the academic year 1973–74.

More than 3 million persons graduated from high school in 1973. The class of 1974 is expected to exceed 3.1 million, which will make it the largest graduating class in history. The size of these graduating classes reflects the high birth rate in the 1950's and also the increasing tendency of young Americans to remain in school at least until high school graduation. About 75 percent of the young people today finish high school, and about 43 percent of them (or some 58 percent of the high school graduates) can be expected to enter a degree-credit program in a college or university. If present trends continue, about 23 percent of the persons in their late teens today can be expected to earn a bachelor's degree, 7 percent a master's degree, and more than 1 percent a doctorate.

In a recent survey of the educational attainment of the population, conducted in March 1972, the Bureau of the Census found that the median number of school years completed by young people 20 and 21 years of age was 12.8 years. Persons 45 to 54 had completed a median of 12.3 years; persons 75 and over, 8.6 years.

During the school year 1972–73, the number of earned degrees conferred by colleges and universities is estimated as follows: Bachelor's, 941,000; first-professional, 50,000; master's, 251,000; and doctor's, 34,000. In 1973–74 the comparable figures are expected to be 958,000, 53,000, 263,000, and 39,000, respectively. In each case the estimates for 1973–74 represent alltime highs. In the past decade the number of bachelor's degrees conferred annually has more than doubled; the number of first-professional degrees has increased by 85 percent; and the number of master's and doctor's degrees has nearly tripled.

Expenditures for public and private education from kindergarten through the graduate school are estimated at $89.5 billion for the 1972–73 school year, and preliminary estimates place the 1973–74 figure at $96.3 billion. Elementary and secondary schools last year expended about $57.5 billion, and institutions of higher education spent about $32.0 billion. Public schools and colleges spent an estimated $73.3 billion, as compared with $16.2 billion for nonpublic institutions.

Viewed in another context, the total expenditures for education during 1972–73 amounted to 7.7

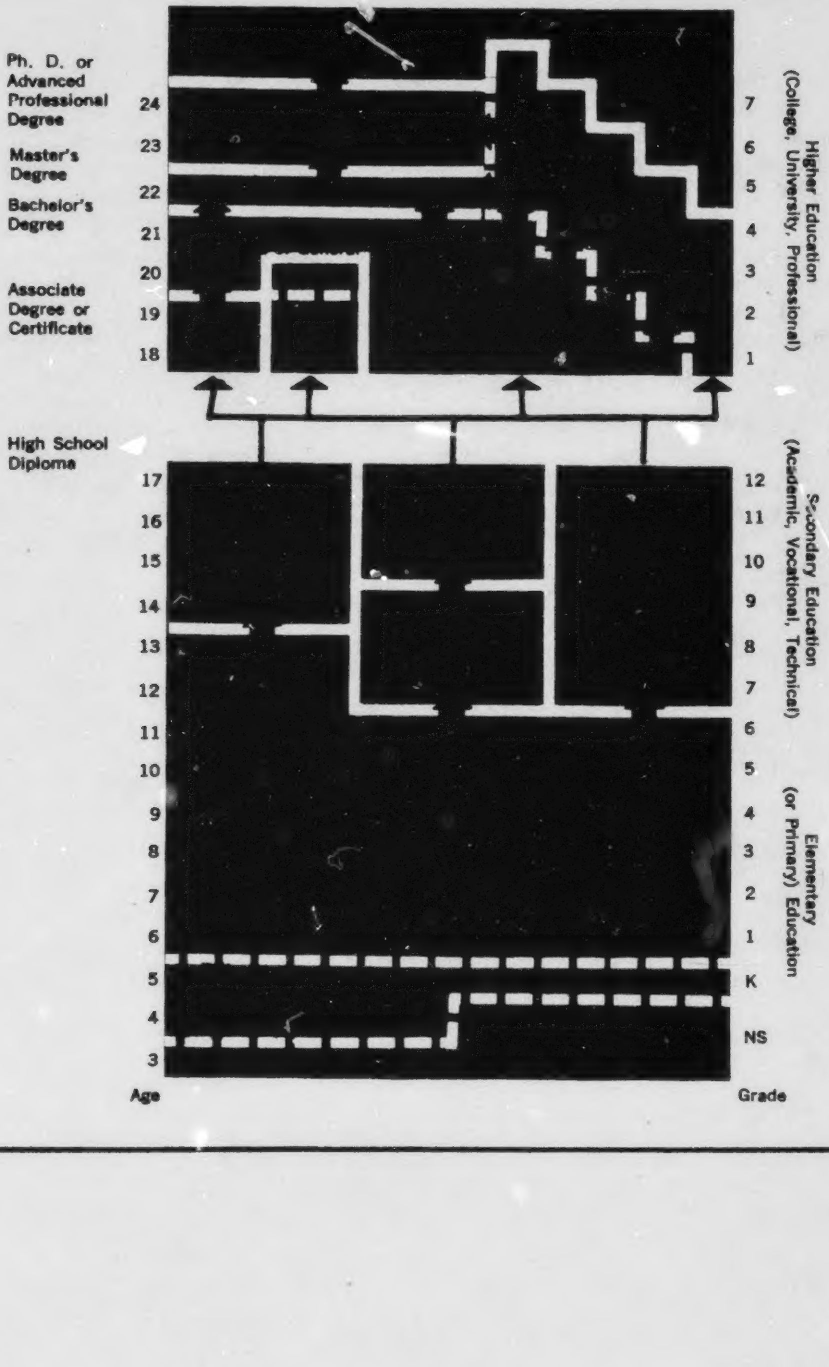
percent of the gross national product (GNP). The percentage of GNP spent for education has been in a rising trend for more than a quarter of a century. The low point in modern times was reached in 1943–44, in the midst of World War II, when educational expenditures dropped to 1.8 percent of the GNP.

The current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance in public elementary and secondary schools has more than doubled in the past decade, rising from $460 in 1963–64 to an estimated $1,100 in 1973–74. The largest item in the school budget is teachers' salaries, and expenditure increases in recent years reflect the efforts of local school systems to provide more adequate compensation for their instructional staff members. The rise in expenditures would be much smaller, of course, if allowance were made for changes in the purchasing power of the dollar.

The role of the Federal Government in providing support to education at all levels continues to grow. Whereas Federal grants amounted to $2.4 billion in 1964, in 1974 they are expected to reach $12.5 billion. Grants to higher education have quadrupled during the past decade, and aid to elementary and secondary education increased more than sixfold. The largest percentage increase, however, is in grants for vocational-technical and continuing education, which is 12 times as great in 1974 as in 1964. This support reflects the widely held view that more students should be prepared for useful employment before terminating their formal education.

Summing up, a number of recent developments in American education give rise to an optimistic view of the future. Young people today spend more years in school than their parents and grandparents did. Most of them graduate from high school, and many go on to some form of higher education. There is an increased emphasis on education for a career. There are fewer pupils per teacher in public schools than in earlier years, and the teachers tend to be better paid than their predecessors. Efforts to support education (both in terms of actual dollars and as a percentage of the gross national product) have reached new peaks. It appears that some progress is being made.

Figure 1.—The structure of education in the United States


Ph. D. or Advanced Professional Degree
Master's Degree
Bachelor's Degree
Associate Degree or Certificate
High School Diploma
Age
24
23
22
21
20
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
Grade
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
K
NS
Higher Education (College, University, Professional)
Secondary Education (Academic, Vocational, Technical)
Elementary (or Primary) Education

CHAPTER I

All Levels of Education

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a broad overview of education in the United States from kindergarten through the graduate school. It brings together materials from elementary, secondary, and higher education to present a composite picture of the American educational system. It contains tables which show the total number of persons enrolled in school, the number of teachers, the number of schools, and total receipts and expenditures for education at all levels. Statistics on educational attainment, on illiteracy and school retention rates, and on annual and lifetime income by years of school completed are also included.

Figure 1 provides a graphic presentation of the structure of education in the United States. At the right side of the chart, the three levels of education (elementary, secondary, and higher) are indicated, and the approximate age of persons at each level is given on the left. As the chart indicates, pupils ordinarily spend from 6 to 8 years in the elementary grades, and this is followed by 4 to 6 years of high school. The entire 12-year program is normally completed at the age of 17 or 18 years.

High school graduates may enter a junior college, a technical institution, a 4-year college or university, or a professional school. A junior college normally offers the first 2 years of a standard 4-year college program and a broad selection of terminal-vocational courses. Academic courses completed at a junior college are transferable for credit to 4-year colleges and universities. A technical institute offers postsecondary technical training not leading to bachelor's or higher degrees.

An associate degree requires at least 2 years of college-level work, and a bachelor's degree normally can be earned in 4 years. At least 1 year beyond the bachelor's is necessary for a master's degree, while a doctor's degree usually requires 3 or 4 years beyond the baccalaureate.

Professional schools differ widely in their requirements for admission and the length of their programs. Medical students, for example, must complete at least 3 years of premedical studies at a college or university before they can enter the 4-year program at a medical school. Engineering students, on the other hand, can enter an engineering school immediately upon completion of a secondary school program.

Many of the statistics in this chapter are derived from the annual and biennial surveys of the Office of Education. When necessary, these survey data have been supplemented by estimates prepared especially for this volume in order to make the tables as useful as possible. In addition, substantial contributions have been made by statistics received from other agencies, both governmental and nongovernmental, as indicated in the source note at the end of the appropriate tables. The data obtained from the Bureau of the Census surveys of educational attainment, governmental finances, and school enrollment by age, race, and sex are worthy of special mention for the valuable information they provide.

Table 1.—Estimated enrollment in educational institutions, by level of instruction and by type of control: United States, fall 1972 and fall 1973[1]

[In thousands]

Level of instruction and type of control	Fall 1972	Fall 1973
1	2	3
Total elementary, secondary, and higher education	59,329	58,980
Public	52,152	51,900
Nonpublic	7,177	7,080
Kindergarten—grade 12 (regular and other schools)[2]	51,064	50,610
Regular public schools	45,754	45,400
Regular nonpublic schools	5,000	4,900
Other public schools	240	240
Other nonpublic schools	70	70
Kindergarten—grade 8 (regular and other schools)[2]	35,744	35,100
Regular public schools	31,844	31,300
Regular nonpublic schools	3,700	3,600
Other public schools	170	170
Other nonpublic schools	30	30
Grades 9—12 (regular and other schools)[2]	15,319	15,510
Regular public schools	13,909	14,100
Regular nonpublic schools	1,300	1,300
Other public schools	70	70
Other nonpublic schools	40	40
Higher education (total degree-credit enrollment in universities, colleges, professional schools, teachers colleges, and junior colleges)[3]	8,265	8,370
Public	6,158	6,260
Nonpublic	2,107	2,110
Undergraduate[4]	7,322	7,410
Graduate	943	960

[1] The 1972 figures for regular nonpublic and other elementary and secondary schools, and all 1973 figures, are estimates. Surveys of nonpublic elementary and secondary schools have been conducted at less frequent intervals than those of public schools and of institutions of higher education. Consequently, the estimates for nonpublic schools are less reliable than those for other types of institutions. The estimates for 1973 are derived from the increases expected from population changes combined with the long-range trend in school enrollment rates of the population.

[2] "Regular" schools include schools which are a part of State and local school systems and also most non-profit-making nonpublic elementary and secondary schools, both church-affiliated and nonsectarian. "Other" schools include subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, residential schools for exceptional children, Federal schools for Indians, and Federal schools on military posts and other Federal installations.

[3] Excludes undergraduate students in occupational programs which are not ordinarily creditable toward a bachelor's degree. There were approximately 950,000 of these non-degree-credit students in fall 1972.

[4] Includes students working toward first-professional degrees, such as M.D., D.D.S., LL.B., and B.D. Approximately 207,000 students were in this category in fall 1972.

NOTE.—Fall enrollment is usually smaller than school-year enrollment, since the latter is a cumulative figure which includes students who enroll at any time during the year. Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1972; Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1972;* and estimates of the National Center for Educational Statistics, Office of Education.

Table 2.—Enrollment in educational institutions, by level of instruction and by type of control: United States, fall 1970

Level of instruction, by type of school	All schools	Publicly controlled schools	Privately controlled schools
1	2	3	4
All levels (elementary, secondary, higher)	59,137,843	51,638,663	7,499,180
Elementary and secondary	51,592,503	46,161,503	5,431,000
Kindergarten—grade 8	36,848,140	32,765,140	4,083,000
Grades 9—12 and postgraduate	14,744,363	13,396,363	1,348,000
Higher education	7,545,340	5,477,160	2,068,180
Kindergarten	2,770,355	2,577,355	193,000
Regular[1]	2,749,880	2,558,880	[2]191,000
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education[3]	6,000	5,000	1,000
Residential schools for exceptional children[3]	7,000	6,000	1,000
Federal schools for Indians[4]	5,375	5,375	.....
Federal schools on Federal installations[3]	2,100	2,100	.....
Grades 1—8	34,077,785	30,187,785	3,890,000
Regular[1]	33,883,446	30,018,446	[2]3,865,000
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education[3]	41,000	33,000	8,000
Residential schools for exceptional children[3]	87,000	70,000	17,000
Federal schools for Indians[4]	33,639	33,639	.....
Federal schools on Federal installations[3]	32,700	32,700	.....
Grades 9—12 and postgraduate	14,744,363	13,396,363	1,348,000
Regular[1]	14,645,762	13,331,762	[2]1,314,000
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education[3]	44,000	19,000	25,000
Residential schools for exceptional children[3]	39,000	30,000	9,000
Federal schools for Indians[4]	12,201	12,201	.....
Federal schools on Federal installations[3]	3,400	3,400	.....
Higher education: Resident degree-credit enrollment	7,545,340	5,477,160	2,068,180
Undergraduate and first-professional	6,288,883	4,637,364	1,651,519
Graduate	900,032	605,925	294,107
Unclassified	356,425	233,871	122,554

[1] Includes enrollments in local public school systems and in nonpublic schools (church-affiliated and nonsectarian). Excludes subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, residential schools for exceptional children, and Federal schools.

[2] Includes estimates for nonreporting schools.

[3] Estimated.

[4] Includes pupils enrolled at any time during school year 1970—71.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1970; Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1970—71; Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1970;* and unpublished data. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, *Statistics Concerning Indian Education*, fiscal year 1971.

Table 3.—Enrollment in educational institutions, by level of instruction and by type of school: United States, 1899–1900 to fall 1970

Level of instruction, by type of school	1899–1900	1909–10	1919–20	1929–30	1939–40	1949–50	1959–60	Fall 1969	Fall 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All levels (elementary, secondary, higher)	**17,198,841**	**19,999,148**	**24,061,778**	**29,652,377**	**29,751,203**	**31,319,271**	**45,227,620**	**58,765,766**	**59,137,843**
Elementary and secondary	16,961,249	19,643,933	23,463,898	28,551,640	28,257,000	28,660,250	42,012,076	51,629,691	51,592,503
Kindergarten—grade 8	16,261,846	18,528,535	20,963,722	23,739,840	21,127,021	22,207,241	32,412,266	37,111,390	36,848,140
Grades 9–12 and postgraduate	699,403	1,115,398	2,500,176	4,811,800	7,129,979	6,453,009	9,599,810	14,518,301	14,744,363
Higher education	237,592	355,215	597,880	1,100,737	1,494,203	2,659,021	[1]3,215,544	7,136,075	7,545,340
Kindergarten	225,394	346,189	510,949	786,463	660,909	1,175,312	2,293,492	2,821,213	2,770,355
Public[2]	131,657	[3]293,970	481,266	723,443	594,647	1,034,203	1,922,712	2,601,242	2,558,880
Nonpublic[2]	93,737	[3]52,219	29,683	54,456	57,341	[4]133,000	[4]354,000	[5]200,000	[6]191,000
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	[8]5,851	[5]6,000	[5]6,000
Residential schools for exceptional children	(7)	(7)	(7)	[9]5,164	5,777	[10]4,459	[5]4,800	[5]7,000	[5]7,000
Federal schools for Indians	(7)	(7)	(7)	3,400	3,144	3,650	3,987	4,871	5,375
Federal schools on Federal installations	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,142	[5]2,100	[5]2,100
Grades 1–8	16,036,452	18,182,346	20,452,773	22,953,377	20,466,112	21,031,929	30,118,774	34,290,177	34,077,785
Public[2]	14,852,202	16,604,821	18,897,661	20,555,150	18,237,451	18,352,603	25,679,190	29,995,626	30,018,446
Nonpublic[2]	1,147,188	1,506,218	1,455,878	2,255,430	2,095,938	[5]2,574,777	[5]4,285,696	[5]4,100,000	[6]3,865,000
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	59,547	36,682	[8]50,903	[5]41,000	[5]41,000
Residential schools for exceptional children	37,062	71,307	[11]99,234	[9]124,153	55,954	[10]48,894	[5]59,400	[5]87,000	[5]87,000
Federal schools for Indians	(7)	(7)	(7)	18,644	17,222	19,973	24,522	33,851	33,639
Federal schools on Federal installations	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	19,063	[5]32,700	[5]32,700
Grades 9–12 and postgraduate	699,403	1,115,398	2,500,176	4,811,800	7,129,979	6,453,009	9,599,810	14,518,301	14,744,363
Public[2]	519,251	915,061	2,200,389	4,399,422	6,601,444	5,724,621	8,484,889	13,021,710	13,331,762
Nonpublic[2]	110,797	117,400	213,920	341,158	457,768	[5]672,362	[5]1,035,247	[5]1,400,000	[6]1,314,000
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education	65,855	78,932	81,367	59,287	54,070	38,162	[8]43,200	[5]44,000	[5]44,000
Residential schools for exceptional children	3,500	4,005	[11]4,500	[9]4,388	9,727	[10]9,784	[5]23,800	[5]37,000	[5]39,000
Federal schools for Indians	(7)	(7)	(7)	7,545	6,970	8,080	11,685	12,191	12,201
Federal schools on Federal installations	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,000	[5]3,400	[5]3,400
Higher education:									
Resident degree-credit enrollment	237,592	355,215	597,880	1,100,737	1,494,203	2,659,021	[1]3,215,544	7,136,075	7,545,340
Publicly controlled	90,689	166,560	315,382	532,647	796,531	1,354,902	[1]1,831,782	5,111,837	5,477,160
Privately controlled	146,903	188,655	282,498	568,090	697,672	1,304,119	[1]1,383,762	2,024,238	2,068,180

[1] Data for first term of the academic year.
[2] Excludes subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, residential schools for exceptional children, and Federal schools.
[3] Data for 1911–12.
[4] Data from Bureau of the Census.
[5] Estimated.
[6] Includes estimates for nonreporting schools.
[7] Data not available.
[8] Data for 1957–58.
[9] Data for 1926–27.
[10] Data for 1945–46.
[11] Data for 1917–18.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of State School Systems; Fall Statistics of Public Schools; Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1970–71*; academic year and fall reports on enrollment in institutions of higher education; and unpublished data. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, *Statistics Concerning Indian Education.*

Table 4.—Percent of the population 3 years old and over enrolled in school[1] by race, sex, and age: United States, October 1972

Sex and age	Total	White	Negro and other races	
			Total	Negro
1	2	3	4	5
BOTH SEXES				
Total, 3 years and over . .	31.4	(2)	(2)	(2)
Total, 3 to 34 years	54.9	54.4	58.0	57.8
3 and 4 years	24.4	23.8	27.7	28.3
5 and 6 years	91.9	92.2	90.6	90.0
7 to 9 years	99.0	99.1	98.7	98.7
10 to 13 years	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.3
14 and 15 years	97.6	97.6	97.7	97.4
16 and 17 years	88.9	88.9	89.1	89.5
18 and 19 years	46.3	46.6	44.9	42.8
20 and 21 years	31.4	32.6	23.8	22.0
22 to 24 years	14.8	15.0	13.6	13.1
25 to 29 years	8.6	8.7	7.4	6.5
30 to 34 years	4.6	4.5	5.8	5.9
35 years and over	1.1	(2)	(2)	(2)
MALE				
Total, 3 years and over . .	34.0	(2)	(2)	(2)
Total, 3 to 34 years	57.8	57.3	61.2	60.9
3 and 4 years	24.4	29.4	30.0	32.1
5 and 6 years	91.7	91.7	91.5	90.8
7 to 9 years	98.9	98.9	98.6	98.4
10 to 13 years	99.3	99.2	98.5	99.4
14 and 15 years	97.7	97.7	97.8	97.6
16 and 17 years	90.2	90.4	88.8	88.9
18 and 19 years	51.2	51.5	48.9	47.7
20 and 21 years	37.3	38.4	29.3	27.1
22 to 22 years	21.3	21.6	19.1	18.4
25 to 29 years	12.1	12.5	8.5	7.3
30 to 34 years	5.8	5.8	6.4	6.2
35 years and over	1.1	(2)	(2)	(2)
FEMALE				
Total, 3 years and over . .	29.0	(2)	(2)	(2)
Total, 3 to 34 years	52.0	51.6	56.0	54.9
3 and 4 years	24.4	24.2	25.3	24.5
5 and 6 years	92.2	92.7	89.7	89.1
7 to 9 years	99.1	99.2	98.8	99.0
10 to 13 years	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.3
14 and 15 years	97.5	97.5	97.6	97.3
16 and 17 years	87.6	87.3	89.4	90.1
18 and 19 years	41.8	41.9	41.1	38.7
20 and 21 years	28.3	27.5	19.3	17.9
22 to 24 years	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.5
25 to 29 years	5.3	5.1	6.5	5.9
30 to 34 years	3.6	3.2	6.0	6.5
35 years and over	1.1	(2)	(2)	(2)

[1] Includes enrollment in any type of graded public, parochial, or other private school in the regular school system. Includes nursery schools, kindergartens, elementary schools, high schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools. Attendance may be on either a full-time or part-time basis, and during the day or night. Enrollments in "special" schools, such as trade schools or business colleges, are not included.

[2] Data not available.

NOTE.—Data are based upon a sample survey of the civilian noninstitutional population.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20.

Table 5.—Percent of the population 5 to 34 years old enrolled in school, by age: United States, October 1947 to October 1972

Year	Total, 5 to 34 years	5 years[1]	6 years[1]	7 to 9 years	10 to 13 years	14 and 15 years	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1947	42.3	53.4	96.2	98.4	98.6	91.6	67.6	24.3	10.2	3.0	1.0
1948	43.1	55.0	96.2	98.3	98.0	92.7	71.2	26.9	9.7	2.6	.9
1949	43.9	55.1	96.2	98.5	98.7	93.5	69.5	25.3	9.2	3.8	1.1
1950	44.2	51.8	97.0	98.9	98.6	94.7	71.3	29.4	9.0	3.0	.9
1951	45.4	53.8	96.0	99.0	99.2	94.8	75.1	26.3	8.3	2.5	.7
1952	46.8	57.8	96.8	98.7	98.9	96.2	73.4	28.7	9.5	2.6	1.2
1953	48.8	58.4	97.7	99.4	99.4	96.5	74.7	31.2	11.1	2.9	1.7
1954	50.0	57.7	96.8	99.2	99.5	95.8	78.0	32.4	11.2	4.1	1.5
1955	50.8	58.1	98.2	99.2	99.2	95.9	77.4	31.5	11.1	4.2	1.6
1956	52.3	58.9	97.0	99.4	99.2	96.9	78.4	35.4	12.8	5.1	1.9
1957	53.6	60.2	97.4	99.5	99.5	97.1	80.5	34.9	14.0	5.5	1.8
1958	54.8	63.8	97.3	99.5	99.5	96.9	80.6	37.6	13.4	5.7	2.2
1959	55.5	62.9	97.5	99.4	99.4	97.5	82.9	36.8	12.7	5.1	2.2
1960	56.4	63.7	98.0	99.6	99.5	97.8	82.6	38.4	13.1	4.9	2.4
1961	56.8	66.3	97.4	99.4	99.3	97.6	83.6	38.0	13.7	4.4	2.0
1962	57.8	66.8	97.9	99.2	99.3	98.0	84.3	41.8	15.6	5.0	2.8
1963	58.5	67.8	97.4	99.4	99.3	98.4	87.1	40.9	17.3	4.9	2.5
1964	58.7	68.5	98.2	99.0	99.0	98.6	87.7	41.6	16.8	5.2	2.6
1965	59.7	70.1	98.7	99.3	99.4	98.9	87.4	46.3	19.0	6.1	3.2
1966	60.0	72.8	97.6	99.3	99.3	98.6	88.5	47.2	19.9	6.5	2.7
1967	60.2	75.0	98.4	99.4	99.1	98.2	88.8	47.6	22.0	6.6	4.0
1968	60.0	74.9	98.3	99.1	99.1	98.0	90.2	50.4	21.4	7.0	3.9
1969	60.0	76.2	98.2	99.3	99.1	98.1	89.7	50.2	23.0	7.9	4.8
1970	58.9	77.7	98.4	99.3	99.2	98.1	90.0	47.7	21.5	7.5	4.2
1971	58.5	82.5	98.4	99.1	99.2	98.6	90.2	49.2	21.9	8.0	4.9
1972	56.8	83.5	98.1	99.0	99.3	97.6	88.9	46.3	21.6	8.8	4.6

[1] Includes children enrolled in kindergarten, but excludes those enrolled in nursery schools.

NOTE.—Data are based upon sample surveys of the civilian noninstitutional population.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20; and U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, reports on *Preprimary Enrollment.*

Table 6.—Percent of the population 3 to 34 years old enrolled in school, by age and by State: Spring 1970

State	Percent enrolled, by age									
	Total, 3 to 34 years	3 and 4 years	5 and 6 years	7 to 13 years	14 and 15 years	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 and 21 years	22 to 24 years	25 to 34 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United States	54.3	12.5	72.4	97.3	95.9	90.3	56.8	30.7	14.6	6.1
Alabama	51.7	9.6	51.0	95.8	93.7	84.7	54.6	25.9	11.3	4.1
Alaska	46.9	13.9	77.2	96.8	95.3	86.0	39.0	9.7	6.8	5.2
Arizona	56.7	13.7	70.5	96.7	94.3	86.5	56.7	32.0	17.8	9.1
Arkansas	51.0	6.2	44.4	95.5	94.1	84.7	51.9	27.3	10.3	3.5
California	56.4	20.3	83.6	97.9	96.9	91.9	55.9	30.9	19.9	10.0
Colorado	56.6	16.1	78.0	97.9	97.3	91.2	60.3	33.5	16.8	7.6
Connecticut	57.3	19.0	87.3	98.4	98.0	92.7	65.0	37.3	15.5	6.5
Delaware	54.4	15.9	78.5	97.6	98.7	90.7	55.8	25.6	10.5	5.7
District of Columbia	50.8	25.7	81.5	96.9	95.4	87.3	59.9	34.6	18.7	9.3
Florida	54.1	19.1	73.3	97.0	94.4	86.4	54.0	27.0	13.3	6.0
Georgia	48.9	11.2	59.9	96.0	93.6	81.7	47.2	21.6	9.9	3.9
Hawaii	52.4	24.5	87.4	96.7	95.8	90.8	53.1	22.4	13.6	6.5
Idaho	55.6	5.3	56.7	96.7	95.3	91.6	63.5	32.0	16.1	5.7
Illinois	55.2	12.4	80.5	97.7	96.9	90.3	56.6	32.2	15.0	6.6
Indiana	54.0	8.6	70.5	97.6	96.8	88.2	55.3	30.9	13.4	5.2
Iowa	56.4	7.4	73.7	97.1	95.3	91.3	62.2	37.1	14.3	4.9
Kansas	55.7	11.3	74.1	97.5	96.3	90.7	60.8	34.2	16.3	6.3
Kentucky	49.5	5.9	52.3	95.6	93.2	79.7	44.9	23.5	11.3	4.2
Louisiana	53.3	11.0	65.7	96.1	93.3	85.3	50.9	25.8	11.4	4.3
Maine	54.8	8.0	74.1	96.5	94.4	90.6	60.5	31.1	10.5	3.5
Maryland	54.0	15.8	79.9	97.8	96.8	89.3	53.4	28.2	13.5	6.8
Massachusetts	56.7	14.0	77.5	98.3	97.5	91.7	63.9	39.9	17.9	7.5
Michigan	56.7	10.2	81.6	98.0	97.4	90.9	56.9	32.2	15.7	6.7
Minnesota	57.2	8.5	73.2	98.2	97.5	95.1	62.6	36.9	15.5	5.5
Mississippi	53.8	13.2	60.4	94.7	92.3	83.3	54.6	27.4	10.8	3.6
Missouri	54.3	10.1	74.1	97.1	95.6	87.6	54.2	31.0	14.1	5.8
Montana	57.1	5.6	59.4	97.5	96.8	92.4	63.7	36.7	17.9	5.8
Nebraska	57.3	10.1	77.4	97.4	95.8	92.5	64.0	38.8	17.2	5.8
Nevada	50.0	10.7	79.4	96.7	97.4	89.2	45.7	17.6	9.5	4.6
New Hampshire	52.8	8.0	68.1	96.5	95.3	87.2	60.3	34.6	12.2	4.4
New Jersey	56.5	14.2	81.1	98.1	97.1	92.1	58.0	30.8	13.1	5.8
New Mexico	56.0	10.2	63.1	96.6	94.9	88.8	56.8	27.5	8.8	7.5
New York	54.8	15.0	81.8	97.4	96.6	91.1	61.4	34.5	15.6	6.3
North Carolina	49.0	9.8	52.0	95.8	94.2	83.5	49.8	23.9	9.6	3.4
North Dakota	57.7	4.3	56.0	97.0	95.9	92.9	68.3	38.4	15.4	5.4
Ohio	54.8	9.5	73.4	97.8	97.0	91.6	57.0	31.1	13.6	4.9
Oklahoma	54.1	11.0	70.6	96.9	95.2	89.6	57.1	31.8	14.8	6.0
Oregon	56.2	11.3	66.5	97.7	97.2	92.8	61.7	37.0	19.3	7.9
Pennsylvania	56.4	10.7	78.7	97.6	96.7	91.4	55.3	31.7	12.8	5.1
Rhode Island	53.5	14.3	82.3	97.9	96.4	87.7	57.9	27.8	12.2	6.5
South Carolina	49.5	8.7	53.3	95.7	93.3	82.7	48.4	20.6	7.5	3.1
South Dakota	60.0	7.1	72.6	97.5	95.4	92.6	66.6	40.2	16.7	4.7
Tennessee	49.9	8.8	54.7	95.5	92.4	83.0	48.9	27.6	12.9	4.3
Texas	52.1	11.6	54.9	96.5	94.6	86.7	56.1	28.7	13.9	5.5
Utah	61.0	10.2	77.6	97.9	97.3	94.3	67.7	43.3	32.9	12.6
Vermont	54.6	8.9	69.0	96.7	94.9	90.1	64.4	40.9	12.8	3.9
Virginia	49.8	11.4	57.5	96.9	95.2	86.9	53.5	23.1	10.6	4.9
Washington	56.3	13.6	76.4	98.0	96.7	92.1	60.1	31.1	16.4	7.2
West Virginia	51.4	3.9	45.0	95.2	92.7	83.8	53.7	30.2	11.5	4.0
Wisconsin	57.5	9.1	76.8	98.3	97.1	94.0	61.6	36.3	15.9	5.5
Wyoming	55.6	5.9	67.1	97.2	95.7	91.4	61.1	33.4	15.5	6.3

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics,* Series PC(1)–C1.

Table 7.—Participants in adult education, by source of instruction: United States, 1969 and 1972

Source of instruction	Participants (in thousands)		Percent change, 1969 to 1972
	1969	1972	
1	2	3	4
Total	**13,041**	**15,734**	**20.7**
4-year colleges and universities	2,831	3,367	18.9
Employers	2,274	2,613	14.9
2-year colleges and technical institutes[1]	1,550	2,561	65.2
Public elementary and secondary schools	1,970	2,200	11.7
Community organizations	1,554	1,996	28.4
Private trade, vocational, and business schools[1]	1,504	1,393	−7.4
Other (labor unions, professional associations, hospitals, tutors)	2,552	3,360	31.7
Not reported	54	98	81.4

[1] Data for 1969 are for public schools only. Adjustment for private schools in 1972 could result in a change in 2-year colleges of 57.7 percent and in private trade, vocational, and business schools of +0.3 percent.

NOTE.—Detail does not add to totals because some participants received instruction from more than one source.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Adult Education Participants and Participation, 1969, Full Report*, and *Adult Education Participants and Participation, 1972, Full Report* (in press).

Table 8.—Participants in adult education, by type of program: United States, 1969 and 1972

Type of program	Participants (in thousands)		Percent change, 1969 to 1972
	1969	1972	
1	2	3	4
Total	**13,041**	**15,734**	**20.7**
General education	3,553	4,074	14.7
Occupational training	5,816	7,310	25.7
Community issues	1,202	1,545	28.5
Personal & family living	1,580	2,209	39.8
Social & recreational lessons	1,552	1,895	22.1
Other & not reported	572	534	−6.6

NOTE.—Detail does not add to totals because some participants enrolled in more than one type of program.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Adult Education Participants and Participation, 1969, Full Report*, and *Adult Education Participants and Participation, 1972, Full Report* (in press).

Table 9.—Participants in adult basic education programs, by race or ethnic group, age, and sex: United States and outlying areas, fiscal year 1972

Age and sex	Total	Race or ethnic group						Others[1]
		American Indian	Negro/ black	Oriental	Spanish-surnamed			
					Puerto Rican	Mexican-American	Other	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**820,514**	**9,111**	**244,668**	**27,065**	**43,868**	**56,176**	**115,826**	**323,800**
Unclassified[2]	5,888	951	60	153	11	343	45	4,325
Classified	814,626	8,160	244,608	26,912	43,857	55,833	115,781	319,475
Men, total	359,319	3,511	97,561	7,908	21,230	25,649	53,755	149,705
Women, total	455,307	4,649	147,047	19,004	22,627	30,184	62,026	169,770
16–24:								
Men	132,479	1,532	34,019	2,191	9,778	8,984	17,820	58,155
Women	143,066	1,801	45,941	4,670	8,204	8,255	19,035	55,160
25–34:								
Men	99,610	891	25,783	2,345	6,221	7,710	14,201	42,459
Women	123,431	1,325	37,795	5,823	7,251	8,936	16,198	46,104
35–44:								
Men	66,670	598	17,632	1,461	3,197	4,914	12,942	25,926
Women	89,024	791	27,296	3,947	3,845	6,640	13,773	32,732
45–54:								
Men	35,597	275	11,348	783	1,341	2,683	5,592	13,575
Women	57,131	446	19,007	2,088	2,129	4,047	7,662	21,752
55–64:								
Men	16,475	130	5,400	462	478	952	2,112	6,941
Women	27,821	190	10,464	1,179	695	1,697	3,714	9,882
65 & over:								
Men	8,488	85	3,379	666	215	406	1,088	2,649
Women	14,834	96	6,544	1,297	503	610	1,644	4,140

[1] Not classified elsewhere in this table.

[2] Age and sex not reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Adult Basic Education Program Statistics*, fiscal year 1972.

Table 10.—Number of teachers[1] in elementary and secondary schools, and instructional staff members[2] in institutions of higher education: United States, 1929–30 to 1970–71

Level of institution, by type of school	1929–30		1939–40		1949–50		1959–60		1970–71	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All levels	216,275	818,758	298,331	799,752	367,496	868,082	657,706	1,173,550	1,171,000	1,702,000
Elementary and secondary schools	154,983	795,178	212,084	769,182	221,635	823,590	430,436	1,119,314	740,000	1,559,000
Elementary schools (including kindergartens)[3]	68,705	633,819	70,187	569,860	58,407	607,258	124,566	828,865	195,720	1,082,280
Public	67,239	573,718	67,140	508,060	52,925	536,653	117,616	716,156	181,120	950,880
Nonpublic	[4]1,466	[4]60,101	3,047	61,800	[5]5,482	[5]70,605	[5]6,950	[5]112,709	14,600	131,400
Secondary schools (including junior, senior, junior-senior, and regular high schools)[3]	82,689	152,405	138,384	192,023	158,536	207,741	299,239	277,921	536,880	463,120
Public	74,532	138,774	126,837	173,440	142,043	182,050	275,054	246,132	501,660	427,340
Nonpublic	[4]8,157	[4]13,631	11,547	18,583	[5]16,493	[5]25,691	[5]24,185	[5]31,789	35,220	35,780
Miscellaneous elementary and secondary schools:										
Subcollegiate departments of colleges	1,564	1,251	1,968	1,753	3,031	2,785	3,973	5,739	3,000	3,800
Publicly controlled	339	246	524	369	1,447	1,651	2,222	3,935	1,700	2,600
Privately controlled	1,225	1,005	1,444	1,384	1,584	1,134	1,751	1,804	1,300	1,200
Residential schools for exceptional children	[6]1,578	[6]6,571	[7]1,107	[7]4,599	[8]1,148	[8]4,771	[5]1,900	[5]5,600	3,800	8,400
Federal schools for Indians	447	1,132	438	947	[7]513	[7]1,035	[7]758	[7]1,189	600	1,400
Higher education[9]	61,292	23,580	86,247	30,570	145,861	44,492	227,270	54,236	[5]431,000	[5]143,000
Publicly controlled	25,401	12,904	35,702	14,311	66,462	21,245	116,836	27,705	[5]285,000	[5]95,000
Privately controlled	35,891	10,676	50,545	16,259	79,399	23,247	110,434	26,531	[5]146,000	[5]48,000

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[1] Number of teaching positions: includes librarians and guidance and psychological personnel when not separately reported; excludes supervisors and principals.

[2] Includes faculty for resident instruction in degree-credit courses; excludes faculty engaged in administration, research, extension work, etc.

[3] Excludes subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, residential schools for exceptional children, and Federal schools.

[4] Data for 1927–28.

[5] Estimated.

[6] Data for 1926–27.

[7] Distribution by sex estimated.

[8] Data for 1945–46.

[9] Beginning in 1959–60, data are for the first term of the academic year.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1959–60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, Statistics of State School Systems, Faculty and Other Professional Staff in Institutions of Higher Education*, and unpublished data.

Table 11.—Estimated number of classroom teachers in elementary and secondary schools, and total instructional staff for resident courses in institutions of higher education: United States, fall 1972 and fall 1973[1]

[Full-time and part-time teachers and staff]

Level of instruction and type of control	Fall 1972	Fall 1973
1	2	3
Total elementary, secondary, and higher education	2,929,000	2,943,000
Public	2,522,000	2,538,000
Nonpublic	407,000	405,000
Elementary and secondary classroom teachers in regular and other schools[2]	2,329,000	2,336,000
Public	2,113,000	2,122,000
Nonpublic	216,000	214,000
Elementary classroom teachers in regular and other schools[2]	1,274,000	1,260,000
Public	1,132,000	1,120,000
Nonpublic	142,000	140,000
Secondary classroom teachers in regular and other schools[2]	1,055,000	1,076,000
Public	981,000	1,002,000
Nonpublic	74,000	74,000
Higher education instructional staff for resident courses (first term)[3]	600,000	607,000
Public	409,000	416,000
Nonpublic	191,000	191,000

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[1] The 1972 figures for nonpublic and other elementary and secondary schools and for institutions of higher education, and all 1973 figures, are estimates. Data for nonpublic elementary and secondary schools are not as complete as those for public schools; consequently, the estimates for nonpublic schools are not as reliable as those for public schools or for higher education. The estimates for 1973 are derived from expected enrollment changes combined with the long-term trend in pupil-teacher ratios.

[2] The figures include elementary and secondary classroom teachers in regular public and nonpublic schools and other schools, such as Federal schools for Indians, federally operated schools on posts, subcollegiate departments of colleges, and residential schools for exceptional children. For 1972, the numbers of such teachers are estimated as 12,000 in public and 2,000 in nonpublic elementary schools; 4,000 in public and 3,000 in nonpublic secondary schools.

[3] Includes full-time and part-time staff with rank of instructor or above, and junior staff, such as graduate assistants, for instruction in resident courses.

SOURCES: Surveys and estimates of the National Center for Educational Statistics, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Table 12.—Number of local basic administrative units (school districts), and number of schools by level and control, by State: 1970–71

State	Public school systems				Nonpublic schools		Institutions of higher education[1]	
	School districts	Schools with elementary grades only	Schools with secondary grades only[2]	Combined elementary-secondary schools	Elementary	Secondary[2]	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United States	17,995	[3]64,020	[3]23,572	1,780	14,372	3,770	1,089	1,467
Alabama	124	546	257	581	197	76	29	20
Alaska	29	265	60	2	13	8	1	2
Arizona	295	585	164	8	100	28	14	4
Arkansas	389	806	445	.....	58	14	10	11
California	1,070	5,543	1,425	.....	1,234	333	112	87
Colorado	181	769	408	4	151	38	20	8
Connecticut	169	902	215	.....	259	96	18	28
Delaware	26	143	52	.....	43	15	3	4
District of Columbia	1	135	50	1	49	33	3	17
Florida	67	1,337	563	50	364	116	34	29
Georgia	190	1,287	414	114	94	49	28	34
Hawaii	1	162	47	8	60	14	1	6
Idaho	115	365	189	7	38	8	6	4
Illinois	1,175	3,406	1,111	82	1,063	172	44	88
Indiana	319	1,601	541	56	373	51	5	39
Iowa	457	1,362	704	.....	254	46	15	36
Kansas	311	1,258	524	.....	144	32	27	26
Kentucky	192	1,188	356	.....	217	48	7	28
Louisiana	66	890	32[illegible]	200	322	106	12	11
Maine	280	748	[illegible]48	2	71	36	2	14
Maryland	24	981	291	34	266	96	23	24
Massachusetts	431	1,915	518	57	477	193	29	89
Michigan	628	2,503	1,309	43	700	170	42	48
Minnesota	617	1,223	644	4	401	61	25	32
Mississippi	150	640	402	17	166	123	24	18
Missouri	668	1,026	702	.....	432	99	22	47
Montana	741	(4)	(4)	.....	49	14	9	3
Nebraska	1,665	1,610	396	.....	181	45	11	16
Nevada	17	171	74	.....	16	3	3	1
New Hampshire	168	364	104	.....	81	32	4	15
New Jersey	599	2,026	429	.....	604	163	22	34
New Mexico	89	436	189	.....	64	19	8	3
New York	760	3,147	1,081	183	1,476	420	74	145
North Carolina	152	1,489	451	115	142	53	52	45
North Dakota	411	549	276	.....	46	12	9	3
Ohio	631	3,211	1,012	2	703	149	22	68
Oklahoma	665	1,204	733	.....	45	12	24	12
Oregon	350	960	332	3	120	33	20	19
Pennsylvania	597	3,232	1,147	(5)	1,217	267	29	111
Rhode Island	40	313	69	1	108	30	3	10
South Carolina	93	836	345	.....	128	30	21	24
South Dakota	286	797	224	.....	75	18	7	10
Tennessee	147	1,323	384	90	118	36	16	40
Texas	1,187	3,257	1,983	.....	475	126	71	52
Utah	40	363	108	10	23	5	9	4
Vermont	277	357	60	9	38	19	5	12
Virginia	134	1,289	442	57	206	80	28	33
Washington	321	1,156	498	39	191	53	27	12
West Virginia	55	1,035	340	.....	43	15	11	11
Wisconsin	454	1,739	621	.....	882	85	33	30
Wyoming	131	286	110	1	16	1	8	.....
U.S. Service Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Outlying areas:								
American Samoa	1	27	4	.....	(4)	(4)	.....	.....
Canal Zone	1	21	5	.....	(4)	(4)	1	.....
Guam	1	26	8	.....	(4)	(4)	1	.....
Puerto Rico	1	1,543	236	202	(4)	(4)	1	4
Virgin Islands	1	22	5	1	(4)	(4)	1	.....

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[1] Includes universities, liberal arts colleges, teachers colleges and other independent professional schools, and junior colleges.

[2] Includes regular 4-year high schools, junior high schools, senior high schools, and junior-senior high schools.

[3] Includes estimates for the nonreporting State.

[4] Data not available.

[5] Included in column 4.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of Public Schools, Fall 1970* and *Fall 1971*; unpublished data from the survey of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Education, 1970–71; and *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1970*.

School Retention Rates

A new computation of school retention rates by the Office of Education indicates that young people today stay in school longer than their predecessors did a decade ago. As the accompanying chart shows, about 97 percent of the 5th graders in the fall of 1964 reached the 9th grade, 87 percent got as far as the 11th grade, and 75 percent received a high school diploma in 1972. The proportion of young people who graduated from high school rose from about two-thirds in 1962 to three-fourths in the graduating class of 1972.

College attendance rates are also higher today than they were in the early 1960's. Currently, about 43 percent of the young adults (or close to 58 percent of the recent high school graduates) enter a degree-credit program in a college or university. A decade ago slightly over one-third of the appropriate age group entered college. Approximately 23 percent of the persons in their late teens in 1972 can be expected to graduate from college with a bachelor's degree. Ten years ago slightly more than one young person in six went on to earn a 4-year degree.

The Office of Education bases its school retention rates on fifth-grade enrollment because the high rate of retardation in the early elementary grades tends to inflate the enrollment figures for these grades. Fifth-grade enrollment is regarded as a better measure of the number of persons entering the first grade for the first time 4 years earlier than is total first-grade enrollment for that year.

Compulsory attendance laws keep virtually all children in school at least until the fifth grade. Retention rates are based on enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools and are adjusted to include estimates for nonpublic schools. The computations include all college students, full time and part time, who are enrolled in programs creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

For trends in school retention rates over the past 40 years, the reader may consult table 13 of this report.

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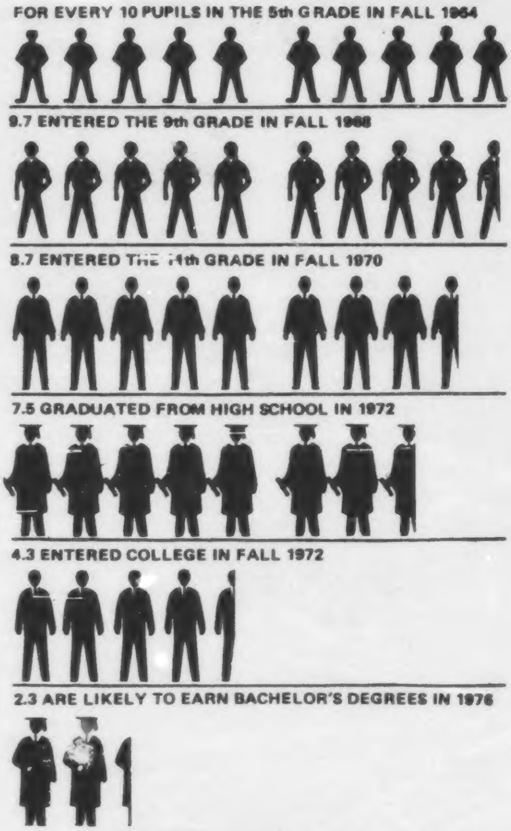

Figure 2.—Estimated retention rates, fifth grade through college graduation: United States, 1964 to 1976

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Digest of Educational Statistics*, Table 13.

Table 13.—Estimated retention rates,[1] 5th grade through college entrance, in public and nonpublic schools: United States, 1924–32 to 1964–72

School year pupils entered 5th grade	Retention per 1,000 pupils who entered 5th grade								High school graduation		First-time college students
	5th grade	6th grade	7th grade	8th grade	9th grade	10th grade	11th grade	12th grade	Number	Year of graduation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1924–25	1,000	911	798	741	612	470	384	344	302	1932	118
1926–27	1,000	919	824	754	677	552	453	400	333	1934	129
1928–29	1,000	939	847	805	736	624	498	432	378	1936	137
1930–31	1,000	943	872	824	770	652	529	463	417	1938	148
1932–33	1,000	935	889	831	786	664	570	510	455	1940	160
1934–35	1,000	953	892	842	803	711	610	512	467	1942	129
1936–37	1,000	954	895	849	839	704	554	425	393	1944	121
1938–39	1,000	955	908	853	796	655	532	444	419	1946	(2)
1940–41	1,000	968	910	836	781	697	566	507	481	1948	(2)
1942–43	1,000	954	909	847	807	713	604	539	505	1950	205
1944–45	1,000	952	929	858	848	748	650	549	522	1952	234
1946–47	1,000	954	945	919	872	775	641	583	553	1954	283
1948–49	1,000	984	956	929	863	795	706	619	581	1956	301
1950–51	1,000	981	968	921	886	809	709	632	582	1958	308
1952–53	1,000	974	965	936	904	835	746	667	621	1960	328
1954–55	1,000	980	979	948	915	855	759	684	642	1962	343
1956–57	1,000	985	984	948	930	871	790	728	676	1964	362
Fall 1958	1,000	983	979	961	946	906	842	761	732	1966	384
Fall 1960	1,000	980	973	967	952	913	858	787	749	1968	452
Fall 1962	1,000	987	977	967	959	928	860	790	750	1970	461
Fall 1964	1,000	988	985	976	975	942	865	791	[3]750	1972	[3]433

[1] Rates for the 5th grade through high school graduation are based on enrollments in successive grades in successive years in public elementary and secondary schools and are adjusted to include estimates for nonpublic schools. Rates for first-time college enrollment include full-time and part-time students enrolled in programs creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

[2] Data not available.

[3] Subject to revision when final data become available.

NOTE.—Beginning with the class in the 5th grade in 1958, data are based on fall enrollment and exclude ungraded pupils. The net effect of these changes is to increase high school graduation and college entrance rates slightly.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, chapters on "Statistical Summary of Education"; and unpublished data available in the Office of Education.

Table 14.—Level of school completed by persons 25 years old and over and 25 to 29 years old, by color: United States, 1910 to 1973

Color, age, and date	Percent, by level of school completed			Median school years completed
	Less than 5 years of elementary school	4 years of high school or more	4 or more years of college	
1	2	3	4	5
WHITE AND NONWHITE				
25 years old and over:				
1910[1]	23.8	13.5	2.7	8.1
1920[1]	22.0	16.4	3.3	8.2
1930[1]	17.5	19.1	3.9	8.4
April 1940	13.5	24.1	4.6	8.6
April 1950	10.8	33.4	6.0	9.3
April 1960	8.3	41.1	7.7	10.5
March 1970	5.3	55.2	11.0	12.2
March 1972	4.6	58.2	12.0	12.2
March 1973	4.5	59.8	12.6	12.3
25 to 29 years old:				
April 1940	5.9	37.8	5.8	10.4
April 1950	4.6	51.7	7.7	12.1
April 1960	2.8	60.7	11.1	12.3
March 1970	1.1	75.4	16.4	12.6
March 1972	.8	79.8	19.0	12.7
March 1973	1.0	80.2	19.0	12.7
WHITE				
25 years old and over:				
April 1940	10.9	26.1	4.9	8.7
April 1950	8.7	36.5	6.4	9.7
April 1960	6.7	43.2	8.1	10.8
March 1970	4.2	57.4	11.6	12.2
March 1972	3.7	60.4	12.6	12.3
March 1973	3.6	61.9	13.1	12.3
25 to 29 years old:				
1920[1]	12.9	22.0	4.5	8.5
April 1940	3.4	41.2	6.4	10.7
April 1950	3.2	55.2	8.1	12.2
April 1960	2.2	63.7	11.8	12.3
March 1970	.9	77.8	17.3	12.6
March 1972	.8	81.5	19.9	12.7
March 1973	.9	82.0	19.9	12.7
NONWHITE				
25 years old and over:				
April 1940	41.8	7.7	1.3	5.7
April 1950	31.4	13.4	2.2	6.9
April 1960	23.5	21.7	3.5	8.2
March 1970	14.7	36.1	6.1	10.1
March 1972	12.8	39.1	6.9	10.5
March 1973	12.0	42.6	8.1	10.9
25 to 29 years old:				
1920[1]	44.6	6.3	1.2	5.4
April 1940	26.7	12.1	1.6	7.1
April 1950	15.4	23.4	2.8	8.7
April 1960	7.2	38.6	5.4	10.8
March 1970	2.2	58.4	10.0	12.2
March 1972	1.2	66.6	11.8	12.4
March 1973	1.5	66.9	12.1	12.4

[1] Estimates based on retrojection of 1940 census data on education by age.

NOTE.—Prior to 1960, data exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. 1, Part 1; *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20; Series P-19, No. 4; and 1960 Census Monograph, *Education of the American Population*, by John K. Folger and Charles B. Nam.

Table 15.—Median school years completed by persons 25 years old and over, by sex, race, and State: 1970

State	Total population, 25 years old and over	Men				Women			
		Total	White	Negro	Persons of Spanish heritage	Total	White	Negro	Persons of Spanish heritage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	12.1	12.1	12.1	9.4	9.9	12.1	12.1	10.0	9.4
Alabama	10.8	10.7	11.6	7.4	12.8	10.9	11.6	8.5	12.5
Alaska	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.3	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.3	12.5
Arizona	12.3	12.3	12.3	9.4	9.3	12.2	12.3	9.9	8.8
Arkansas	10.5	10.2	10.8	7.1	12.2	10.7	11.3	8.3	12.1
California	12.4	12.4	12.5	11.9	10.8	12.3	12.4	12.0	10.4
Colorado	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.2	10.0	12.4	12.4	12.2	9.8
Connecticut	12.2	12.2	12.2	10.5	10.4	12.2	12.2	11.0	9.8
Delaware	12.1	12.1	12.3	9.6	12.3	12.1	12.2	10.2	12.1
District of Columbia	12.2	12.2	15.1	11.1	13.4	12.2	12.8	11.5	12.4
Florida	12.1	12.1	12.2	8.3	11.9	12.1	12.2	9.2	10.4
Georgia	10.8	10.8	11.6	7.3	12.9	10.8	11.5	8.3	12.6
Hawaii	12.3	12.3	12.7	12.5	12.0	12.3	12.6	12.7	11.5
Idaho	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.1	8.8	12.3	12.3	12.0	9.0
Illinois	12.1	12.1	12.2	10.5	9.4	12.1	12.1	10.8	9.0
Indiana	12.1	12.1	12.1	10.2	10.6	12.1	12.1	10.8	10.5
Iowa	12.2	12.2	12.2	10.8	12.1	12.3	12.3	11.0	12.1
Kansas	12.3	12.3	12.3	10.7	11.2	12.3	12.3	11.0	10.7
Kentucky	9.9	9.5	9.6	8.9	12.7	10.3	10.3	9.7	12.6
Louisiana	10.8	10.7	12.0	7.4	12.2	10.8	11.9	8.3	12.0
Maine	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.3	12.9	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.5
Maryland	12.1	12.1	12.3	9.5	13.1	12.1	12.2	10.3	12.5
Massachusetts	12.2	12.2	12.2	11.6	12.1	12.2	12.3	11.7	11.4
Michigan	12.1	12.0	12.1	10.2	10.4	12.1	12.2	10.9	10.7
Minnesota	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.0	12.2
Mississippi	10.7	10.4	12.1	6.5	12.7	10.9	12.1	8.1	12.4
Missouri	11.8	11.7	12.0	9.7	12.3	11.8	12.0	10.3	12.1
Montana	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.3	11.4	12.3	12.4	12.2	12.0
Nebraska	12.2	12.2	12.2	10.8	10.8	12.3	12.3	11.4	11.3
Nevada	12.4	12.4	12.4	10.7	12.1	12.4	12.4	10.7	12.0
New Hampshire	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.5	12.7	12.2	12.2	12.5	12.4
New Jersey	12.1	12.1	12.2	10.2	8.4	12.1	12.1	10.7	8.0
New Mexico	12.2	12.2	12.3	11.2	9.8	12.1	12.2	10.6	9.6
New York	12.1	12.1	12.2	10.8	8.8	12.1	12.1	10.9	8.3
North Carolina	10.6	10.3	10.8	7.9	12.8	10.8	11.2	9.0	12.5
North Dakota	12.0	10.8	10.9	12.6	12.6	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3
Ohio	12.1	12.1	12.1	10.3	11.3	12.1	12.1	10.8	11.2
Oklahoma	12.1	12.1	12.1	10.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	10.4	11.7
Oregon	12.3	12.3	12.3	10.8	12.1	12.3	12.3	11.4	12.0
Pennsylvania	12.0	11.9	12.0	10.1	8.2	12.0	12.1	10.0	7.6
Rhode Island	11.5	11.5	11.5	10.8	12.2	11.6	11.6	10.8	11.8
South Carolina	10.5	10.3	11.4	7.1	12.8	10.6	11.4	8.1	12.5
South Dakota	12.1	11.5	11.6	12.3	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.3	11.9
Tennessee	10.6	10.4	10.9	8.4	12.9	10.8	11.2	9.0	12.6
Texas	11.6	11.7	12.0	9.3	7.6	11.6	11.9	10.0	7.0
Utah	12.5	12.6	12.6	11.7	10.7	12.4	12.4	11.3	10.5
Vermont	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.6
Virginia	11.7	11.4	12.1	8.0	13.0	11.8	12.1	9.0	12.6
Washington	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.0	12.0	12.4	12.4	11.6	11.9
West Virginia	10.6	10.3	10.3	8.9	12.3	10.8	10.8	10.0	12.2
Wisconsin	12.1	12.1	12.1	10.0	10.2	12.2	12.2	10.7	10.7
Wyoming	12.4	12.3	12.3	11.3	9.0	12.4	12.4	11.0	9.5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics*, Series PC(1)–C.

Table 16.—Years of school completed by persons 25 years old and over, by State: 1970

State	Number of persons 25 years old and over	Percentage distribution, by years of school completed										
		Total	No school years completed	Elementary school				High school		College		
				1 to 4 years	5 or 6 years	7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	5 or more years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
United States	109,899,359	100.0	1.6	3.8	5.7	4.4	12.8	19.4	31.1	10.6	6.1	4.6
Alabama	1,908,798	100.0	2.4	8.3	10.7	6.5	8.9	21.9	25.9	7.5	5.1	2.7
Alaska	134,948	100.0	2.5	3.4	3.1	2.3	7.1	14.9	37.7	14.9	7.8	6.4
Arizona	915,737	100.0	2.5	3.6	4.5	3.2	11.0	17.1	31.6	13.9	6.7	5.9
Arkansas	1,057,512	100.0	2.1	8.4	8.9	5.6	15.2	19.9	25.6	7.6	4.2	2.5
California	10.875,963	100.0	1.5	2.8	4.0	2.7	8.6	17.6	32.8	16.4	7.0	6.5
Colorado	1,141,138	100.0	1.0	2.2	3.1	2.7	11.1	16.1	34.4	14.6	8.5	6.4
Connecticut	1,885,596	100.0	1.8	2.5	4.8	4.1	12.9	17.9	31.7	10.7	7.8	5.9
Delaware	287,395	100.0	1.2	2.6	4.9	4.1	10.5	22.1	31.7	9.8	7.5	5.6
District of Columbia	423,051	100.0	1.2	4.1	6.3	4.6	7.7	20.9	20.2	11.2	8.1	9.7
Florida	3,967,881	100.0	1.6	4.3	6.4	4.1	11.4	19.6	30.7	11.6	6.3	4.0
Georgia	2,365,810	100.0	2.2	8.9	9.3	7.5	8.4	23.2	22.4	9.0	6.1	3.2
Hawaii	384,843	100.0	3.0	5.3	5.8	2.5	8.2	13.3	35.9	12.0	7.7	6.3
Idaho	368,912	100.0	.7	1.6	2.6	2.6	14.3	18.7	34.6	15.0	6.2	3.8
Illinois	6,069,328	100.0	1.2	2.9	4.6	3.7	16.2	18.8	31.9	10.4	6.0	4.3
Indiana	2,746,414	100.0	.9	2.3	4.1	3.9	15.4	20.5	36.1	8.5	4.5	3.9
Iowa	1,540,586	100.0	.5	1.3	2.7	3.0	18.5	15.0	38.7	11.1	5.5	3.6
Kansas	1,225,988	100.0	.7	1.6	2.8	3.1	16.1	15.8	36.8	12.7	6.6	4.8
Kentucky	1,713,296	100.0	1.7	7.7	8.3	5.9	21.2	16.6	24.1	7.2	4.2	3.0
Louisiana	1,809,914	100.0	3.9	9.2	10.3	6.4	8.7	19.2	24.7	8.5	5.5	3.6
Maine	537,823	100.0	.9	1.9	4.0	3.6	15.0	19.8	35.1	11.2	5.5	2.9
Maryland	2,082,549	100.0	1.1	3.5	7.1	6.1	9.7	20.3	28.5	9.9	7.4	6.6
Massachusetts	3,142,463	100.0	1.9	2.3	4.8	3.8	9.9	18.9	34.9	11.0	6.8	5.7
Michigan	4,594,461	100.0	1.1	2.6	4.1	3.7	13.5	22.1	33.7	9.7	5.1	4.3
Minnesota	1,990,367	100.0	.7	1.7	3.2	3.5	19.4	14.0	34.5	12.0	6.6	4.5
Mississippi	1,111,789	100.0	2.7	9.7	9.3	5.3	11.7	20.3	23.9	9.0	5.4	2.7
Missouri	2,602,279	100.0	.9	3.4	4.9	4.6	20.0	17.4	30.6	9.3	5.2	3.8
Montana	364,508	100.0	.8	2.0	3.1	3.1	16.2	15.7	34.0	14.1	6.9	4.1
Nebraska	804,623	100.0	.7	1.7	2.8	2.8	17.3	15.4	37.2	12.4	5.7	3.9
Nevada	285,089	100.0	.6	1.5	2.5	1.9	8.7	19.6	38.9	15.5	6.3	4.5
New Hampshire	397,681	100.0	.9	1.4	3.5	3.4	15.3	17.8	34.4	12.3	6.9	3.9
New Jersey	4,066,606	100.0	1.6	3.1	5.8	4.4	13.1	19.5	31.8	8.8	7.0	4.9
New Mexico	489,623	100.0	3.3	5.6	5.6	3.7	9.4	17.1	30.0	12.5	6.8	6.0
New York	10,418,565	100.0	2.2	3.1	5.8	3.9	13.0	19.4	31.2	9.6	6.2	5.6
North Carolina	2,846,272	100.0	2.0	8.0	9.8	8.5	8.8	24.4	21.7	8.4	5.5	2.9
North Dakota	318,339	100.0	1.0	3.1	4.5	4.4	25.7	11.0	27.6	14.3	5.2	3.2
Ohio	5,700,317	100.0	1.0	2.5	4.6	3.7	13.4	21.5	35.3	8.7	5.3	4.0
Oklahoma	1,422,569	100.0	1.2	4.4	5.8	4.7	13.5	18.9	30.0	11.6	5.8	4.3
Oregon	1,156,024	100.0	.7	1.6	2.8	3.2	13.2	18.5	35.0	13.3	6.4	5.4
Pennsylvania	6,669,938	100.0	1.4	2.8	5.7	4.5	14.7	20.6	34.5	7.0	5.1	3.7
Rhode Island	524,082	100.0	2.2	3.2	6.3	5.6	12.9	23.5	29.0	8.0	5.4	4.0
South Carolina	1,283,837	100.0	2.6	9.5	10.0	7.3	8.7	24.1	20.6	8.3	6.2	2.7
South Dakota	349,497	100.0	.5	2.1	3.2	3.2	24.8	12.8	31.2	13.6	5.3	3.3
Tennessee	2,127,946	100.0	1.7	7.8	8.7	5.7	16.1	18.3	25.7	8.2	4.9	3.0
Texas	5,817,155	100.0	3.0	6.3	7.4	5.4	8.2	22.4	25.1	11.4	6.4	4.5
Utah	492,337	100.0	.9	1.1	2.0	2.0	7.6	19.2	35.9	17.4	7.6	6.4
Vermont	232,643	100.0	.8	1.5	3.3	3.2	17.6	16.7	33.0	12.6	7.0	4.5
Virginia	2,446,082	100.0	1.6	6.0	8.3	8.7	7.6	20.0	25.2	10.3	7.2	5.1
Washington	1,826,888	100.0	.7	1.5	2.6	2.8	11.4	17.6	36.2	14.5	6.7	6.1
West Virginia	969,436	100.0	1.6	5.8	8.8	5.6	19.1	17.6	27.6	7.3	4.0	2.8
Wisconsin	2,329,796	100.0	.9	2.3	4.0	3.7	18.9	15.7	34.8	9.9	5.8	4.0
Wyoming	175,649	100.0	.8	1.8	2.7	2.4	12.4	17.1	36.2	14.8	7.2	4.6

NOTE.—Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics*, Series PC(1)—C1.

Illiteracy in the United States

The illiteracy rate in the United States was cut in half during the 1960's, according to a recent sample survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census. The new data indicate that in November 1969 only 1.0 percent of the population 14 years of age and over were unable to read and write a simple message in English or in some other language. A similar survey conducted in March 1959 found that 2.2 percent of the persons in the same age group were illiterate.

The Bureau of the Census has collected statistics on illiteracy since 1840, but the figures for 1840, 1850, and 1860 are not regarded as comparable with those for subsequent years. Reasonable comparability has been maintained since the census of 1870. The data show that 100 years ago illiterates constituted 20 percent of the population. In other words, the proportion of illiterates was 20 times as great in 1870 as it is today (see the accompanying chart). Each generation tends to spend more years in school than the generation that preceded it, and illiteracy declines as the older people in the population are replaced by younger ones.

Traditionally, the illiteracy rate has been higher for men than for women, but in 1969 the difference was negligible: 1.1 percent of the men and 1.0 percent of the women were classified as illiterate. This may be attributed in part to the fact that women live longer than men, and illiterates are more likely to be found in the older age groups.

The census surveys have consistently found that the inability to read and write is more prevalent among Negroes than among the white population. In 1870, for example, 79.9 percent of the nonwhite population were illiterate as compared with 11.5 percent of the white. In 1900, the comparable percentages were 44.5 and 6.2, respectively. In recent years, however, dramatic strides have been made toward the eradication of illiteracy among all Americans. The illiteracy rates in 1969 were 0.7 percent for whites and 3.6 percent for blacks.

For additional information the reader may wish to consult the Bureau of the Census publication, *Illiteracy in the United States: November 1969 (Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 217). The report may be obtained for 15 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

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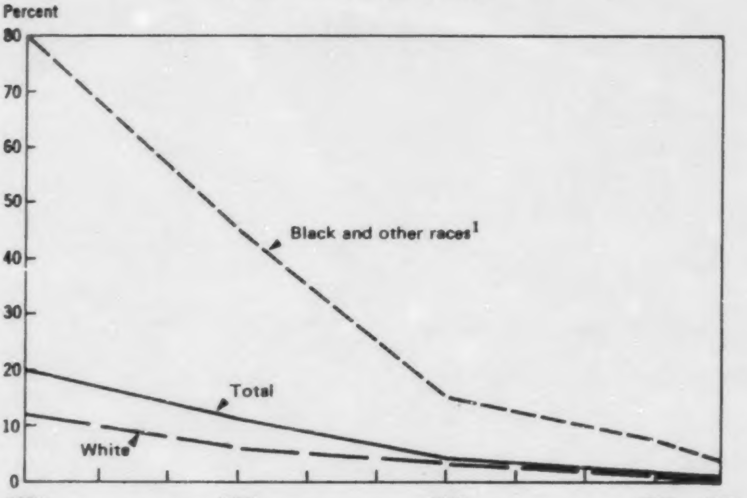
Acting Chief, Reference, Estimates, and Projections Branch, National Center for Educational Statistics

Figure 3.—Percent of illiteracy in the population, by race: United States, 1870 to 1969



[1] Data for 1969 are for blacks only.

NOTE.—Data for 1870 to 1930 are for the population 10 years old and over; data for 1959 and 1969 are for the population 14 years old and over.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P—20, No. 217.

Table 17.—Illiteracy of the population, by State: 1900, 1930, and 1960

State	Number illiterate 1960[1]	Percent illiterate		
		1960[1]	1930	1900
1	2	3	4	5
United States	**3,066,000**	**2.4**	**4.8**	**11.3**
Alabama	93,000	4.2	14.0	35.1
Alaska	5,000	3.0	20.5	40.6
Arizona	33,000	3.8	11.0	30.0
Arkansas	45,000	3.6	7.6	21.3
California	203,000	1.8	2.8	5.3
Colorado	15,000	1.3	3.1	4.5
Connecticut	41,000	2.2	5.1	6.5
Delaware	6,000	1.9	4.4	13.2
District of Columbia	11,000	1.9	1.7	9.4
Florida	92,000	2.6	7.7	23.4
Georgia	120,000	4.5	10.4	32.1
Hawaii	21,000	5.0	17.5	36.2
Idaho	4,000	.8	1.2	5.1
Illinois	128,000	1.8	2.7	4.8
Indiana	40,000	1.2	1.8	5.2
Iowa	14,000	.7	.9	2.7
Kansas	14,000	.9	1.4	3.3
Kentucky	70,000	3.3	7.3	18.1
Louisiana	137,000	6.3	15.1	39.6
Maine	9,000	1.3	3.0	5.5
Maryland	41,000	1.9	4.2	12.1
Massachusetts	83,000	2.2	4.0	6.5
Michigan	84,000	1.6	2.2	4.8
Minnesota	23,000	1.0	1.4	4.6
Mississippi	71,000	4.9	14.6	34.1
Missouri	52,000	1.7	2.5	7.0
Montana	5,000	1.0	1.9	6.6
Nebraska	9,000	.9	1.3	2.6
Nevada	2,000	1.1	4.8	13.8
New Hampshire	6,000	1.4	3.0	6.7
New Jersey	99,000	2.2	4.3	6.5
New Mexico	24,000	4.0	14.9	35.7
New York	365,000	2.9	4.1	6.1
North Carolina	125,000	4.0	11.5	30.1
North Dakota	6,000	1.4	1.7	6.1
Ohio	99,000	1.5	2.5	4.5
Oklahoma	32,000	1.9	3.1	11.7
Oregon	10,000	.8	1.1	3.7
Pennsylvania	166,000	2.0	3.5	6.9
Rhode Island	15,000	2.4	5.5	9.2
South Carolina	87,000	5.5	16.7	37.4
South Dakota	4,000	.9	1.4	5.8
Tennessee	88,000	3.5	8.0	21.9
Texas	272,000	4.1	7.3	15.6
Utah	5,000	.9	1.4	3.6
Vermont	3,000	1.1	2.4	5.4
Virginia	94,000	3.4	9.7	24.3
Washington	18,000	.9	1.1	3.4
West Virginia	35,000	2.7	5.5	12.6
Wisconsin	35,000	1.2	2.1	5.4
Wyoming	2,000	.9	1.8	4.4

[1] Estimated.

NOTE.—Data refer to the population 15 years old and over in 1900 and 1930, and to the population 14 years old and over in 1960.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P–23, No. 8.

Table 18.—Percent of draftees who failed to meet the mental requirements for induction into the armed services, by State: 1972

State	Total	Failed mental requirements only			Mentally and medically disqualified
		Total	Failed mental tests	Trainability limited	
1	2	3	4	5	6
United States	**9.9**	**6.7**	**3.5**	**3.2**	**3.2**
Alabama	28.6	18.3	8.6	9.7	10.3
Alaska	9.8	3.8	1.9	1.9	6.0
Arizona	7.8	4.4	1.2	3.2	3.4
Arkansas	16.4	10.8	7.7	3.1	5.6
California	6.3	4.4	1.7	2.7	1.9
Colorado	4.5	3.0	1.6	1.4	1.5
Connecticut	4.4	2.1	1.2	0.9	2.3
Delaware	9.6	6.5	5.5	1.0	3.1
District of Columbia	20.4	12.5	11.1	1.4	7.9
Florida	11.3	8.0	5.5	2.5	3.3
Georgia	24.8	19.8	11.6	8.2	5.0
Hawaii	14.7	10.6	4.8	5.8	4.1
Idaho	3.6	2.3	1.4	0.9	1.3
Illinois	6.5	4.8	2.4	2.4	1.7
Indiana	6.5	4.6	1.9	2.7	1.9
Iowa	3.3	2.1	0.6	1.5	1.2
Kansas	2.5	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.8
Kentucky	17.5	10.0	5.7	4.3	7.5
Louisiana	23.7	17.2	12.3	4.9	6.5
Maine	4.9	2.9	1.0	1.9	2.0
Maryland	7.3	4.8	4.3	0.5	2.5
Massachusetts	4.0	2.4	1.0	1.4	1.6
Michigan	5.4	3.2	1.7	1.5	2.2
Minnesota	1.9	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.8
Mississippi	35.2	26.6	17.1	9.5	8.6
Missouri	3.9	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.7
Montana	2.0	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.8
Nebraska	2.5	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.7
Nevada	7.0	4.1	2.0	2.1	2.9
New Hampshire	4.3	2.0	0.6	1.4	2.3
New Jersey	7.8	5.8	2.8	3.0	2.0
New Mexico	12.1	8.6	3.4	5.2	3.5
New York	8.6	5.3	2.2	3.1	3.3
North Carolina	20.4	15.2	8.3	6.9	5.2
North Dakota	3.5	2.1	0.5	1.6	1.4
Ohio	6.8	4.2	1.5	2.7	2.6
Oklahoma	9.8	6.3	0.5	5.8	3.5
Oregon	2.7	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.7
Pennsylvania	5.7	3.7	2.0	1.7	2.0
Rhode Island	6.0	5.1	2.4	2.7	0.9
South Carolina	33.8	26.5	14.3	11.2	8.3
South Dakota	2.7	1.6	0.3	1.3	1.1
Tennessee	20.3	13.5	7.1	6.4	6.8
Texas	12.9	8.3	3.8	4.5	4.6
Utah	4.1	2.9	1.7	1.2	1.2
Vermont	4.3	2.1	0.6	1.5	2.2
Virginia	16.3	11.5	7.8	3.7	4.5
Washington	4.0	1.8	0.2	1.6	2.2
West Virginia	17.3	9.4	5.1	4.3	7.9
Wisconsin	4.9	3.2	1.3	1.9	1.7
Wyoming	2.4	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.6
Outlying areas:					
Guam and Mariana Islands	37.1	25.0	10.2	14.8	12.1
Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands	76.3	59.6	48.9	10.7	16.7

SOURCE: U.S. Department of the Army, Office of the Surgeon General, *Summary of Registrant Examinations for Induction*.

Table 19.—Occupation of employed persons 18 years old and over, by sex, color, and years of school completed: United States, March 1972

Sex, color, and occupation	Total employed (in thousands)	Percentage distribution, by years of school completed							Median school years completed
		Total	Elementary school		High school		College		
			Less than 8 years[1]	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Men									
White									
All occupation groups	**44,679**	**100.0**	**6.9**	**8.7**	**17.8**	**35.8**	**14.5**	**16.3**	**12.5**
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	6,488	100.0	.6	.6	2.6	15.6	18.6	62.0	16.6
Managers and administrators, except farm	6,248	100.0	2.8	4.6	10.4	33.9	20.3	28.0	13.0
Sales workers	2,970	100.0	1.9	4.3	9.5	35.5	26.0	22.9	13.0
Clerical and kindred workers	3,010	100.0	2.3	4.8	13.5	45.7	23.6	10.1	12.6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	9,623	100.0	7.7	10.8	22.0	47.3	10.1	2.1	12.2
Operatives, except transportation	5,430	100.0	11.7	12.5	26.2	40.5	7.9	1.2	11.9
Transportation equipment operatives	2,617	100.0	11.5	14.0	26.3	38.4	8.6	1.1	11.8
Laborers, except farm and mine	2,819	100.0	13.7	13.6	30.6	31.0	9.4	1.7	11.2
Service workers, including private household	3,356	100.0	9.9	10.7	27.3	34.7	13.6	3.8	12.1
Farmers, farm managers, laborers and foremen	2,119	100.0	16.4	22.5	20.2	29.9	7.7	3.3	10.7
Negro and other races									
All occupation groups	**4,722**	**100.0**	**21.2**	**7.8**	**24.4**	**29.5**	**8.7**	**8.4**	**11.6**
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	393	100.0	.5	.3	3.8	15.1	14.8	65.3	16.7
Managers and administrators, except farm	206	100.0	7.3	3.9	14.6	32.2	16.1	25.9	12.8
Sales and clerical workers	458	100.0	7.4	3.5	19.4	43.4	17.5	8.7	12.6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	661	100.0	24.3	8.5	23.4	34.7	7.4	1.7	11.2
Operatives, except transportation	766	100.0	19.6	8.9	27.7	36.0	6.8	.9	11.3
Transportation equipment operatives	463	100.0	21.4	10.0	32.5	29.4	6.1	.6	10.7
Laborers, except farm and mine	774	100.0	33.2	8.9	31.9	20.6	4.4	.9	9.7
Service workers, including private household	797	100.0	20.3	10.7	28.2	29.2	9.4	2.3	11.0
Farmers, farm managers, laborers and foremen	204	100.0	59.3	8.3	14.2	16.7	1.0	.5	6.7
Women									
White									
All occupation groups	**27,083**	**100.0**	**4.1**	**6.2**	**17.6**	**46.1**	**13.8**	**12.2**	**12.5**
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4,240	100.0	.2	.7	2.7	21.0	17.9	57.4	16.4
Managers and administrators, except farm	1,340	100.0	2.2	4.8	13.4	47.6	16.4	15.5	12.6
Sales workers	1,972	100.0	2.4	5.5	23.2	50.2	14.7	4.2	12.4
Clerical workers	9,763	100.0	.6	1.7	10.8	64.3	18.1	4.4	12.6
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers, except farm and mine	4,015	100.0	11.8	16.1	30.0	36.6	4.3	1.3	11.2
Private household workers	936	100.0	13.1	16.0	43.6	20.3	5.0	1.9	10.4
Service workers, except private household	4,398	100.0	7.4	9.9	28.1	43.1	10.1	1.5	12.1
Farmers, farm managers, laborers and foremen	419	100.0	9.3	21.5	24.8	33.7	9.1	1.7	11.3
Negro and other races									
All occupation groups	**3,711**	**100.0**	**13.5**	**6.7**	**23.9**	**36.8**	**10.3**	**8.8**	**12.2**
Professional and managerial, and kindred workers[2]	514	100.0	2.5	1.2	5.6	23.3	16.7	50.6	16.0
Sales and clerical workers	922	100.0	1.4	2.6	12.9	56.4	21.1	5.5	12.6
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers, except farm	636	100.0	13.8	8.8	31.2	40.8	5.0	.3	11.6
Private household workers	618	100.0	37.2	13.8	29.6	17.8	1.5	.2	8.9
Service workers, except private household	989	100.0	14.4	7.6	35.4	35.3	6.2	1.2	11.4
Farmers, farm managers, laborers, and foremen	32	(3)	....	....	....	....	....	....	(3)

[1] Includes persons reporting no school years completed.

[2] Includes professional and technical workers and managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.

[3] Percent and median not shown where base is less than 75,000.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 148, *Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1972.*

Table 20.—Total annual money income of persons 25 years old and over, by years of school completed, sex, and age: United States, 1971

Sex, income, and age	Years of school completed												Median school years completed
	Total	Elementary school			High school			College					
		Total	Less than 8	8	Total	1 to 3	4	Total	1 to 3	4 or more			
										Total	4	5 or more	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Number, in thousands												
MEN													
Total	52,351	13,487	7,129	6,359	24,837	8,413	16,424	14,026	5,972	8,054	4,350	3,706	12.3
With income	51,840	13,267	6,987	6,280	24,634	8,327	16,307	13,939	5,930	8,009	4,323	3,686	12.3
	Percentage distribution of men with income												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	. . .
$1 to $499 or loss	1.2	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	10.8
$500 to $999	1.4	3.5	4.6	2.3	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	8.3
$1,000 to $1,499	2.5	6.4	8.2	4.5	1.3	2.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	8.3
$1,500 to $1,999	3.0	7.0	8.5	5.5	1.9	2.5	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.8	8.5
$2,000 to $2,499	3.4	7.1	8.2	5.8	2.3	3.3	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.6	8.8
$2,500 to $2,999	2.9	6.3	7.5	5.0	2.0	2.8	1.6	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	8.7
$3,000 to $3,999	6.1	11.7	12.4	10.8	4.9	6.7	3.9	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.5	9.1
$4,000 to $4,999	6.3	10.4	10.4	10.5	5.8	7.1	5.1	3.4	4.2	2.9	2.8	3.0	10.3
$5,000 to $5,999	6.4	8.1	9.3	8.7	6.6	8.1	5.8	3.6	4.7	2.8	3.1	2.5	11.1
$6,000 to $6,999	6.8	7.6	6.9	8.4	8.0	9.0	7.4	4.2	5.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	12.0
$7,000 to $7,999	8.1	7.1	6.4	7.9	10.0	10.5	9.7	5.9	7.5	4.7	5.0	4.3	12.2
$8,000 to $9,999	14.7	9.8	7.6	12.3	18.5	16.6	19.4	12.8	15.4	10.9	12.7	8.8	12.4
$10,000 to $14,999	23.6	9.6	6.3	13.2	27.5	22.6	30.0	29.8	32.7	27.7	28.9	26.2	12.6
$15,000 to $24,999	10.3	2.1	1.2	2.9	8.0	5.4	9.3	22.1	15.1	27.2	26.0	28.7	14.4
$25,000 and over	3.2	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.5	0.9	1.8	8.9	4.1	12.4	10.0	15.2	16.4
	Median income												
Total, all ages	$8,242	$4,580	$3,883	$6,480	$8,594	$7,570	$9,088	$11,807	$10,303	$13,126	$12,573	$13,840	. . .
25 to 34 years	8,562	5,378	4,784	5,971	8,225	7,331	8,556	9,964	9,121	10,908	10,599	11,283	. . .
35 to 44 years	9,967	6,384	5,479	7,363	9,532	8,477	9,984	13,718	11,825	15,747	14,964	16,676	. . .
45 to 54 years	9,653	6,771	5,754	7,806	9,653	8,758	10,253	14,135	12,029	17,064	16,048	18,198	. . .
55 to 64 years	7,934	5,548	4,665	6,556	8,533	7,753	9,061	12,906	11,659	14,271	13,152	16,727	. . .
65 years and over	3 449	2,852	2,541	3,342	4,061	3,785	4,380	6,389	4,694	8,074	7,883	8,543	. . .
	Number, in thousands												
WOMEN													
Total	58,782	14,138	7,221	6,917	33,188	10,442	22,746	11,455	6,146	5,309	3,689	1,620	12.2
With income	40,080	10,026	5,197	4,829	21,736	6,951	14,785	8,328	4,183	4,145	2,734	1,411	12.2
	Percentage distribution of women with income												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	. . .
$1 to $499 or loss	8.8	7.5	7.5	7.4	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.1	10.3	7.9	9.0	5.7	12.3
$500 to $999	10.4	18.5	21.1	15.8	8.4	9.9	7.6	6.1	7.5	4.8	5.4	3.4	10.0
$1,000 to $1,499	10.7	18.9	21.2	16.3	8.6	11.1	7.4	6.2	8.3	4.1	5.0	2.4	9.9
$1,500 to $1,999	9.0	14.4	14.9	13.7	7.8	9.9	6.8	5.6	7.1	4.1	4.5	3.3	10.6
$2,000 to $2,499	7.5	9.8	9.4	10.2	7.4	8.6	6.8	4.9	5.4	4.3	5.0	3.1	11.6
$2,500 to $2,999	5.3	6.0	5.9	6.1	5.7	7.3	4.9	3.7	4.5	2.9	3.4	1.9	11.8
$3,000 to $3,999	11.1	10.2	8.9	11.6	12.7	13.9	12.1	8.0	9.4	6.6	7.1	5.5	12.1
$4,000 to $4,999	9.0	6.5	5.1	8.0	11.0	10.2	11.3	6.8	8.4	5.2	5.9	3.9	12.3
$5,000 to $5,999	7.7	3.8	2.6	5.0	9.7	7.7	10.6	7.5	9.0	5.9	6.4	4.8	12.4
$6,000 to $6,999	6.1	2.0	1.5	2.6	7.4	4.9	8.6	7.4	7.3	6.9	7.7	5.4	12.5
$7,000 to $7,999	4.3	1.1	0.9	1.4	4.5	2.8	5.3	7.9	6.9	8.8	9.3	7.8	12.7
$8,000 to $9,999	5.3	0.9	0.6	1.3	4.9	3.3	5.7	11.5	7.9	15.1	14.7	15.9	12.9
$10,000 to $14,999	3.9	0.4	0.2	0.6	2.4	1.0	3.0	11.9	5.6	18.3	13.7	27.3	15.8
$15,000 to $24,999	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	2.8	1.3	4.3	2.2	8.3	16.5
$25,000 and over	0.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.2	15.2
	Median income												
Total, all ages	$2,844	$1,678	$1,503	$1,883	$3,232	$2,581	$3,594	$4,938	$3,732	$6,620	$5,736	$8,341	. . .
25 to 34 years	3,545	2,159	1,880	2,395	3,257	2,602	3,519	5,227	3,947	6,615	6,171	7,474	. . .
35 to 44 years	3,672	2,751	2,267	3,281	3,630	3,181	3,894	4,910	3,873	6,569	5,740	9,104	. . .
45 to 54 years	3,919	2,437	2,159	2,964	4,035	3,318	4,343	5,991	4,655	7,840	6,645	9,187	. . .
55 to 64 years	3,081	1,892	1,586	2,250	3,377	2,627	3,894	6,232	4,455	8,344	7,411	10,214	. . .
65 years and over	1,706	1,446	1,366	1,567	1,930	1,778	2,081	2,909	2,223	3,895	3,245	6,482	. . .

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P—60, No. 85.

Table 21.—Annual income of men, by age and by years of school completed: United States, 1956 to 1972

[In current dollars]

Age, and years of school completed	1956	1961	1964	1968	1972
1	2	3	4	5	6
18 to 24 years old					
Elementary:					
Less than 8 years	$1,568	$1,596	$1,931	$2,892	$3,399
8 years	2,136	2,239	2,553	3,264	3,623
High school:					
1 to 3 years	2,201	2,204	2,288	2,600	3,423
4 years	2,886	2,768	3,059	3,674	4,837
College:					
1 to 3 years	1,924	2,038	2,257	2,700	3,745
4 years or more	(1)	3,310	3,520	4,273	5,418
4 years	(1)	3,381	3,736	4,306	4,994
5 years or more	(1)	(1)	(1)	4,186	7,173
25 years old and over					
Elementary:					
Less than 8 years	2,574	2,998	3,298	3,981	5,235
8 years	3,631	4,206	4,520	5,467	6,756
High school:					
1 to 3 years	4,367	5,161	5,653	6,769	8,449
4 years	5,183	5,946	6,738	8,148	10,433
College:					
1 to 3 years	5,997	7,348	7,907	9,387	11,867
4 years or more	7,877	9,817	10,284	12,938	16,201
4 years	(1)	9,342	9,757	12,418	15,256
5 years or more	(1)	9,987	11,004	13,556	17,346

[1] Data not available.

NOTE.—These arithmetic means are estimated from sample surveys of households. They are subject to sampling variability as well as to errors of response and nonreporting.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Annual Mean Income, Lifetime Income, and Educational Attainment of Men in the United States, for Selected Years, 1956 to 1972.*

Table 22.—Lifetime income of men, by years of school completed: United States, 1956 to 1972

[In current dollars]

Years of school completed	1956	1961	1964	1968	1972
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Income from age 18 to death				
Elementary:					
Less than 8 years	$131,432	$151,881	$170,145	$213,505	$279,997
8 years	178,749	205,237	223,946	276,755	343,730
High school:					
1 to 3 years	201,825	235,865	255,701	308,305	389,208
4 years	244,158	273,614	311,462	371,094	478,873
College:					
1 to 3 years	278,227	335,100	355,249	424,280	543,435
4 years or more	372,644	454,732	478,886	607,921	757,923
4 years	(1)	432,617	459,482	584,062	710,569
5 years or more	(1)	475,116	500,641	636,119	823,759
	Income from age 25 to 64				
Elementary:					
Less than 8 years	$107,132	$125,044	$138,777	$174,240	$230,757
8 years	146,059	168,967	181,702	226,708	284,185
High school:					
1 to 3 years	166,212	193,265	211,342	258,455	323,716
4 years	199,463	224,626	252,447	306,786	393,151
College:					
1 to 3 years	232,317	273,309	297,543	356,297	461,264
4 years or more	310,587	360,951	392,006	504,760	627,296
4 years	(1)	350,699	372,767	486,643	590,063
5 years or more	(1)	379,908	418,027	525,997	671,882

[1] Data not available.

NOTE.—These arithmetic means are estimated from sample surveys of households. They are subject to sampling variability as well as to errors of response and nonreporting.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Annual Mean Income, Lifetime Income, and Educational Attainment of Men in the United States, for Selected Years, 1956 to 1972.*

Table 23.—Receipts of educational institutions, by level of instruction, type of control, and source: United States, 1969–70

[In thousands of dollars]

Control of institution and source of funds	All levels	Elementary and secondary education[1]			Higher education[2]				
		Total	Revenue	Non-revenue	Total[3]	Educational and general	Auxiliary enterprises	Student aid	Major public service
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	**$73,990,054**	**$48,155,756**	**$44,966,922**	**$3,188,834**	**$25,834,298**	**$16,486,177**	**$2,900,390**	**$658,016**	**$1,470,660**
Publicly controlled	59,991,847	43,655,756	40,466,922	3,188,834	16,336,091	10,933,592	1,727,526	349,094	758,412
Government	52,883,709	42,609,736	39,420,902	3,188,834	10,273,973	8,091,132	(4)	275,132	321,048
Federal	6,088,695	3,419,557	3,419,557	.....	2,669,138	1,891,821	(4)	207,922	321,048
State	22,808,182	16,062,776	16,062,776	.....	6,745,406	5,684,545	(4)	64,161	(4)
Local (including county)	23,986,832	23,127,403	19,938,569	3,188,834	859,429	714,766	(4)	3,049	(4)
Student fees	1,983,125	[5]109,328	[5]109,328	.....	1,873,797	1,734,997	(4)	(4)	(4)
Private gifts and grants	468,646	.....	.....	.....	468,646	262,485	(4)	53,261	(4)
All other sources	4,656,366	936,692	936,692	.....	3,719,674	844,978	1,727,526	20,700	437,364
Privately controlled	13,998,207	[6]4,500,000	[6]4,500,000	(7)	9,498,207	5,552,585	1,172,864	308,922	712,248
Government	2,055,630	.....	.....	.....	2,055,630	1,153,963	(4)	156,407	447,450
Federal	1,845,832	.....	.....	.....	1,845,832	990,562	(4)	134,542	(4)
State	148,351	.....	.....	.....	148,351	103,365	(4)	21,556	(4)
Local (including county)	61,447	.....	.....	.....	61,447	60,036	(4)	310	(4)
Student fees	2,712,648	.....	.....	.....	2,712,648	2,684,848	(4)	(4)	(4)
Private gifts and grants	1,698,693	.....	.....	.....	1,698,693	738,970	(4)	74,723	(4)
All other sources	7,531,235	4,500,000	4,500,000	.....	3,031,235	974,805	1,172,864	77,791	264,797

[1] Includes estimated income for "other" schools, such as residential schools for exceptional children, Federal schools for Indians, and Federal schools on Federal installations. Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education are included under higher education.

[2] Includes subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education. Excludes schools of nursing not affiliated with colleges and universities.

[3] Includes estimates of revenue for plant expansion and nonexpendable funds. Excludes interfund transfers.

[4] Data not available.

[5] Tuition and transportation fees from patrons.

[6] Estimated on the basis of expenditure per teacher in public elementary and secondary schools.

[7] Included in column 4.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of State School Systems, 1969–70; Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1969–70*; and unpublished data available in the Office of Education. (2) U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Table 24.—Estimated expenditures for education, by level of instruction and by type of control: United States, 1972–73 and 1973–74[1]

[In billions of dollars]

Level of instruction and type of control	1972–73			1973–74		
	Total	Current expenditures and interest[2]	Capital outlay	Total	Current expenditures and interest[2]	Capital outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total elementary, secondary, and higher education	**$89.5**	**$79.2**	**$10.3**	**$96.3**	**$85.2**	**$11.1**
Public	73.3	64.8	8.5	79.0	69.8	9.2
Nonpublic	16.2	14.4	1.8	17.3	15.4	1.9
Elementary and secondary regular and other schools[3]	57.5	52.0	5.5	61.6	55.7	5.9
Public	52.1	47.1	5.0	56.0	50.6	5.4
Nonpublic	5.4	4.9	.5	5.6	5.1	.5
Higher education[4]	32.0	27.2	4.8	34.7	29.5	5.2
Public	21.2	17.7	3.5	23.0	19.2	3.8
Nonpublic	10.8	9.5	1.3	11.7	10.3	1.4

[1] These estimates are based on data shown in the Office of Education publications *Statistics of State School Systems, Statistics of Higher Education,* and *Bond Sales for Public School Purposes.* Expenditures of public elementary and secondary schools for 1973–74 and all institutions of higher education for 1972–73 and 1973–74 are derived from enrollment changes combined with the trend in current expenditures per student. Expenditures of public elementary and secondary schools for 1972–73 are based on estimates provided by State departments of education, and the 1973–74 figures are projections of a 10-year trend. Capital outlay for all institutions of higher education is derived from the 1971–72 capital outlay per student applied to expected enrollment changes for 1972–73 and 1973–74. All estimates of expenditures for nonpublic and other elementary and secondary schools are based on the assumption that expenditures per teacher (including donated services) are the same as for the public schools. Some previous estimates of the cost of education in nonpublic schools were based on the assumption that per-pupil costs in nonpublic schools were the same as for the public schools. Since the pupil-teacher ratio is higher in nonpublic than in public schools, the previous estimates were higher than those shown here.

[2] Includes estimates for interest, as follows:

[In billions of dollars]

	Elementary-secondary		Higher education	
	Public	Nonpublic	Public	Nonpublic
1972–73 . . .	$1.8	$0.2	$0.3	$0.1
1973–74 . . .	2.0	.2	.3	.1

[3] Includes other elementary and secondary schools, such as residential schools for exceptional children, Federal schools for Indians, federally operated elementary and secondary schools on posts, and subcollegiate departments of colleges. Expenditures for these schools were estimated as follows:

[In billions of dollars]

	Total	Public	Nonpublic
1972–73 . . .	$0.3	$0.2	$0.1
1973–74 . . .	.3	.2	.1

[4] Excludes an estimated expenditure of $60 million by public, and $28 million by nonpublic, subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education. These amounts were included with other elementary and secondary school expenditures.

SOURCE: Office of Education estimates.

Table 25.—Estimated expenditures of educational institutions, by source of funds: United States, 1967–68 to 1973–74

[Amounts in billions of dollars]

Source of funds, by level of institution and type of control	1967–68		1969–70		1971–72		1972–73		1973–74	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All levels:										
Total public and nonpublic	$57.2	100.0	$70.2	100.0	$83.3	100.0	$89.5	100.0	$96.3	100.0
Federal	6.8	11.9	7.4	10.6	9.0	10.8	9.5	10.6	9.6	10.0
State	16.8	29.4	22.7	32.3	27.4	32.9	29.8	33.3	32.3	33.5
Local	18.6	32.5	22.2	31.6	25.9	31.1	27.5	30.7	29.9	31.1
All other	15.0	26.2	17.9	25.5	21.0	25.2	22.7	25.4	24.5	25.4
Total public	45.5	100.0	56.8	100.0	68.2	100.0	73.3	100.0	79.0	100.0
Federal	5.1	11.2	5.7	10.0	7.2	10.6	7.7	10.5	7.7	9.8
State	16.7	36.7	22.6	39.8	27.3	40.0	29.6	40.4	32.1	40.6
Local	18.6	40.9	22.1	38.9	25.8	37.8	27.4	37.4	29.8	37.7
All other	5.1	11.2	6.4	11.3	7.9	11.6	8.6	11.7	9.4	11.9

Table 25.—Estimated expenditures of educational institutions, by source of funds: United States, 1967–68 to 1973–74 – Continued

[Amounts in billions of dollars]

Source of funds, by level of institution and type of control	1967–68		1969–70		1971–72		1972–73		1973–74	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total nonpublic	$11.7	100.0	$13.4	100.0	$15.1	100.0	$16.2	100.0	$17.3	100.0
Federal	1.7	14.5	1.7	12.7	1.8	11.9	1.8	11.1	1.9	11.0
State	.1	.9	.1	.7	.1	.7	.2	1.2	.2	1.1
Local	(1)	(2)	.1	.7	.1	.7	.1	.6	.1	.6
All other	9.9	84.6	11.5	85.9	13.1	86.7	14.1	87.1	15.1	87.3
Elementary and secondary schools:[3]										
Total public and nonpublic	37.3	100.0	45.5	100.0	53.8	100.0	57.5	100.0	61.6	100.0
Federal	3.0	8.0	3.3	7.3	4.5	8.4	4.8	8.4	4.6	7.5
State	12.1	32.4	16.3	35.8	19.4	36.1	21.0	36.5	22.8	37.0
Local	18.0	48.3	21.3	46.8	24.7	45.8	26.2	45.5	28.5	46.3
All other	4.2	11.3	4.6	10.1	5.2	9.7	5.5	9.6	5.7	9.2
Total public	33.2	100.0	41.0	100.0	48.7	100.0	52.1	100.0	56.0	100.0
Federal	3.0	9.0	3.3	8.1	4.5	9.3	4.8	9.2	4.6	8.2
State	12.1	36.5	16.3	39.8	19.4	39.9	21.0	40.3	22.8	40.8
Local	18.0	54.2	21.3	51.9	24.7	50.6	26.2	50.3	28.5	50.8
All other	.1	.3	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2
Total nonpublic	4.1	100.0	4.5	100.0	5.1	100.0	5.4	100.0	5.6	100.0
Federal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
State	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Local	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
All other	4.1	100.0	4.5	100.0	5.1	100.0	5.4	100.0	5.6	100.0
Institutions of higher education:										
Total public and nonpublic	19.9	100.0	24.7	100.0	29.5	100.0	32.0	100.0	34.7	100.0
Federal	3.8	19.1	4.1	16.6	4.5	15.2	4.7	14.6	5.0	14.4
State	4.7	23.6	6.4	25.9	8.0	27.1	8.8	27.4	9.5	27.4
Local	.6	3.0	.9	3.6	1.2	4.1	1.3	4.1	1.4	4.0
All other	10.8	54.3	13.3	53.9	15.8	53.6	17.2	53.9	18.8	54.2
Total public	12.3	100.0	15.8	100.0	19.5	100.0	21.2	100.0	23.0	100.0
Federal	2.1	17.1	2.4	15.0	2.7	14.1	2.9	13.7	3.1	13.3
State	4.6	37.7	6.3	40.0	7.9	40.4	8.6	40.4	9.3	40.4
Local	.6	4.5	.8	5.1	1.1	5.6	1.2	5.7	1.3	5.8
All other	5.0	40.7	6.3	39.9	7.8	40.0	8.5	40.2	9.3	40.5
Total nonpublic	7.6	100.0	8.9	100.0	10.0	100.0	10.8	100.0	11.7	100.0
Federal	1.7	21.8	1.7	18.8	1.8	17.6	1.8	16.9	1.9	16.2
State	.1	1.2	.1	1.6	.1	1.7	.2	1.8	.2	1.8
Local	(1)	.3	.1	.7	.1	.8	.1	.9	.1	.9
All other	5.8	76.7	7.0	78.9	8.0	79.9	8.7	80.4	9.5	81.1

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[1] Less than $50 million.

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

[3] In addition to regular schools, these figures include other elementary and secondary schools, such as residential schools for exceptional children, Federal schools for Indians, federally operated elementary and secondary schools on posts, and subcollegiate departments of colleges. See footnote 3 of preceding table.

NOTE.—Explanations of data are as follows:

Data sources

Data are based on statistics shown in U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, publications: *Statistics of State School Systems*, biennially 1963–64 through 1969–70; *Statistics of Public Schools*, annually fall 1964 through fall 1972; *Financial Statistics of Higher Education*, annually 1965–66 through 1970–71; *Higher Education Finances: Selected Trend and Summary Data*; and unpublished data in the Office of Education.

Definitions

Total expenditures are defined as the expenditure of all money from both loans and grants and exclude only the funds used for reducing debt. Expenditures from Federal, State, and local sources are defined as institutional expenditures of all grants (but not loans) of funds received from those sources. Expenditures from all other sources include all funds received by the institutions that were not received as a grant from Federal, State, and local governments. Loans from any source are included in this category. (It was estimated that in 1974 about $26 million in Federal loans to institutions of higher education were included in the "all other" category shown here.)

Since the foregoing definitions are aimed at showing sources of funds through the eyes of educational institutions, the Federal figures shown in this table are different from the ones shown in the chapter on Federal funds for education. The three main reasons for the difference are as follows:

(1) Different items are included. For example, the tables on Federal funds show grants and loans to individuals, which would show up in institutional accounts as a receipt from tuition or auxiliary services; or they may be spent for board and room outside the institution and not be a receipt of the institution from any source.

(2) The same items may be handled differently. For example, the tables on Federal funds show only basic research for institutions of higher education, while the institutions include some applied research grants from the Federal Government.

(3) The tables on Federal funds frequently show obligated funds, while the institutional figures show expenditures.

Method

The total expenditures shown here were estimated according to the method shown in footnote 1 of the preceding table. The breakdown by source of funds was estimated by first adjusting receipts to equate them with expenditures, and then assuming a continuation of the trend in the amount of receipts from each source. Equating receipts to expenditures was accomplished mainly by including loans and excluding receipts that were used for reduction of debt.

Educational Expenditures as a Percentage of the Gross National Product

Total expenditures for public and nonpublic schools at all levels of education from kindergarten through the graduate school amounted to an estimated $83.3 billion during the 1971–72 school year. This outlay more than doubles the $40 billion spent only 7 years earlier and is nearly 10 times the $8.8 billion expended in 1949–50, in neither case allowing for changes in the purchasing power of the dollar over these periods. The rapid rise of educational expenditures in recent years reflects the growth of the school-age population as well as the increased efforts of the Nation to provide quality education for its young people.

The accompanying chart measures the country's efforts to support education since 1929–30 by comparing expenditures with the gross national product (GNP). The GNP, which is calculated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, "represents the total national output of goods and services at market prices. It measures this output in terms of the expenditures by which the goods and services are acquired. The expenditures comprise purchases of goods and services by consumers and government, gross private domestic investment, and net exports of goods and services." GNP thus constitutes a convenient yardstick by which one may appraise the level of educational expenditures.

The percentage of the gross national product that went for education has varied widely over the past 40 years. Educational expenditures were relatively high in the mid-1930's, exceeding 4 percent of the GNP in 1933–34. They later declined to a low point of 1.8 percent during the war year of 1943–44. Except for a brief period during the Korean conflict, when the annual investment in education tended to stabilize, there has been a steady increase in the proportion of the GNP spent for education since the end of World War II. Expenditures in 1971–72 were higher than ever before, both in terms of actual dollars and as a percentage of the gross national product (7.9 percent). In table 27, both dollar expenditures and percentages of the GNP are traced for the period 1929–30 to 1972–73.

—W. VANCE GRANT
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Figure 4.—Total expenditures for education as a percentage of the gross national product: United States, 1929–30 to 1971–72

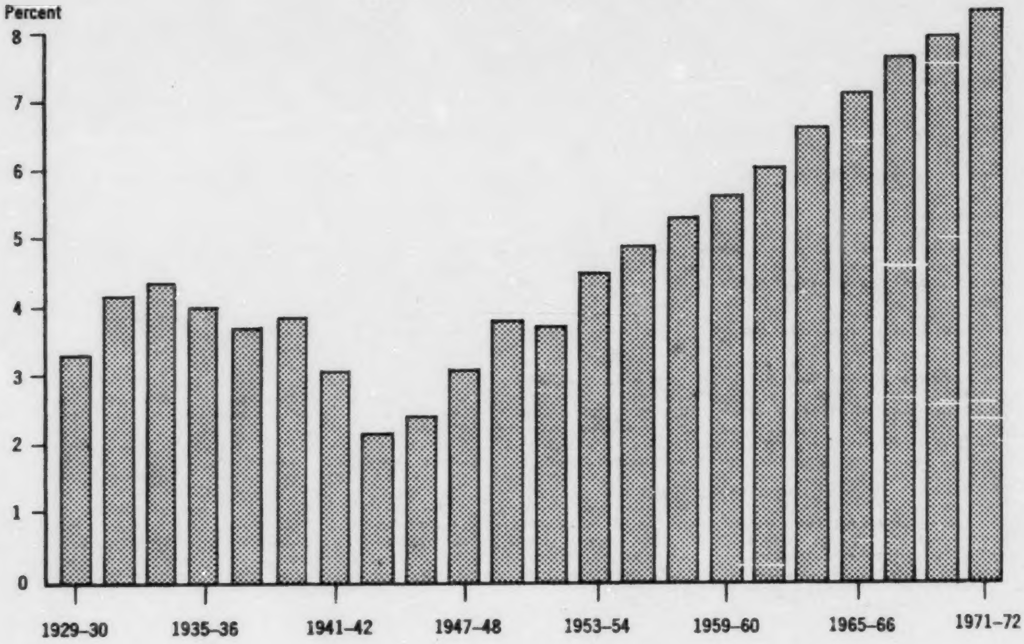

Table 26.— Expenditures for education, including capital outlay, by level of instruction and by type of control: United States, 1969–70

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures, by level of instruction	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4
All levels (elementary, secondary, higher)[1]	**$70,077,228**	**$56,638,480**	**$13,438,748**
Current expenditures (including interest)[1]	61,294,125	49,473,903	11,820,222
Capital outlay or plant expansion	8,783,103	7,164,577	1,618,526
Elementary and secondary schools[2]	45,117,923	40,683,429	[3]4,434,494
Current expenditures (including interest)	39,951,012	36,024,357	[3]3,926,655
Capital outlay	5,166,911	[4]4,659,072	[3]507,839
Kindergarten through grade 8[5]	28,212,389	25,439,485	2,772,904
Grades 9–12 and postgraduate[5]	16,905,534	15,243,944	1,661,590
Other elementary and secondary	300,000	200,000	100,000
Higher education (excluding subcollegiate departments)	24,659,305	15,755,051	8,904,254
Current expenditures	21,043,113	13,249,546	7,793,567
Educational and general	15,788,699	10,374,191	5,414,508
Auxiliary enterprises	2,769,276	1,624,398	1,144,878
Student-aid expenditures	984,594	456,977	527,617
Major service programs	1,500,544	793,980	706,564
Expenditures from plant funds[6]	3,616,192	2,505,505	1,110,687

[1] Includes an estimate for "other" elementary and secondary schools, such as residential schools for exceptional children, Federal schools for Indians, federally operated elementary and secondary schools on posts, and subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education.

[2] Excludes expenditures for the "other" schools described in footnote 1.

[3] Estimated on the basis of expenditure per teacher in public elementary and secondary schools.

[4] Includes capital outlay of $444,323,504 by State and local schoolhousing authorities.

[5] Distribution between grade-groups (kindergarten—grade 8, grades 9–12, and postgraduate) estimated on the assumption that the cost per pupil in grades 9–12 is 50 percent higher than in grades K–8.

[6] Excludes an estimated $716 million expended for plant expansion directly from current funds ($561 million by publicly controlled, and $155 million by privately controlled, institutions of higher education).

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of State School Systems, 1969–70; Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1969–70;* and unpublished data available in the Office of Education, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Table 27.—Gross national product related to total expenditures[1] for education: United States, 1929–30 to 1972–73

Calendar year	Gross national product (in millions)	School year	Expenditures for education	
			Total (in thousands)	As a percent of gross national product
1	2	3	4	5
1929	$103,095	1929–30	$3,233,601	3.1
1931	75,820	1931–32	2,966,464	3.9
1933	55,601	1933–34	2,294,896	4.1
1935	72,247	1935–36	2,649,914	3.7
1937	90,446	1937–38	3,014,074	3.3
1939	90,494	1939–40	3,199,593	3.5
1941	124,540	1941–42	3,203,548	2.6
1943	191,592	1943–44	3,522,007	1.8
1945	212,010	1945–46	4,167,597	2.0
1947	231,323	1947–48	3,574,379	2.8
1949	256,484	1949–50	8,795,635	3.4
1951	328,404	1951–52	11,312,446	3.4
1953	364,593	1953–54	13,949,876	3.8
1955	397,960	1955–56	16,811,651	4.2
1957	441,134	1957–58	21,119,565	4.8
1959	483,650	1959–60	24,722,464	5.1
1961	520,109	1961–62	29,366,305	5.6
1963	590,503	1963–64	36,010,210	6.1
1965	684,884	1965–66	45,397,713	6.6
1967	793,927	1967–68	57,213,374	7.2
1969	930,284	1969–70	70,077,228	7.5
1971	1,055,450	1971–72	[2]83,300,000	7.9
1972	1,155,155	1972–73	[2]89,500,000	7.7

[1] Includes expenditures of public and nonpublic schools at all levels of education (elementary, secondary, and higher education).

[2] Estimated.

NOTE.—Beginning with 1959–60 school year, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of State School Systems; Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education;* and unpublished data. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business,* August 1965, July 1971, and July 1973.

Expenditures of State and Local Governments

Education is by far the largest item in the budget of State and local governments, according to a recent survey by the Bureau of the Census. The study, which covers the year 1969–70, found that 40 percent of State and local expenditures was for education. This was more than three times the outlay for highways, the second largest item in their budget.

State and local governments spent $131.3 billion in 1969–70, including $52.7 billion for education. Educational expenditures consisted of $37.5 billion for local schools (primarily public elementary and secondary schools), $12.9 billion for institutions of higher education, and $2.3 billion for other educational purposes. Other major expenditures of State and local governments included the following: Highways, $16.4 billion; public welfare, $14.7 billion; health and hospitals, $9.7 billion; police and fire protection, $6.5 billion; financial administration and general control, $4.7 billion; and interest on the general debt, $4.4 billion. The accompanying chart provides a distribution of governmental expenditures by function.

All the figures cited above relate to "direct general" expenditures; that is, they exclude expenditures resulting from the operation by State and local governments of utilities, stores, and insurance and retirement systems. For additional information, the reader may wish to consult the Bureau of the Census study, *Governmental Finances in 1969–70* (Series GF70, No. 5). The report may be purchased for 60 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

—W. VANCE GRANT
Acting Chief, Reference, Estimates, and Projections Branch, National Center for Educational Statistics

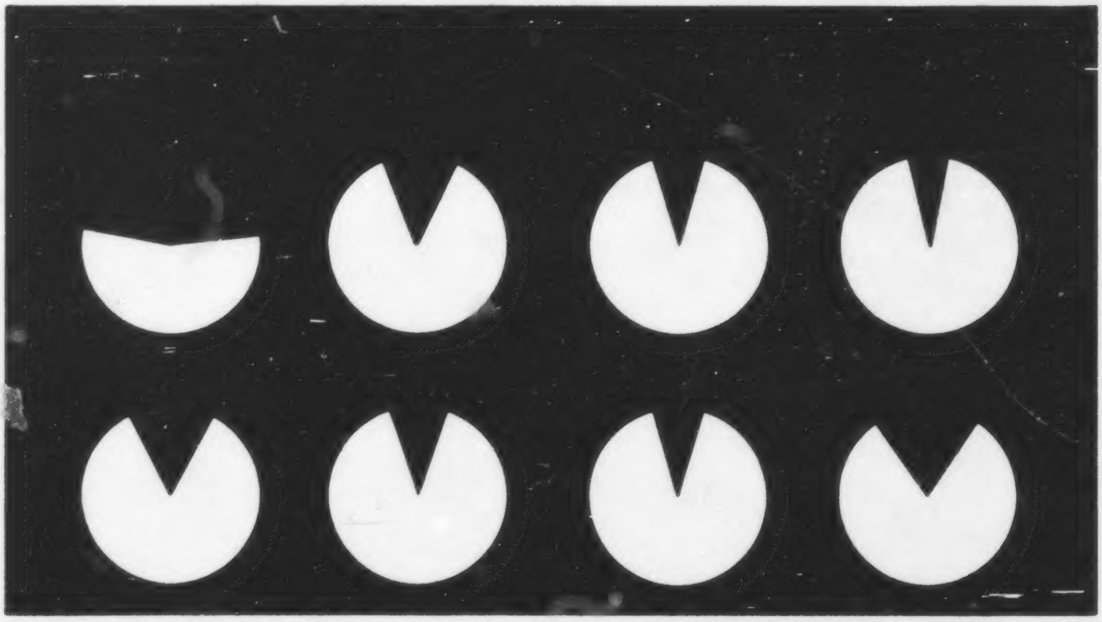

Table 28.—Direct expenditures of State and local governments for all functions and for education, by per capita amount and percent of per capita income: 1970–71

State	Per capita personal income, 1970	Direct general expenditures, 1970–71			
		All functions		Education	
		Amount per capita	Percent of per capita income[1]	Amount per capita	Percent of per capita income[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6
United States	**$3,933**	**$730.52**	**18.6**	**$288.86**	**7.3**
Alabama	2,976	584.36	19.6	217.54	7.3
Alaska	4,586	1,827.52	39.8	643.39	14.0
Arizona	3,620	704.02	19.4	328.32	9.1
Arkansas	2,864	507.95	17.7	186.35	6.5
California	4,444	916.32	20.6	309.15	7.0
Colorado	3,831	728.43	19.0	330.39	8.6
Connecticut	4,817	789.[illegible]	16.4	293.38	6.1
Delaware	4,353	921.28	[illegible]	440.50	10.1
District of Columbia . . .	5,468	1,233.51	22.6	[illegible]04.97	5.6
Florida	3,684	613.34	16.7	251.[illegible]	6.8
Georgia	3,354	615.58	18.4	245.15	7.3
Hawaii	4,567	1,128.21	24.7	368.29	8.1
Idaho	3,284	639.24	17.9	251.51	7.7
Illinois	4,486	711.18	15.8	297.08	6.6
Indiana	3,787	580.76	15.3	296.28	7.8
Iowa	3,750	690.33	18.4	331.11	8.8
Kansas	3,918	645.76	16.5	285.16	7.3
Kentucky	3,099	576.83	18.6	233.77	7.5
Louisiana	3,054	677.88	22.2	237.77	7.8
Maine	3,242	646.23	19.9	250.60	7.7
Maryland	4,287	779.57	18.2	324.06	7.6
Massachusetts	4,343	782.72	18.0	256.86	5.9
Michigan	4,133	757.00	18.3	337.07	8.2
Minnesota	3,856	805.86	20.9	378.90	9.8
Mississippi	2,597	594.54	22.9	217.20	8.4
Missouri	3,713	605.48	16.3	241.83	6.5
Montana	3,444	753.78	21.9	313.84	9.1
Nebraska	3,792	648.51	17.1	277.45	7.3
Nevada	4,552	956.31	21.0	271.61	6.0
New Hampshire	3,620	615.44	17.0	249.38	6.9
New Jersey	4,577	711.42	15.5	281.13	6.1
New Mexico	3,127	716.72	22.9	337.98	10.8
New York	4,731	1,076.49	22.7	356.77	7.5
North Carolina	3,218	527.32	16.4	236.17	7.3
North Dakota	[illegible]	725.88	23.7	310.44	10.1
Ohio	3,977	584.39	14.7	243.32	6.1
Oklahoma	3,332	623.00	18.7	241.61	7.3
Oregon	3,718	756.33	20.3	324.26	8.7
Pennsylvania	3,942	680.72	17.3	270.56	6.9
Rhode Island	3,918	687.35	17.5	272.77	7.0
South Carolina	2,933	501.42	15.8	228.64	7.8
South Dakota	3,164	724.42	22.9	338.91	10.7
Tennessee	3,076	569.53	18.5	214.87	7.0
Texas	3,573	563.73	15.8	246.67	6.9
Utah	3,221	677.19	21.0	343.09	10.7
Vermont	3,448	840.25	24.4	315.16	9.1
Virginia	3,600	582.86	16.2	261.82	7.2
Washington	3,984	879.57	22.1	374.80	9.4
West Virginia	3,034	634.48	20.9	238.53	7.9
Wisconsin	3,712	763.72	20.6	349.25	9.4
Wyoming	3,674	939.64	25.6	400.52	10.9

[1] Percentages were computed by the Office of Education.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1972; and Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1970–71*, Series GF 71, No. 5.

CHAPTER II

Elementary and Secondary Education

The United States has gone a long way toward providing universal elementary and secondary education for its citizens. While regulations differ somewhat from one jurisdiction to another, it may be said in general that free public education is available to all and that school attendance is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 16. A school dropout before the age of 16 is becoming a rarity in this country, and the great majority of young people graduate from high school.

Elementary and secondary education is offered by some 65,800 public elementary schools, 25,400 public secondary schools, 14,400 nonpublic elementary schools, and 3,800 nonpublic secondary schools. The largest segment of the school population is found in public schools. Pupils in the regular public school system account for about 90 percent of the total enrollment in kindergarten through grade 8, and for 91 percent of the total in grades 9 through 12. Enrollment in nonpublic schools, which grew at a rapid pace in the 1950's and early 1960's, has tended to decline somewhat in recent years. Today about 1 pupil in 10 is enrolled in a nonpublic (church-related or nonsectarian) school.

The Office of Education obtains statistics each fall from the State departments of education on the pupils, teachers, instruction rooms, and estimated expenditures of public elementary and secondary day schools. These data are usually available within about 5 months after the opening of the school year. More comprehensive statistics on the organization, staff, pupils, and finances of public schools are collected biennially from the same sources. The data from the two surveys are published in *Fall Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools* and *Statistics of State School Systems*, respectively. In these two publications emphasis is placed upon State and national totals. To secure data on pupils, staff, and finances at the local level, the Office of Education conducts a survey of *Statistics of Local Public School Systems*. Separate reports have been issued on the pupils and staff and on the finances of local school systems.

In recent years the Office of Education has expanded its coverage of nonpublic schools with the publication of *Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools*. The latest report in this series covers the school year 1970–71. Valuable information on nonpublic schools has also been made available by the State education agencies, the National Catholic Educational Association, and the Bureau of the Census.

Since much of the instruction in vocational education takes place at the secondary school level, statistics on enrollment in and expenditures for vocational education are also included in this chapter. More detailed information in this area is contained in the annual reports on *Vocational and Technical Education* issued by the Office of Education.

Other recurring reports of the Office of Education which have appeared at less frequent intervals are the studies of public secondary day schools, offerings and enrollments in high school subjects, and special education for exceptional children. The most recent statistics from each of these surveys, supplemented by estimates where appropriate, are summarized in the tables which follow.

In general, the statistics in this chapter relate to 48 States and the District of Columbia through the school year 1957–58. Data for 1959–60 and subsequent years also include both Alaska and Hawaii. Any deviation from this rule is clearly indicated in the tabular presentation.

Table 29.—Enrollment in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by level and by State: Fall 1972 and fall 1973

State	Fall 1972			Fall 1973[1]		
	Total	Kindergarten through grade 8	Grades 9—12 and postgraduate	Total	Kindergarten through grade 8	Grades 9—12 and postgraduate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States	[2]45,753,000	[2]31,844,000	[2]13,909,000	45,300,000	31,200,000	14,100,000
Alabama	783,383	546,545	236,838	775,000	535,000	240,000
Alaska	85,332	63,568	21,764	84,000	62,000	22,000
Arizona	485,088	346,981	138,107	480,000	340,000	140,000
Arkansas	461,431	324,524	136,907	457,000	318,000	139,000
California	4,500,978	3,114,208	1,386,770	4,457,000	3,052,000	1,405,000
Colorado	574,248	399,955	174,293	569,000	392,000	177,000
Connecticut	664,761	476,604	188,157	658,000	467,000	191,000
Delaware	134,317	92,728	41,589	133,000	91,000	42,000
District of Columbia . . .	139,918	106,322	33,596	138,000	104,000	34,000
Florida	1,514,359	1,052,596	461,763	1,499,000	1,031,000	468,000
Georgia	1,090,280	784,681	305,599	1,079,000	769,000	310,000
Hawaii	181,979	127,868	54,111	180,000	125,000	55,000
Idaho	184,663	124,549	60,114	183,000	122,000	61,000
Illinois	2,349,200	1,652,200	697,000	2,326,000	1,619,000	707,000
Indiana	1,220,543	852,836	367,707	1,209,000	836,000	373,000
Iowa	646,408	446,828	199,580	640,000	438,000	202,000
Kansas	475,096	320,020	155,076	471,000	314,000	157,000
Kentucky	714,632	500,774	213,858	708,000	491,000	217,000
Louisiana	845,841	605,075	240,766	837,000	593,000	244,000
Maine	250,448	178,782	71,666	248,000	175,000	73,000
Maryland	920,896	653,642	267,254	911,000	640,000	271,000
Massachusetts	1,202,597	841,553	361,044	1,191,000	825,000	366,000
Michigan	2,197,737	1,477,094	720,643	2,178,000	1,447,000	731,000
Minnesota	909,653	618,161	291,492	901,000	606,000	295,000
Mississippi	526,366	377,964	148,402	520,000	370,000	150,000
Missouri	1,030,008	719,061	310,947	1,020,000	705,000	315,000
Montana	[1]180,273	[1]121,467	[1]58,806	179,000	119,000	60,000
Nebraska	329,192	226,829	102,363	326,000	222,000	104,000
Nevada	131,660	93,530	38,130	131,000	92,000	39,000
New Hampshire	168,094	118,466	49,628	166,000	116,000	50,000
New Jersey	[1]1,509,787	[1]1,069,387	[1]440,400	1,494,000	1,048,000	446,000
New Mexico	285,094	198,813	86,281	282,000	195,000	87,000
New York	3,524,175	2,430,678	1,093,497	3,490,000	2,382,000	1,108,000
North Carolina	1,161,326	812,207	349,119	1,150,000	796,000	354,000
North Dakota	141,535	94,319	47,216	140,000	92,000	48,000
Ohio	2,422,654	1,665,936	756,718	2,399,000	1,632,000	767,000
Oklahoma	607,084	421,676	185,408	601,000	413,000	188,000
Oregon	471,395	318,256	153,139	467,000	312,000	155,000
Pennsylvania	2,361,285	1,600,262	761,023	2,339,000	1,568,000	771,000
Rhode Island	189,693	134,924	54,769	188,000	132,000	56,000
South Carolina	623,778	436,245	187,533	617,000	427,000	190,000
South Dakota	162,398	110,361	52,037	161,000	108,000	53,000
Tennessee	891,775	634,375	257,400	883,000	622,000	261,000
Texas	2,738,131	1,955,050	783,081	2,710,000	1,916,000	794,000
Utah	305,916	212,522	93,394	303,000	208,000	95,000
Vermont	106,517	76,017	30,500	104,000	73,000	31,000
Virginia	1,069,345	752,046	317,299	1,059,000	737,000	322,000
Washington	790,502	542,250	248,252	783,000	531,000	252,000
West Virginia	409,989	287,307	122,682	405,000	281,000	124,000
Wisconsin	995,223	666,965	328,258	986,000	653,000	333,000
Wyoming	86,017	58,993	27,024	85,000	58,000	27,000
Outlying areas	779,667	606,608	173,059	769,000	594,000	175,000
American Samoa	8,165	5,981	2,184	8,000	6,000	2,000
Canal Zone	12,516	9,035	3,481	13,000	9,000	4,000
Guam	26,922	20,710	6,212	26,000	20,000	6,000
Puerto Rico	711,238	555,515	155,723	701,000	544,000	157,000
Virgin Islands	20,826	15,367	5,459	21,000	15,000	6,000

[1] Estimated.

[2] Includes estimates for 2 States.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1972*; and Office of Education estimates.

Table 30.—Enrollment by grade[1] in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools: United States, 1961–62 to 1972–73

Grade	1961–62	1962–63[2]	1963–64[3]	1964–65[3]	1965–66	1966–67[3]	1967–68[3]	1968–69[3]	1969–70[3]	1970–71[3]	1971–72[3]	1972–73[3]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Number, in thousands											
All grades	**38,253**	**39,746**	**41,025**	**42,280**	**42,835**	**43,898**	**44,742**	**45,843**	**46,531**	**46,828**	**47,002**	**46,668**
Kindergarten—grade 8	28,686	29,374	29,915	30,652	31,177	31,766	32,264	32,871	33,249	33,229	32,910	32,481
Kindergarten	2,066	2,162	2,177	2,250	2,328	2,411	2,479	2,577	2,653	2,610	2,533	2,562
1st grade	[4](3,857)	3,928	4,023	4,014	4,097	4,092	4,116	4,082	4,026	3,985	3,737	3,529
2d grade	3,568	[4](3,630)	3,706	3,800	3,766	3,828	3,848	3,918	3,876	3,817	3,755	3,561
3d grade	3,428	3,518	[4](3,560)	3,662	3,741	3,743	3,786	3,844	3,883	3,827	3,781	3,714
4th grade	3,343	3,391	3,467	[4](3,523)	3,609	3,706	3,705	3,777	3,820	3,841	3,792	3,753
5th grade	3,218	3,332	3,366	3,465	[4](3,504)	3,581	3,687	3,716	3,777	3,798	3,833	3,785
6th grade	3,065	3,190	3,299	3,362	3,433	[4](3,492)	3,572	3,701	3,721	3,761	3,791	3,837
7th grade	3,122	3,140	3,241	3,363	3,406	3,528	[4](3,580)	3,696	3,825	3,827	3,883	3,913
8th grade	3,021	3,083	3,077	3,212	3,293	3,385	3,481	[4](3,560)	3,668	3,763	3,805	3,847
Grades 9–12 and postgraduate	9,566	10,372	11,110	11,628	11,658	12,132	12,488	12,972	13,282	13,599	14,092	14,187
9th grade	3,156	3,172	3,190	3,198	3,307	3,412	3,520	3,647	[4](3,708)	3,810	3,969	3,956
10th grade	2,595	2,981	3,006	3,085	3,057	3,173	3,344	3,441	3,541	[4](3,606)	3,748	3,821
11th grade	2,018	2,348	2,747	2,778	2,778	2,899	2,990	3,106	3,171	3,261	[4](3,360)	3,396
12th grade	1,791	1,866	2,160	2,560	2,511	2,641	2,618	2,760	2,841	2,893	3,005	[4](3,004)
Postgraduate	7	5	6	7	5	7	16	18	21	29	10	10
	Percent											
All grades	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Kindergarten—grade 8	75.0	73.9	72.9	72.5	72.8	72.4	72.1	71.7	71.5	71.0	70.0	69.6
Kindergarten	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.5
1st grade	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.2	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.0	7.6
2d grade	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.6
3d grade	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.0
4th grade	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.0
5th grade	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.1
6th grade	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2
7th grade	8.2	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.4
8th grade	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2
Grades 9–12 and postgraduate	25.0	26.1	27.1	27.5	27.2	27.6	27.9	28.3	28.5	29.0	30.0	30.4
9th grade	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.5
10th grade	6.8	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.2
11th grade	5.3	5.9	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.3
12th grade	4.7	4.7	5.3	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.4
Postgraduate	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	.1	(5)	(5)

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[1] Enrollment in ungraded and special classes is not shown seperately but is prorated among the grades.

[2] Data derived from special studies or estimates.

[3] Estimated from fall data.

[4] Figures in parentheses, shown in normal progression, indicate enrollments in successive grades of the pupils who entered the first grade in 1961–62, including retarded and accelerated pupils. Because of retardation, school retention rates should not be calculated directly from 1st-grade enrollment.

[5] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of State School Systems, 1969–70;* and Office of Education estimates.

Table 31.—Enrollment, attendance, and length of school term in public elementary and secondary day schools, by State: 1969–70

State	Enrollment[1]	Average daily membership (ADM)	Average daily attendance (ADA)	ADA as percent of enrollment	ADA as percent of ADM	Average length of term in days	Average number of days attended per pupil enrolled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
United States	**46,384,743**	**[2]44,719,200**	**41,934,376**	**90.4**	**93.8**	**178.9**	**161.7**
Alabama	850,157	819,712	777,123	91.4	94.8	175.2	160.2
Alaska	84,901	76,990	72,489	85.4	94.2	179.8	153.5
Arizona	460,125	417,441	391,526	85.1	93.8	175.0	148.9
Arkansas	461,845	436,476	414,158	89.7	94.9	174.0	164.4
California	[3]4,597,700	4,540,000	[4]4,418,423	[4]96.1	[4]97.3	[5]178.0	[4]171.1
Colorado	567,042	534,209	500,388	88.2	93.7	179.0	158.0
Connecticut	655,084	(6)	618,881	94.5	(6)	180.0	170.1
Delaware	134,731	129,345	120,819	89.7	93.4	179.0	160.5
District of Columbia	[3]149,054	148,098	[7]138,600	93.0	93.6	[8]182.0	169.2
Florida	1,515,298	1,408,067	1,312,693	86.6	93.2	180.0	155.9
Georgia	1,148,361	1,097,831	1,019,427	88.8	92.9	180.0	159.8
Hawaii	178,564	179,642	168,140	94.2	93.6	179.0	168.6
Idaho	187,590	(6)	170,920	91.1	(6)	180.5	164.4
Illinois	[3]2,324,516	2,239,714	2,084,844	89.7	93.1	177.0	161.1
Indiana	[3]1,223,747	1,167,469	1,111,043	90.8	95.2	175.6	159.2
Iowa	[3]660,409	659,388	624,403	94.5	94.7	180.0	170.2
Kansas	549,412	496,331	470,296	85.6	94.8	179.4	153.6
Kentucky	723,767	691,617	647,970	89.5	93.7	174.5	156.2
Louisiana	884,468	842,583	776,555	87.8	92.2	179.2	157.4
Maine	241,198	239,121	225,146	93.3	94.2	178.0	166.1
Maryland	924,257	857,289	785,989	85.0	91.7	182.7	155.4
Massachusetts	[3]1,147,561	1,142,222	1,056,207	92.0	92.5	181.0	166.6
Michigan	[3]2,164,386	(6)	1,991,235	92.0	(6)	[5]180.0	165.6
Minnesota	934,032	913,089	864,595	92.6	94.7	176.6	163.5
Mississippi	593,033	558,679	524,623	88.5	93.9	175.8	155.5
Missouri	1,078,347	(6)	906,132	84.0	(6)	174.0	146.2
Montana	180,218	171,700	162,664	90.3	94.7	180.7	163.1
Nebraska	342,875	329,034	314,516	91.7	95.6	178.8	164.1
Nevada	[3]123,694	122,300	113,421	91.7	92.7	180.0	165.0
New Hampshire	157,960	149,365	140,203	88.8	93.9	179.9	159.7
New Jersey	[9]1,532,791	[9]1,448,056	1,322,124	86.3	91.3	[10]181.1	156.2
New Mexico	279,348	275,425	259,997	93.1	94.4	180.0	167.5
New York	3,513,432	3,443,547	3,099,192	88.2	90.0	179.7	158.5
North Carolina	1,217,024	1,171,240	1,104,295	90.7	94.3	180.0	163.3
North Dakota	153,721	147,243	141,961	92.3	96.4	180.4	166.6
Ohio	[3]2,423,831	2,398,499	2,246,282	92.7	93.7	180.1	166.9
Oklahoma	642,584	605,872	560,993	87.3	92.6	175.0	152.8
Oregon	497,603	466,461	436,736	87.8	93.6	178.0	156.2
Pennsylvania	2,387,367	2,326,832	2,169,225	90.9	93.2	181.4	164.9
Rhode Island	[9]186,632	177,686	163,205	87.4	91.9	[5]180.0	157.4
South Carolina	666,673	639,654	600,292	90.0	93.8	180.0	162.1
South Dakota	172,616	165,467	158,543	91.8	95.8	177.8	163.3
Tennessee	916,862	880,172	836,010	91.2	95.0	176.0	160.5
Texas	2,728,007	2,597,759	2,432,420	89.2	93.6	175.2	156.2
Utah	312,147	302,278	287,405	92.1	95.1	180.1	165.8
Vermont	[3]101,262	97,783	97,772	96.6	100.0	172.6	166.6
Virginia	1,108,973	1,063,244	995,580	89.8	93.6	180.5	162.1
Washington	[3]820,482	(6)	764,735	93.2	(6)	180.0	167.8
West Virginia	412,551	395,929	372,278	90.2	94.0	181.1	163.4
Wisconsin	980,064	930,241	880,609	89.9	94.7	180.3	162.0
Wyoming	[3]86,440	85,424	81,293	94.0	(6)	180.0	169.3
Outlying areas:							
Canal Zone	14,135	14,194	13,656	96.6	96.2	176.0	170.0
Guam	23,554	21,792	20,315	86.2	93.2	177.6	153.2

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[1] Enrollment figures for a given State include pupils who enrolled for the first time in the United States during the school year and pupils who were previously enrolled in another State.

[2] Includes estimate for the nonreporting States.

[3] Enrollment not cumulative but as of a specific date.

[4] Not strictly comparable with those of other States because attendance figures include excused absences and enrollment is not cumulative.

[5] Data for 1967-68 school year.

[6] Data not available.

[7] Estimated by the Office of Education.

[8] Legal minimum.

[9] Data from annual State report.

[10] Data for 1965-66 school year.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of State School Systems, 1969-70.*

Table 32.—Age ranges for compulsory and permissive school attendance, by State: 1972

State	Compulsory attendance age range[2]	Permissive attendance[1]	
		Minimum	Maximum[3]
1	2	3	4
Alabama	7-16	6 (by Oct. 1)	(4)
Alaska	7-16	6 (by Nov. 2)	(4)
Arizona	8-16	6 (by Jan. 1)	21
Arkansas	7-16	6 (by Oct. 1)	21
California	8-16	5¾ (by Sept. 1)	(4)
Colorado	7-16	6	21
Connecticut	7-16	6	(4)
Delaware	6-16	6	21
District of Columbia	7-16	6 (by Nov. 1)	(4)
Florida	7-16	5¾	(4)
Georgia	7-16	6	19
Hawaii	6-18	6 (by Dec. 31)	(4)
Idaho	7-16	6 (by Oct. 16)	21
Illinois	7-16	6 (by Dec. 1)	21
Indiana	7-16	(4)	(4)
Iowa	7-16	6 (by Sept. 15)	21
Kansas	7-16	6 (by Sept. 1)	(4)
Kentucky	7-16	6 (by Dec. 31)	21
Louisiana	7-16	6 (within 4 months of beginning of term)	(4)
Maine	7-16	6 (by Oct. 15)	21
Maryland	7-16	6	21
Massachusetts	7-16	(4)	(4)
Michigan	6-16	5 (by 1st day of school year)	(4)
Minnesota	7-16	[5]5	21
Mississippi	....	6 (by Jan. 1)	(4)
Missouri	7-16	6 by Oct. 1)	20
Montana	7-16	6	21
Nebraska	7-16	6 (by Oct. 15)	21
Nevada	7-17	6 (by Dec. 31)	(4)
New Hampshire	6-16	(4)	(4)
New Jersey	6-16	5	20
New Mexico	6-17	(4)	(4)
New York	6-16	5 (by Dec. 1)	21
North Carolina	7-16	6 (by Oct. 1)	21
North Dakota	7-16	6 (by Oct. 31)	21
Ohio	6-18	6	21
Oklahoma	7-18	6 (by Nov. 1)	21
Oregon	7-18	6 (by Nov. 15)	21
Pennsylvania	8-17	6 (by Feb. 1)	21
Rhode Island	7-16	(4)	(4)
South Carolina	7-16	6	21
South Dakota	7-16	6 (by Nov. 1)	21
Tennessee	7-17	6 (by Dec. 31)	(4)
Texas	7-17	6 (by beginning of school year)	21
Utah	6-18	6	18
Vermont	7-16	6 (by Jan. 1)	18
Virginia	6-17	[6]7	20
Washington	8-16	6	21
West Virginia	7-16	6 (by Nov. 1)	21
Wisconsin	7-18	6 (by Dec. 1)	20
Wyoming	7-17	6 (by Sept. 15)	21
Outlying areas:			
Puerto Rico	8-16	5	18

[1] The age span for permissive school attendance refers in most cases to the age range within which persons are entitled to free public education in the elementary and secondery grades. Seperate provisions which apply to persons of kindergarten, nursery school, or junior college age are not included in this tabulation.

[2] Many States have special provisions for children who have completed a certain level of education (usually the 8th grade or higher) and who are employed.

[3] Some States have special provisions for veterans and disabled persons. Also, the statutes in a few States provide that no person shall be deprived of educational opportunities by reason of age.

[4] Not specified in the statutes.

[5] A school board may exclude children under 6.

[6] A school board may admit children who have reached their 6th birthday on or before Sept. 30.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *State Law on Compulsory Attendance*. (2) National Education Association, research reports, *High Spots in State School Legislation*.

Table 33.—Enrollment in grades 9—12 in public and nonpublic schools compared with population 14—17 years of age: United States, 1889—90 to fall 1972

School year	Enrollment, grades 9—12 and postgraduate[1]			Population 14—17 years of age[2]	Total number enrolled per 100 persons 14—17 years of age
	All schools	Public schools	Nonpublic schools		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1889—90	359,949	[3]202,963	[3]94,931	5,354,653	6.7
1899—1900	699,403	[3]519,251	[3]110,797	6,152,231	11.4
1909—10	1,115,398	[3]915,061	[3]117,400	7,220,298	15.4
1919—20	2,500,176	[3]2,200,389	[3]213,920	7,735,841	32.3
1929—30	4,804,255	[3]4,399,422	[3,4]341,158	9,341,221	51.4
1939—40	7,123,009	6,635,337	487,672	9,720,419	73.3
1941—42	6,933,265	6,420,544	512,721	9,749,000	71.1
1943—44	6,030,617	5,584,656	445,961	9,449,000	63.8
1945—46	6,237,133	5,664,528	572,605	9,056,000	68.9
1947—48	6,305,168	5,675,937	629,231	8,841,000	71.3
1949—50	6,453,009	5,757,810	695,199	8,404,768	76.8
1951—52	6,596,351	5,917,384	678,967	8,516,000	77.5
1953—54	7,108,973	6,330,565	778,408	8,861,000	80.2
1955—56	7,774,975	6,917,790	857,185	9,207,000	84.4
1957—58	8,869,186	7,905,469	963,717	10,139,000	87.5
1959—60	9,599,810	8,531,454	1,068,356	11,154,879	86.1
1961—62	10,768,972	9,616,755	1,152,217	11,998,000	89.8
Fall 1963	12,255,496	10,935,536	1,319,960	13,446,000	91.1
Fall 1965	13,020,823	11,657,808	1,363,015	14,139,000	92.1
Fall 1969	14,518,301	13,084,301	[5]1,434,000	15,555,000	93.3
Fall 1971[6]	15,226,000	13,886,000	1,340,000	16,242,000	93.7
Fall 1972[6]	15,319,000	13,979,000	1,340,000	16,488,000	92.9

[1] Unless otherwise indicated, includes enrollment in subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education and in residential schools for exceptional children. Beginning in 1949—50, also includes Federal schools.

[2] Includes all persons residing in the United States, but excludes Armed Forces overseas. Data from the decennial censuses have been used when appropriate. Other figures are Bureau of the Census estimates as of July 1 preceding the opening of the school year.

[3] Excludes enrollment in subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education and in residential schools for exceptional children.

[4] Data for 1927—28.

[5] Estimated.

[6] Preliminary data.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1959—60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, chapters on "Statistical Summary of Education"; and unpublished data available in the Office of Education.

Table 34.—Historical summary of public elementary and secondary

Item	1869–70	1879–80	1889–90	1899–1900	1909–10	1919–20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Population, pupils, and instructional staff						
Total population[1] (thousands)	39,818	50,156	62,948	75,995	90,492	104,512
Population aged 5–17 years, inclusive[1] (thousands)	12,055	15,065	18,543	21,573	24,009	27,556
Percent of total population aged 5–17	30.3	30.0	29.5	28.4	26.5	26.4
Total enrollment in elementary and secondary day schools (thousands)	6,872	9,867	12,723	15,503	17,814	21,578
Nursery, kindergarten, and grades 1–8 (thousands)	6,792	9,757	12,520	14,984	16,899	19,378
Grades 9–12 and postgraduates (thousands)	[2]80	110	203	519	915	2,200
Percent of total population enrolled	17.3	19.7	20.2	20.4	19.7	20.6
Percent of population 5–17 years enrolled	57.0	65.5	68.6	71.9	74.2	78.3
Percent of total enrollment in high schools (grades 9–12 and postgraduates)	1.2	1.1	1.6	3.3	5.1	10.2
High school graduates (thousands)	....	....	22	62	111	231
Average daily attendance (thousands)	4,077	6,144	8,154	10,633	12,827	16,150
Total number of days attended by all pupils enrolled (thousands)	539,053	800,720	1,098,233	1,534,823	2,011,477	2,615,161
Percent of enrolled pupils attending daily	59.3	62.3	64.1	68.6	72.1	74.8
Average length of school term (in days)	132.2	130.3	134.7	144.3	157.5	161.9
Average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled	78.4	81.1	86.3	99.0	113.0	121.2
Total instructional staff (thousands)	....	....	....	....	....	678
Supervisors (thousands)	....	....	....	....	....	7
Principals (thousands)	....	....	....	....	....	14
Teachers, librarians, and other nonsupervisory instructional staff[3] (thousands)	201	287	364	423	523	657
Men (thousands)	78	123	126	127	110	93
Women (thousands)	123	164	238	296	413	565
Percent men	38.7	42.8	34.5	29.9	21.1	14.1
Finance	Amounts in thousands of dollars (unadjusted)					
Total revenue receipts	....	....	$143,195	$219,766	$433,064	$970,120
Federal Government	....	....	....	....	....	2,475
State governments	....	....	....	....	....	160,085
Local sources, including intermediate	....	....	....	....	....	807,561
Percent of revenue receipts from:						
Federal Government	....	....	....	....	....	.3
State governments	....	....	....	....	....	16.5
Local sources, including intermediate	....	....	....	....	....	83.2
Total expenditures for all schools	$63,397	$78,095	$140,507	$214,965	$426,250	$1,036,151
Current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools	....	....	114,300	179,514	356,272	861,120
Capital outlay	....	....	26,207	35,451	69,978	153,543
Interest on school debt	....	....	....	....	....	18,212
Other expenditures[6]	....	....	....	....	....	3,277
Percent of total expenditures devoted to:						
Current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools	....	....	81.3	83.5	83.6	83.1
Capital outlay	....	....	18.7	16.5	16.4	14.8
Interest on school debt	....	....	....	....	....	1.8
Other expenditures[6]	....	....	....	....	....	.3
	Data in unadjusted dollars					
Average annual salary of total instructional staff[7]	$189	$195	$252	$325	$485	$871
Personal income[1] per member of the labor force[1]	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total expenditure for all schools per capita of total population	1.59	1.56	2.23	2.83	4.71	9.91
National income[1] per capita of total population	....	....	....	....	....	....
Current expenditure[8] per pupil in A.D.A.[9]	....	....	[10]13.99	[10]16.67	[10]27.85	53.32
Total expenditure[11] for day schools per pupil in A.D.A.	15.55	12.71	17.23	20.21	33.23	64.16
National income per pupil in A.D.A.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Current expenditure per day[12] per pupil in A.D.A.	....	....	[10].10	[10].12	[10].18	.33
Total expenditure for day schools per day per pupil in A.D.A.	.12	.10	.13	.14	.21	.40
	Data in adjusted dollars – 1969–70 purchasing power					
Average annual salary of total instructional staff	....	....	....	....	....	$1,726
Personal income per member of the labor force	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total expenditure for all schools per capita of total population	....	....	....	....	....	19.63
National income per capita of total population	....	....	....	....	....	....
Current expenditure per pupil in A.D.A.	....	....	....	....	....	105.61
Total expenditure for day schools per pupil in A.D.A.	....	....	....	....	....	127.08
National income per pupil in A.D.A.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Current expenditure per day per pupil in A.D.A.	....	....	....	....	....	.65
Total expenditure for day schools per day per pupil in A.D.A.	....	....	....	....	....	.79

[1] Data on population and labor force are from the Bureau of the Census, and data on personal income and national income from the Office of Business Economics, U.S. Department of Commerce.

[2] Data for 1870–71.

[3] Prior to 1919–20, data are for the number of different persons employed rather than number of positions.

[4] Distribution estimated by the Office of Education.

[5] Because of a modification of the scope of "current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools," data for 1959–60 and later years are not entirely comparable with data for prior years.

[6] Includes summer schools, community colleges, and adult education. Beginning in 1959–60, also includes community services, formerly classified with "current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools."

[7] Includes supervisors, principals, teachers, and other nonsupervisory instructional staff.

school statistics: United States, 1869–70 to 1969–70

1929–30	1939–40	1949–50	1959–60	1967–68	1969–70	Item
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						Population, pupils, and instructional staff
121,770	130,880	148,665	179,323	197,863	203,212	Total population[1] (thousands)
31,417	30,150	30,168	43,881	51,584	52,490	Population aged 5–17 years, inclusive[1] (thousands)
25.8	23.0	20.3	24.5	26.1	25.8	Percent of total population aged 5–17
25,678	25,434	25,111	36,087	43,891	45,619	Total enrollment in elementary and secondary day schools (thousands)
21,279	18,833	19,387	27,602	31,642	32,597	Nursery, kindergarten, and grades 1–8 (thousands)
4,399	6,601	5,725	8,485	12,250	13,022	Grades 9–12 and postgraduates (thousands)
21.1	19.4	16.9	20.1	22.2	22.4	Percent of total population enrolled
81.7	84.4	83.2	82.2	85.1	86.9	Percent of population 5–17 years enrolled
17.1	26.0	22.7	23.5	27.9	28.5	Percent of total enrollment in high schools (grades 9–12 and postgraduates)
592	1,143	1,063	1,627	2,386	2,589	High school graduates (thousands)
21,265	22,042	22,284	32,477	40,828	41,934	Average daily attendance (thousands)
3,672,765	3,858,012	3,964,364	5,781,774	7,300,330	7,501,084	Total number of days attended by all pupils enrolled (thousands)
82.8	86.7	88.7	90.0	91.3	90.4	Percent of enrolled pupils attending daily
172.7	175.0	177.9	178.0	178.8	178.9	Average length of school term (in days)
143.0	151.7	157.9	160.2	163.2	161.7	Average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled
880	912	962	1,464	2,071	2,253	Total instructional staff (thousands)
7	5	9	14	29	32	Supervisors (thousands)
31	32	39	64	86	91	Principals (thousands)
843	875	914	1,387	1,957	2,131	Teachers, librarians, and other nonsupervisory instructional staff[3] (thousands)
140	195	195	[4]402	[4]616	[4]691	Men (thousands)
703	681	719	[4]985	[4]1,341	[4]1,440	Women (thousands)
16.6	22.2	21.3	[4]29.0	[4]31.5	[4]32.4	Percent men
Amounts in thousands of dollars (unadjusted)						**Finance**
$2,088,557	$2,260,527	$5,437,044	$14,746,618	$31,903,064	$40,266,923	Total revenue receipts
7,334	39,810	155,848	651,639	2,806,469	3,219,557	Federal Government
....	160,085	353,670	684,354	2,165,689	5,768,047	State governments
1,727,553	1,536,363	3,115,507	8,326,932	16,821,063	20,984,589	Local sources, including intermediate
						Percent of revenue receipts from:
.4	1.8	2.9	4.4	8.8	8.0	Federal Government
16.9	30.3	39.8	39.1	38.5	39.9	State governments
82.7	68.0	57.3	56.5	52.7	52.1	Local sources, including intermediate
$2,316,790	$2,344,049	$5,837,643	$15,613,255	$32,977,182	$40,683,429	Total expenditures for all schools
1,843,552	1,941,799	4,687,274	[5]12,329,389	[5]26,877,162	[5]34,217,773	Current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools
370,878	257,974	1,014,176	2,661,786	4,255,791	4,659,072	Capital outlay
92,536	130,909	100,578	489,514	977,810	1,170,782	Interest on school debt
9,825	13,367	35,614	132,567	866,419	635,802	Other expenditures[6]
						Percent of total expenditures devoted to:
79.6	82.8	80.3	[5]79.0	[5]81.5	[5]84.1	Current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools
16.0	11.0	17.4	17.0	12.9	11.5	Capital outlay
4.0	5.6	1.7	3.1	3.0	2.9	Interest on school debt
.4	.6	.6	.8	2.6	1.6	Other expenditures[6]
Data in unadjusted dollars						
$1,420	$1,441	$3,010	$5,174	$7,630	$8,840	Average annual salary of total instructional staff[7]
1,634	1,356	3,400	5,413	7,680	8,750	Personal income[1] per member of the labor force[1]
19.03	17.91	39.27	87.07	166.67	200.20	Total expenditure for all schools per capita of total population
687	587	1,520	2,272	3,424	3,829	National income[1] per capita of total population
86.70	88.09	208.83	375.14	658.26	815.98	Current expenditure[8] per pupil in A.D.A.[9]
108.49	105.74	258.85	472.17	786.44	970.18	Total expenditure[11] for day schools per pupil in A.D.A.
3,846	3,802	10,312	12,547	16,697	18,656	National income per pupil in A.D.A.
.50	.50	1.17	2.11	3.68	4.56	Current expenditure per day[12] per pupil in A.D.A.
.63	.60	1.45	2.65	4.40	5.42	Total expenditure for day schools per day per pupil in A.D.A.
Data in adjusted dollars — 1969–70 purchasing power						
$3,133	$3,594	$4,801	$6,651	$8,472	$8,840	Average annual salary of total instructional staff
3,606	3,664	5,423	6,958	8,505	8,750	Personal income per member of the labor force
41.98	48.40	62.63	111.93	185.05	200.20	Total expenditure for all schools per capita of total population
1,471	1,586	2,424	2,921	3,802	3,829	National income per capita of total population
191.27	238.06	333.06	482.24	730.87	815.98	Current expenditure per pupil in A.D.A.
239.34	285.75	412.84	606.97	873.18	970.18	Total expenditure for day schools per pupil in A.D.A.
8,482	9,464	16,447	16,129	18,539	18,656	National income per pupil in A.D.A.
1.10	1.36	1.87	2.71	4.09	4.56	Current expenditure per day per pupil in A.D.A.
1.39	1.62	2.33	3.41	4.89	5.42	Total expenditure for day schools per day per pupil in A.D.A.

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[8] Excludes current expenditures not allocable to pupil costs.

[9] "A.D.A." means average daily attendance in elementary and secondary day schools.

[10] Includes interest on school debt.

[11] The expenditure figure used here is the sum of current expenditures allocable to pupil costs, capital outlay, and interest on school debt.

[12] Per-day rates derived by dividing annual rates by average length of term.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1959–60, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of State School Systems*.

Table 35.—Selected statistics of local public school systems, by enrollment size: United States, 1969–70

Item	Total	Enrollment size of school system: 25,000 or more	10,000 to 24,999	5,000 to 9,999	2,500 to 4,999	300 to 2,499	Under 300
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of operating school systems	17,980	180	538	1,096	2,026	7,911	6,229
Number of pupils enrolled[1]	45,521,776	13,475,792	8,098,168	7,643,252	7,185,434	8,509,353	609,777
Elementary	27,346,406	8,105,507	4,763,114	4,566,242	4,331,558	5,128,028	451,956
Secondary	18,175,370	5,370,284	3,335,054	3,077,010	2,853,876	3,381,326	157,820
Classroom teachers[1]	1,902,248	538,036	335,989	321,343	299,584	372,884	34,412
Elementary	1,069,767	306,266	184,619	178,802	168,647	207,510	23,923
Secondary	832,481	231,770	151,370	142,541	130,937	165,374	10,489
Average pupil-teacher ratio:							
Both levels	24	25	24	24	24	23	18
Elementary	26	26	26	26	26	25	19
Secondary	22	23	22	22	22	20	15
	Thousands of dollars						
Revenue receipts, total	$37,981,757	$11,551,208	$6,711,531	$6,433,677	$5,852,352	$6,839,341	$593,648
From local sources	20,289,939	6,245,582	3,596,181	3,474,662	3,079,756	3,562,115	341,644
From intermediate sources	448,251	60,535	56,069	58,994	67,398	165,739	39,516
From State sources	14,601,639	4,290,562	2,638,301	2,498,464	2,323,291	2,674,265	176,756
From Federal sources	2,641,928	954,529	420,979	401,558	381,907	447,222	35,733
Current expenditures	33,193,196	10,332,186	5,869,224	5,570,488	5,052,601	5,858,182	510,515
Allocated to pupil costs	31,908,705	9,850,450	5,664,460	5,372,438	4,878,919	5,658,281	484,158
Other current expenditures	1,284,491	481,736	204,764	198,050	173,682	199,901	26,357
Average daily membership	44,793,929	13,144,939	7,971,259	7,706,213	7,106,229	8,250,040	615,249
Current expenditures per pupil in average daily membership	$712.34	$749.37	$710.61	$697.16	$686.57	$685.85	$786.93

[1] Data are for fall 1969.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of Local Public School Systems, Fall 1969, Pupils and Staff*, and *Statistics of Local Public School Systems, Finances, 1969–70*.

Table 36.—Enrollment in special education programs for exceptional children: United States, February 1963 and 1970–71

Area of exceptionality[1]	1963: Total enrollment	1963: Local public schools	1963: Public and private residential schools	1970–71[2]: Total enrollment	1970–71[2]: Local public schools	1970–71[2]: Public and private residential schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**1,682,351**	**1,570,370**	**111,981**	**3,158,000**	**3,025,000**	**133,000**
Visually handicapped	21,531	13,962	7,569	24,000	15,000	9,000
Deaf and hard of hearing	45,594	28,551	17,043	78,000	58,000	20,000
Speech impaired	802,197	802,197	(3)	1,237,000	1,237,000	.....
Crippled and special health problems	64,842	64,842	(3)	269,000	269,000	.....
Emotionally and socially maladjusted	79,587	30,871	[4]48,716	113,000	55,000	58,000
Mentally retarded	431,890	393,237	38,653	830,000	784,000	46,000
Other handicapping conditions	22,039	22,039	(3)	126,000	126,000	.....
Gifted	214,671	214,671	(3)	481,000	481,000	.....

[1] Pupils are reported according to the major type of exceptionality for which they are receiving special education.

[2] Estimated on the basis of State reports to the Office of Education.

[3] Not included in survey of residential schools.

[4] Includes education programs in public hospitals for the mentally ill.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, survey of *Special Education for Exceptional Children*, and *Annual Report of the U.S. Commissioner of Education, Fiscal Year 1971.*

Table 37.—Selected statistics on public elementary and secondary schools in large cities: 1971–73

City	Fall 1972			High school graduates, 1971–72	1972–73		
	Enrollment	Classroom teachers	Pupil-teacher ratio		Estimated annual current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance	Estimated average annual salary	
						Total instructional staff[1]	Classroom teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Baltimore, Md.	186,600	7,684	24.3	7,834	1,034	11,712	11,194
Boston, Mass.	96,160	4,877	19.7	3,737	1,217	(2)	(2)
Chicago, Ill.	557,141	23,354	23.9	23,691	1,322	13,581	12,916
Cleveland, Ohio . . .	144,520	5,204	27.8	7,149	1,232	12,000	11,188
Dallas, Tex.	154,112	6,374	24.2	9,109	791	11,104	9,500
Detroit, Mich.	281,764	10,074	28.0	10,169	1,360	13,792	13,016
Houston, Tex.	225,427	8,647	26.1	11,809	718	10,729	9,445
Indianapolis, Ind. . .	97,463	4,150	23.5	4,174	959	10,751	10,219
Los Angeles, Calif. . .	622,633	27,707	22.5	36,831	998	12,345	11,825
Memphis, Tenn. . . .	139,113	5,487	25.4	8,068	794	10,800	9,054
Milwaukee, Wis. . . .	128,453	5,541	23.2	8,034	1,304	12,100	11,600
New Orleans, La. . . .	101,806	4,866	20.9	5,141	965	9,800	9,600
New York, N.Y. . . .	1,128,996	60,940	18.5	[3]47,760	1,724	14,600	13,600
Philadelphia, Pa. . . .	282,981	11,960	23.7	13,213	1,509	13,506	13,051
Phoenix, Ariz.	181,078	7,512	24.1	9,307	1,103	10,863	10,460
St. Louis, Mo.	97,964	4,736	20.7	4,261	1,000	10,583	10,129
San Antonio, Tex. . .	72,807	2,950	24.7	4,562	760	8,409	8,106
San Diego, Calif. . . .	125,472	5,502	22.8	[4]7,876	947	13,310	12,790
San Francisco, Calif.	79,940	4,543	17.6	[4]4,209	1,512	14,000	13,575
Washington, D.C. . .	139,918	6,561	21.3	4,965	1,327	12,605	12,126

[1] Includes supervisors, principals, classroom teachers, and other professional instructional staff.
[2] Data not available.
[3] Estimated.
[4] Does not include pupils graduating during summer of 1971.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1972.*

Table 38.—Number and percent of public school pupils transported at public expense, and current expenditures for transportation: United States, 1929–30 to 1970–71

School year	Total enrollment	Pupils transported at public expense		Expenditure of public funds	
		Number	Percent of total enrollment	Total, excluding capital outlay (in thousands)	Average cost per pupil transported
1	2	3	4	5	6
1929–30 . . .	25,678,015	1,902,826	7.4	$54,823	$28.81
1931–32 . . .	26,275,441	2,419,173	9.2	58,078	24.01
1933–34 . . .	26,434,193	2,794,724	10.6	53,908	19.29
1935–36 . . .	26,367,098	3,250,658	12.3	62,653	19.27
1937–38 . . .	25,975,108	3,769,242	14.5	75,637	20.07
1939–40 . . .	25,433,542	4,144,161	16.3	83,283	20.10
1941–42 . . .	24,562,473	4,503,081	18.3	92,922	20.64
1943–44 . . .	23,266,616	4,512,412	19.4	107,754	23.88
1945–46 . . .	23,299,941	5,056,966	21.7	129,756	25.66
1947–48 . . .	23,944,532	5,854,041	24.4	176,265	30.11
1949–50 . . .	25,111,427	6,947,384	27.7	214,504	30.88
1951–52 . . .	26,562,664	7,697,130	29.0	268,827	34.93
1953–54 . . .	[1]25,643,871	[1]8,411,719	32.8	307,437	[1]36.55
1955–56 . . .	[1]27,740,149	[1]9,695,819	35.0	353,972	[1]36.51
1957–58 . . .	[1]29,722,275	[1]10,861,689	36.5	416,491	[1]38.34
1959–60 . . .	[1]32,477,440	[1]12,225,142	37.6	486,338	[1]39.78
1961–62 . . .	[1]34,682,340	[1]13,222,667	38.1	576,361	[1]43.59
1963–64 . . .	[1]37,405,058	[1]14,475,778	38.7	673,845	[1]46.55
1965–66 . . .	[1]39,154,497	[1]15,536,567	39.7	787,358	[1]50.68
1967–68 . . .	[1]40,827,965	[1]17,130,873	42.0	981,006	[1]57.27
1969–70 . . .	[1]41,934,376	[1]18,198,577	43.4	1,218,557	[1]66.96
1970–71 . . .	[1]42,427,909	[1, 2]18,700,000	[2]44.1	1,375,487	[1, 2]73.50

[1] Pupils in average daily attendance.
[2] Estimated.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of State School Systems*; and *Expenditures and Revenues for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 1970–71.*

Table 39.—Enrollment in elementary and secondary schools, by control and by State: Spring 1970

State	Kindergarten through grade 12				Kindergarten				Grades 1 through 8				Grades 9 through 12			
	Total	Public schools	Nonpublic schools		Total	Public schools	Nonpublic schools		Total	Public schools	Nonpublic schools		Total	Public schools	Nonpublic schools	
			Church-related	Non-church-related			Church-related	Non-church-related			Church-related	Non-church-related			Church-related	Non-church-related
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
United States	**50,705,251**	**44,983,052**	**4,489,857**	**1,232,342**	**3,014,398**	**2,544,409**	**129,600**	**340,389**	**33,210,219**	**29,375,178**	**3,371,239**	**463,802**	**14,480,634**	**13,063,465**	**989,018**	**428,151**
Alabama	865,168	813,803	17,782	33,583	30,489	12,668	2,147	15,674	590,713	565,354	12,400	12,959	243,966	235,781	3,235	4,950
Alaska	83,990	81,518	1,079	1,393	6,606	6,333	37	236	57,990	56,651	652	687	19,394	18,534	390	470
Arizona	462,980	426,018	23,810	13,152	22,896	14,921	2,039	5,936	311,421	290,590	16,571	4,260	128,663	120,507	5,200	2,956
Arkansas	452,090	433,839	8,017	10,234	11,214	4,860	635	5,719	310,315	302,159	5,705	2,451	130,561	126,820	1,677	2,064
California	4,925,470	4,526,521	308,338	90,611	353,916	333,498	7,704	12,714	3,135,376	2,858,575	229,407	47,394	1,436,178	1,334,448	71,227	30,503
Colorado	574,037	533,554	31,096	9,387	39,638	37,142	548	1,948	369,576	342,428	23,546	3,602	164,823	153,984	7,002	3,837
Connecticut	765,632	656,676	83,789	25,167	57,193	54,267	1,692	1,234	491,412	421,199	62,164	8,049	217,027	181,210	19,933	15,884
Delaware	144,702	126,177	12,764	5,761	9,241	7,458	287	1,496	96,125	83,849	10,241	2,035	39,336	34,869	2,236	2,231
District of Columbia	162,893	144,305	10,453	8,135	10,219	9,121	302	796	111,497	100,050	7,420	4,027	41,177	35,134	2,731	3,312
Florida	1,552,537	1,405,486	77,179	69,872	85,823	50,179	6,358	29,286	1,029,887	947,887	55,558	26,442	436,827	407,420	15,263	14,144
Georgia	1,133,339	1,076,262	15,129	41,948	45,711	22,313	2,344	21,054	779,467	757,173	9,580	12,714	308,161	296,776	3,205	8,180
Hawaii	199,748	176,983	9,770	12,995	14,615	12,980	560	1,075	127,678	113,908	7,084	6,686	57,455	50,095	2,126	5,234
Idaho	190,183	180,695	4,735	4,753	7,919	3,998	240	3,681	122,840	118,831	3,533	476	59,424	57,866	962	596
Illinois	2,790,061	2,331,644	414,460	43,957	188,593	170,240	12,017	6,336	1,818,374	1,493,160	307,732	17,482	783,094	668,244	94,711	20,139
Indiana	1,329,368	1,204,626	108,136	16,606	88,430	80,969	2,157	5,304	869,209	779,037	85,176	4,996	371,729	344,620	20,803	6,306
Iowa	718,299	646,327	65,439	6,533	52,224	50,849	961	414	454,978	404,074	48,149	2,755	211,097	191,404	16,329	3,364
Kansas	550,294	510,694	33,805	5,795	35,962	34,813	700	449	348,942	321,383	25,275	2,284	165,390	154,498	7,830	3,062
Kentucky	765,203	688,743	59,626	16,834	18,441	10,026	1,006	7,409	532,061	483,303	45,283	3,475	214,701	195,414	13,337	5,950
Louisiana	985,160	837,682	100,819	46,659	43,894	25,772	6,340	11,782	677,917	581,759	72,622	23,536	263,349	230,151	21,857	11,341
Maine	252,340	237,386	11,067	3,885	18,179	17,606	346	227	162,664	152,560	9,104	1,010	71,497	67,232	1,617	2,648
Maryland	1,012,474	883,295	96,439	32,740	65,445	56,532	2,453	6,460	671,946	584,684	74,137	13,125	275,083	242,079	19,849	13,155
Massachusetts	1,381,151	1,148,438	178,995	53,718	85,194	63,628	4,522	17,044	898,132	753,666	130,605	13,861	397,825	331,144	43,868	22,813
Michigan	2,415,258	2,122,968	266,622	25,668	175,055	168,627	4,580	1,848	1,542,776	1,333,380	197,731	11,665	697,427	620,961	64,311	12,155
Minnesota	1,026,670	906,388	109,904	10,378	70,140	66,833	1,975	1,332	652,543	561,493	87,592	3,458	303,987	278,062	20,337	5,588
Mississippi	594,610	552,064	10,718	31,828	23,800	14,878	1,792	7,130	412,702	387,696	7,130	17,876	158,108	149,490	1,796	6,822
Missouri	1,134,652	989,702	123,614	21,336	74,926	68,655	3,612	2,659	760,112	647,599	94,544	7,969	309,614	273,448	25,458	10,708
Montana	187,224	173,470	9,434	4,320	8,093	5,322	269	2,502	123,209	116,006	6,328	875	55,922	52,142	2,837	943
Nebraska	378,851	328,441	47,462	2,948	27,230	26,150	969	111	240,706	204,625	35,046	1,035	110,915	97,666	11,447	1,802
Nevada	122,328	117,964	3,517	847	8,545	8,370	70	105	81,045	78,228	2,527	290	32,738	31,366	920	452
New Hampshire	177,517	149,026	21,235	7,256	9,501	5,986	293	3,222	119,552	100,935	17,057	1,560	48,464	42,105	3,885	2,474
New Jersey	1,768,886	1,456,665	272,117	40,104	126,243	114,014	8,929	3,300	1,144,313	923,952	204,669	15,692	498,330	418,699	58,519	21,112
New Mexico	294,927	277,954	8,687	8,286	11,173	6,805	500	3,868	200,071	190,636	7,167	2,268	83,683	80,514	1,020	2,149
New York	4,280,362	3,498,963	662,258	119,141	295,980	264,880	21,423	9,677	2,754,382	2,209,351	493,403	51,628	1,230,000	1,024,732	147,432	57,836
North Carolina	1,227,202	1,176,681	12,991	37,530	39,557	17,667	3,123	18,767	831,569	811,616	8,183	11,770	356,076	347,398	1,685	6,993
North Dakota	165,940	152,675	10,780	2,485	6,801	5,130	162	1,509	108,062	99,723	7,873	466	51,077	47,822	2,745	510
Ohio	2,746,111	2,387,776	319,290	39,045	180,977	170,431	4,346	6,200	1,780,234	1,525,440	241,698	13,096	784,900	691,906	73,246	19,749
Oklahoma	615,149	597,564	9,549	8,036	34,362	31,251	396	2,715	398,441	389,002	6,772	2,667	182,346	177,311	2,381	2,654
Oregon	515,102	476,637	24,852	13,613	23,737	14,398	890	8,449	330,856	310,279	17,940	2,637	160,509	151,960	6,022	2,527
Pennsylvania	2,854,337	2,322,115	464,706	67,516	174,152	156,783	7,612	9,757	1,826,141	1,450,793	349,343	26,005	854,044	714,539	107,751	31,754
Rhode Island	220,742	178,765	34,750	7,227	14,686	12,477	790	1,419	145,199	115,153	27,496	2,550	60,867	51,136	6,464	3,258
South Carolina	673,072	638,993	9,290	24,789	23,576	10,934	1,847	10,794	460,341	444,905	5,635	9,801	189,156	183,154	1,808	4,194
South Dakota	183,072	171,415	9,698	1,959	11,375	11,022	126	227	115,683	107,451	7,258	974	56,014	52,942	2,314	758
Tennessee	919,183	869,714	18,722	30,747	33,542	19,328	1,519	12,695	624,640	601,662	12,716	10,262	261,001	248,724	4,487	7,790
Texas	2,820,732	2,643,322	90,659	86,751	125,009	63,470	11,995	49,544	1,920,220	1,835,913	62,799	21,508	775,503	743,939	15,865	15,699
Utah	309,566	303,271	4,341	1,954	21,334	20,884	276	174	194,036	190,456	2,894	686	94,196	91,931	1,171	1,094
Vermont	111,967	100,289	7,765	3,913	6,094	4,497	293	1,304	73,812	67,308	5,477	1,027	32,061	28,484	1,995	1,582
Virginia	1,134,726	1,057,063	29,602	48,061	48,581	28,785	2,578	17,218	776,013	733,981	21,628	20,404	310,132	294,297	5,396	10,439
Washington	865,429	812,584	38,867	13,978	57,574	54,022	548	3,004	552,068	516,993	29,447	5,628	255,787	241,569	8,872	5,346
West Virginia	402,286	384,429	11,127	6,730	8,218	4,484	232	3,502	273,782	264,669	7,921	1,192	120,286	115,276	2,974	2,036
Wisconsin	1,184,416	980,668	192,437	11,311	86,903	83,107	3,051	745	752,490	589,023	159,168	4,299	345,023	308,538	30,218	6,267
Wyoming	87,826	84,812	2,136	878	5,393	5,045	9	339	56,702	54,641	1,853	208	25,731	25,126	274	331

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics,* Series PC(1)-C.

Table 40.—Percentage distribution of enrollment in elementary and secondary schools, by control and by State: Spring 1970

State	Kindergarten through grade 8				Grade 9 through 12			
	Total	Public schools	Nonpublic schools		Total	Public schools	Nonpublic schools	
			Church-related	Non-church-related			Church-related	Non-church-related
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United States	**100.0**	**88.1**	**9.7**	**2.2**	**100.0**	**90.2**	**6.8**	**3.0**
Alabama	100.0	93.0	2.3	4.6	100.0	96.6	1.3	2.0
Alaska	100.0	97.5	1.1	1.4	100.0	95.6	2.0	2.4
Arizona	100.0	91.4	5.6	3.0	100.0	93.7	4.0	2.3
Arkansas	100.0	95.5	2.0	2.5	100.0	97.1	1.3	1.6
California	100.0	91.5	6.8	1.7	100.0	92.9	5.0	2.1
Colorado	100.0	92.7	5.9	1.4	100.0	93.4	4.2	2.3
Connecticut	100.0	86.7	11.6	1.7	100.0	83.5	9.2	7.3
Delaware	100.0	86.7	10.0	3.4	100.0	88.6	5.7	5.7
District of Columbia	100.0	89.7	6.3	4.0	100.0	85.3	6.6	8.0
Florida	100.0	89.5	5.5	5.0	100.0	93.3	3.5	3.2
Georgia	100.0	94.5	1.4	4.1	100.0	96.3	1.0	2.7
Hawaii	100.0	89.2	5.4	5.5	100.0	87.2	3.7	9.1
Idaho	100.0	93.9	2.9	3.2	100.0	97.4	1.6	1.0
Illinois	100.0	82.9	15.9	1.2	100.0	85.3	12.1	2.6
Indiana	100.0	89.8	9.1	1.1	100.0	92.7	5.6	1.7
Iowa	100.0	89.7	9.7	.6	100.0	90.7	7.7	1.6
Kansas	100.0	92.5	6.7	.7	100.0	93.4	4.7	1.9
Kentucky	100.0	89.6	8.4	2.0	100.0	91.0	6.2	2.8
Louisiana	100.0	84.2	10.9	4.9	100.0	87.4	8.3	4.3
Maine	100.0	94.1	5.2	.7	100.0	94.0	2.3	3.7
Maryland	100.0	87.0	10.4	2.7	100.0	88.0	7.2	4.8
Massachusetts	100.0	83.1	13.7	3.1	100.0	83.2	11.0	5.7
Michigan	100.0	87.4	11.8	.8	100.0	89.0	9.2	1.7
Minnesota	100.0	86.9	12.4	.7	100.0	91.5	6.7	1.8
Mississippi	100.0	92.2	2.0	5.7	100.0	94.6	1.1	4.3
Missouri	100.0	86.8	11.9	1.3	100.0	88.3	8.2	3.5
Montana	100.0	92.4	5.0	2.6	100.0	93.2	5.1	1.7
Nebraska	100.0	86.1	13.4	.4	100.0	88.1	10.3	1.6
Nevada	100.0	96.7	2.9	.4	100.0	95.8	2.8	1.4
New Hampshire	100.0	82.9	13.4	3.7	100.0	86.9	8.0	5.1
New Jersey	100.0	81.7	16.8	1.5	100.0	84.0	11.7	4.2
New Mexico	100.0	93.5	3.6	2.9	100.0	96.2	1.2	2.6
New York	100.0	81.1	16.8	2.0	100.0	83.3	12.0	4.7
North Carolina	100.0	95.2	1.3	3.5	100.0	97.6	.5	2.0
North Dakota	100.0	91.3	7.0	1.7	100.0	93.6	5.4	1.0
Ohio	100.0	86.5	12.5	1.0	100.0	88.2	9.3	2.5
Oklahoma	100.0	97.1	1.7	1.2	100.0	97.2	1.3	1.5
Oregon	100.0	91.6	5.3	3.1	100.0	94.7	3.8	1.6
Pennsylvania	100.0	80.4	17.7	1.8	100.0	83.7	12.6	3.7
Rhode Island	100.0	79.8	17.7	2.5	100.0	84.0	10.6	5.4
South Carolina	100.0	94.2	1.5	4.3	100.0	96.8	1.0	2.2
South Dakota	100.0	93.2	5.8	.9	100.0	94.5	4.1	1.4
Tennessee	100.0	94.4	2.2	3.5	100.0	95.3	1.7	3.0
Texas	100.0	92.9	3.7	3.5	100.0	95.9	2.0	2.0
Utah	100.0	98.1	1.5	.4	100.0	97.6	1.2	1.2
Vermont	100.0	89.9	7.2	2.9	100.0	88.8	6.2	4.9
Virginia	100.0	92.5	2.9	4.6	100.0	94.9	1.7	3.4
Washington	100.0	93.7	4.9	1.4	100.0	94.4	3.5	2.1
West Virginia	100.0	95.4	2.9	1.7	100.0	95.8	2.5	1.7
Wisconsin	100.0	80.1	19.3	.6	100.0	89.4	8.8	1.8
Wyoming	100.0	96.1	3.0	.9	100.0	97.6	1.1	1.3

NOTE.—Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics*, Series PC(1)–C.

Table 41.—Nonpublic elementary and secondary schools, pupils, and teachers, by level and by church affiliation of school: United States, 1970–71

[*Teachers in full-time equivalents*]

Item	Total nonpublic	Roman Catholic	Non-affiliated	Other affiliated and unknown
1	2	3	4	5
Schools				
Total	18,142	11,343	2,824	3,975
Elementary	14,372	9,362	1,754	3,256
Secondary	3,770	1,981	1,070	719
Pupils				
Total	5,369,794	4,363,074	457,907	548,813
Elementary	4,056,151	3,354,816	272,575	428,760
Secondary	1,313,643	1,008,258	185,332	120,053
Teachers				
Total	225,706	[1]158,468	36,392	30,846
Elementary	150,559	[1]109,994	19,211	21,354
Secondary	75,147	[1]48,474	17,181	9,492

[1] Estimated by the Office of Education.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, unpublished data from the survey *Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Education, 1970–71*; and (2) National Catholic Educational Association, *U.S. Catholic Schools, 1971–72*. (Copyright © 1972 by the National Catholic Educational Association).

Table 43.—Enrollment of 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old children in preprimary programs, by age and by type of program: United States, October 1972

[Numbers in thousands]

Enrollment status and type of program	Total, 3–5 years old	3 years old	4 years old	5 years old
1	2	3	4	5
Enrollment status				
Total population	**10,166**	**3,441**	**3,341**	**3,384**
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled	41.6	15.5	33.5	76.1
Not enrolled in these programs .	58.4	84.5	66.5	23.9
Type of program				
Total enrolled	**4,231**	**535**	**1,121**	**2,575**
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Prekindergarten	30.2	94.8	63.0	2.5
Public	9.4	25.0	20.3	1.3
Nonpublic	20.8	69.7	42.6	1.2
Kindergarten	69.8	5.2	36.9	97.5
Public	58.5	3.1	27.1	83.7
Nonpublic	11.3	2.2	9.8	13.8

NOTE.—Excluded from this table are 315,000 5-year-olds in elementary schools above the kindergarten level and 187,000 6-year-olds in preprimary programs. Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Preprimary Enrollment, October 1972.*

Table 42.—Summary statistics on Catholic elementary and secondary schools: United States, 1919–20 to 1972–73

School year	Number of schools		Enrollment		Instructional staff	
	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1919–20	6,551	1,552	1,795,673	129,848	41,592	7,924
1929–30	7,923	2,123	2,222,598	241,869	58,245	14,307
1939–40	7,944	2,105	2,035,182	361,123	60,081	20,976
1949–50	8,589	2,189	2,560,815	505,572	66,525	27,770
Fall 1960	10,501	2,392	4,373,422	880,369	108,169	43,733
Fall 1962	10,646	2,502	4,485,221	1,009,126	112,199	46,880
Fall 1964	10,832	2,417	4,533,771	1,066,748	117,854	53,344
1967–68	10,350	2,277	4,105,805	1,092,521	[1]129,800	[1]58,000
1968–69	10,113	2,192	3,859,709	1,080,891	[1]131,200	[1]59,400
1969–70	9,695	2,076	3,607,168	1,050,930	[1]133,200	[1]62,200
1970–71	9,362	1,981	3,354,816	1,008,258	[2]132,000	[2]63,000
1971–72[3]	8,982	1,857	3,075,785	959,186	[2]124,000	[2]61,000
1972–73	8,761	1,773	2,870,859	918,864	[2]123,000	[2]59,000

[1] Includes estimates for the nonreporting schools.
[2] Includes estimates for the part-time teachers.
[3] Revised since originally published.

SOURCES: National Catholic Educational Association, *A Statistical Report on Catholic Elementary and Secondary Schools for the Years 1967–68 to 1969–70*, as compiled from the *Official Catholic Directory;* and *U.S. Catholic Schools*, 1971–72 and 1972–73 (copyright © 1970, 1972, and 1973, respectively, by the National Catholic Educational Association).

Table 44.—Estimated enrollment in nonpublic elementary and secondary schools, by State: Fall 1973

State	Total	Elementary	Secondary
1	2	3	4
United States	**4,900,000**	**3,600,000**	**1,300,000**
Alabama	52,100	38,800	13,300
Alaska	600	300	300
Arizona	28,500	21,500	7,000
Arkansas	11,600	8,300	3,300
California	322,200	251,100	71,100
Colorado	33,800	24,900	8,900
Connecticut	104,300	64,800	39,500
Delaware	17,800	12,600	5,200
District of Columbia	22,000	12,800	9,200
Florida	107,600	76,500	31,100
Georgia	31,600	20,300	11,300
Hawaii	20,900	14,400	6,500
Idaho	5,900	4,300	1,600
Illinois	423,900	317,700	106,200
Indiana	102,500	79,800	22,700
Iowa	68,200	48,300	19,900
Kansas	33,300	25,200	8,100
Kentucky	60,200	43,700	16,500
Louisiana	136,100	99,500	35,600
Maine	19,000	10,800	8,200
Maryland	111,200	81,100	30,100
Massachusetts	191,200	127,600	63,600
Michigan	254,800	184,500	70,300
Minnesota	111,900	87,600	24,300
Mississippi	65,300	39,100	26,200
Missouri	99,400	87,200	12,200
Montana	10,500	7,100	3,400
Nebraska	42,900	29,700	13,200
Nevada	2,800	2,000	800
New Hampshire	26,600	17,700	8,900
New Jersey	249,600	190,400	59,200
New Mexico	13,100	9,900	3,200
New York	713,500	525,900	187,600
North Carolina	27,200	21,400	5,800
North Dakota	11,600	8,000	3,600
Ohio	306,500	224,900	81,600
Oklahoma	12,000	8,500	3,500
Oregon	24,700	18,500	6,200
Pennsylvania	478,900	349,200	129,700
Rhode Island	35,400	25,800	9,600
South Carolina	29,300	23,900	5,500
South Dakota	11,600	8,600	3,000
Tennessee	33,600	21,200	12,400
Texas	117,200	88,800	28,400
Utah	4,500	3,100	1,400
Vermont	12,000	5,900	6,100
Virginia	63,300	42,000	21,300
Washington	44,100	31,600	12,500
West Virginia	11,300	7,400	3,900
Wisconsin	181,000	144,200	36,800
Wyoming	2,100	1,900	200
Outlying areas	**79,300**	**57,500**	**21,800**
American Samoa	1,300	1,000	300
Canal Zone	500	400	100
Guam	5,200	3,900	1,300
Puerto Rico	67,700	48,500	19,200
Virgin Islands	4,600	3,700	900

SOURCE: Office of Education estimates.

Table 45.—Enrollment in foreign languages compared with total enrollment in grades 9–12 of public secondary schools: United States, fall 1965, 1968, and 1970

[Numbers in thousands]

Language	Fall 1965	Fall 1968	Fall 1970	Percent change, 1965 to 1970
1	2	3	4	5
Total enrollment, grades 9–12	**11,610**	**12,718**	**13,332**	**14.8**
All foreign languages:[1]				
Number	3,659	3,891	3,780	3.3
Percent	31.5	30.6	28.3	. . .
Modern foreign languages:				
Number	3,068	3,518	3,514	14.6
Percent	26.4	27.7	26.4	. . .
Spanish:				
Number	1,427	1,698	1,811	26.9
Percent	12.3	13.4	13.6	. . .
French:				
Number	1,251	1,328	1,231	–1.7
Percent	10.8	10.4	9.2	. . .
German:				
Number	328	423	411	25.2
Percent	2.8	3.3	3.1	. . .
Russian:				
Number	27	24	20	–24.5
Percent	.2	.2	.2	. . .
Italian:				
Number	25	27	27	8.3
Percent	.2	.2	.2	. . .
Other modern foreign languages:				
Number	9	18	16	54.4
Percent	.1	.1	.1	. . .
Latin:				
Number	591	372	265	–55.1
Percent	5.1	2.9	2.0	. . .

[1] Includes enrollment in ancient Greek (not shown seperately). Fewer than 1,000 students were enrolled in this language in each of the 3 years.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals. Percentages were computed from unrounded data.

SOURCES: Modern Language Association of America, *Foreign Language Offerings and Enrollments in Public Secondary Schools, Fall 1970*; and U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools*.

Table 46.—Enrollment in science and mathematics courses in public high schools, by sex: United States, 1964–65

Course	Number of students enrolled		
	Total	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4
All science courses	**7,243,600**	**3,892,100**	**3,351,500**
General science	2,175,900	1,143,000	1,032,900
Biology	2,694,400	1,333,400	1,361,000
Chemistry	1,084,600	606,100	478,500
Physics	526,200	382,200	144,000
Other science courses	762,500	427,400	335,100
All mathematics courses	**7,496,300**	**4,149,500**	**3,346,800**
General mathematics	1,785,000	965,300	819,700
Elementary algebra	2,260,000	1,183,700	1,076,300
Intermediate and advanced algebra[1]	1,055,300	607,100	448,200
Plane geometry[2]	1,535,600	831,700	703,900
Solid geometry	84,900	58,800	26,100
Trigonometry	231,100	152,300	78,800
Other mathematics courses	544,400	350,600	193,800

[1] Includes enrollment in combined algebra and trigonometry courses.

[2] Includes enrollment in combined plane and solid geometry courses.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, unpublished data from the survey *Offerings and Enrollments in Science and Mathematics in Public High Schools.*

Table 47.—Number of students enrolled in various subject areas compared with total enrollment in grades 7 to 12 of public secondary schools: United States, 1948–49, 1960–61, and 1970–71

Subject area	1948–49		1960–61		1970–71	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total enrollment, grades 7–12	**6,907,833**	**100.0**	**11,732,742**	**100.0**	**18,406,817**	**100.0**
English language arts	7,098,770	102.8	12,972,236	110.6	25,862,165	140.5
Health and physical education[1]	7,794,671	112.8	12,081,639	103.0	22,193,800	120.6
Social sciences	6,981,980	101.1	11,802,409	100.6	19,659,790	106.8
Mathematics	4,457,987	64.5	8,596,396	73.3	14,137,090	76.8
Natural sciences	4,031,044	58.4	7,739,877	66.0	12,772,195	69.4
Music	2,484,201	36.0	4,954,347	42.2	6,559,452	35.6
Business education	3,186,207	46.1	4,667,570	39.8	[2]7,314,194	39.7
Industrial arts	1,762,242	25.5	3,361,699	28.7	5,397,074	29.3
Home economics	1,693,825	24.5	2,915,997	24.9	[2]5,282,850	28.7
Foreign languages	1,234,544	17.9	2,576,364	22.0	4,729,282	25.7
Art	1,219,693	17.7	2,383,703	20.3	4,350,686	23.6
Agriculture	373,396	5.4	507,992	4.3	[2]789,102	4.3
Vocational trade and industrial education	369,794	5.4	344,704	2.9	[2]1,141,638	6.2
Distributive education	(3)	(3)	38,363	.3	[2]295,633	1.6
Other	111,063	1.6	106,467	.9	[2]232,736	1.3

[1] Includes driver education and ROTC.

[2] Includes occupational programs as well as individual courses. These programs may represent enrollment in 2 or more courses.

[3] Data not reported separately.

NOTE.—Percentages may exceed 100.0 because a pupil may be enrolled in more than one course within a subject area during the school year. Data for 1970–71 are based upon a small sample survey.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Patterns of Course Offerings and Enrollments in Public Secondary Schools, 1970–71.*

Table 48.—Enrollment in federally aided vocational education classes, by type of program and by level of instruction: United States and outlying areas, fiscal years 1966 to 1972

Level and type of program	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Percent change, 1971 to 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All programs	6,070,059	7,047,501	7,533,936	7,979,366	8,793,960	10,525,660	11,710,767	11.3
Secondary	3,048,248	3,532,823	3,842,896	4,079,395	5,114,451	6,506,375	7,278,523	11.9
Postsecondary	442,097	499,906	592,970	706,085	1,013,426	1,148,312	1,336,191	16.4
Adult	2,530,712	2,941,109	2,987,070	3,050,466	2,666,083	2,870,973	3,096,053	7.8
Special needs	49,002	73,863	111,000	143,420	[1]806,384	[1]1,423,710	[1]1,635,782	14.9
Agriculture	907,354	935,170	851,158	850,705	852,983	845,085	896,460	6.1
Secondary	510,279	508,675	528,146	536,039	550,823	562,141	603,324	7.3
Postsecondary	5,987	8,093	11,036	15,816	23,381	28,418	34,924	22.9
Adult	390,388	413,454	305,357	290,336	278,779	254,526	258,212	1.5
Special needs	700	4,948	6,619	8,514	[1]69,087	[1]94,138	[1]100,226	6.5
Distributive	420,426	481,034	574,785	563,431	529,365	578,075	640,423	10.8
Secondary	101,728	151,378	176,816	184,206	230,007	241,119	262,730	9.0
Postsecondary	15,833	21,003	44,824	60,718	82,160	85,859	102,844	19.8
Adult	301,116	303,783	349,730	307,976	217,198	251,097	274,849	9.5
Special needs	1,749	4,870	4,415	10,531	[1]47,272	[1]61,877	[1]63,703	3.0
Health	83,677	115,109	140,987	175,101	198,044	269,546	336,652	24.9
Secondary	9,793	16,734	20,952	23,207	31,915	43,300	59,466	37.3
Postsecondary	36,496	54,135	64,592	91,922	102,515	137,943	177,466	28.7
Adult	37,065	42,721	52,865	56,603	63,614	88,303	99,720	12.9
Special needs	323	1,519	2,578	3,369	[1]20,179	[1]39,963	[1]48,708	21.9
Home economics	1,897,670	2,186,992	2,283,338	2,449,052	2,570,410	3,129,804	3,445,698	10.1
Secondary	1,280,254	1,475,235	1,558,004	1,670,347	1,934,069	2,416,207	2,630,997	8.9
Postsecondary	2,652	3,506	4,395	13,490	44,259	52,792	68,604	30.0
Adult	602,363	685,225	677,478	718,817	592,082	660,805	746,097	12.9
Special needs	12,401	23,026	43,461	46,398	[1]233,000	[1]526,518	[1]665,350	26.4
Office	1,238,043	1,572,335	1,735,997	1,836,124	2,111,160	2,226,854	2,351,878	5.6
Secondary	798,368	985,398	1,059,656	1,122,198	1,331,257	1,395,909	1,507,664	8.0
Postsecondary	165,439	192,639	225,182	218,448	331,001	335,198	360,245	7.5
Adult	271,149	389,194	443,481	483,160	448,902	495,747	483,969	−2.4
Special needs	3,087	5,104	7,678	12,318	[1]197,359	[1]287,231	[1]294,491	2.5
Technical	253,838	266,064	269,832	315,311	271,730	313,860	337,069	7.4
Secondary	28,865	27,614	36,286	31,833	34,386	36,163	38,820	7.4
Postsecondary	100,151	97,156	104,746	130,564	151,621	177,718	189,468	6.6
Adult	124,730	140,431	127,418	151,714	85,723	99,979	108,781	8.8
Special needs	92	863	1,382	1,200	[1]13,373	[1]23,511	[1]28,332	20.5
Trades and industry	1,269,051	1,490,807	1,628,542	1,720,859	1,906,133	2,075,166	2,397,968	15.6
Secondary	318,961	367,789	421,719	458,554	692,396	809,140	952,283	17.7
Postsecondary	115,539	123,374	137,732	174,201	261,182	309,812	356,879	15.2
Adult	803,901	966,301	1,030,723	1,042,362	952,555	956,214	1,088,806	13.9
Special needs	30,650	33,343	38,368	45,742	[1]182,642	[1]265,894	[1]275,219	3.5
Other	.....	.....	49,297	69,783	354,135	1,087,270	1,304,619	20.0
Secondary	.....	.....	42,317	53,011	309,608	1,002,396	1,223,239	22.0
Postsecondary	.....	.....	463	926	17,307	20,572	45,761	122.4
Adult	.....	.....	18	496	27,220	64,302	35,619	−44.6
Special needs	.....	.....	6,499	15,348	[1]42,472	[1]124,568	[1]189,753	28.2

[1] Disadvantaged persons included in distribution by level above.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, annual reports on *Vocational and Technical Education;* and unpublished data.

Table 49.—Enrollment in federally aided vocational classes, by type of program: United States and outlying areas, 1920 to 1972

Fiscal year	Type of program Total	Agriculture	Distributive occupations	Home economics	Trades and industry	Health occupations	Technical education	Office occupations	Other programs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1920	265,068	31,301	.....	48,938	184,819	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930	981,882	188,311	.....	174,967	618,604	.....	.....	.....	.....
1940	2,290,741	584,133	129,433	818,766	758,409	.....	.....	.....	.....
1942	2,624,786	605,099	215,049	954,041	850,597	.....	.....	.....	.....
1944	2,001,153	469,959	181,509	806,605	543,080	.....	.....	.....	.....
1946	2,227,663	510,331	174,672	911,816	630,844	.....	.....	.....	.....
1948	2,836,121	640,791	292,936	1,139,766	762,628	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950	3,364,613	764,975	364,670	1,430,366	804,602	.....	.....	.....	.....
1952	3,165,988	746,402	234,984	1,391,389	793,213	.....	.....	.....	.....
1954	3,164,851	737,502	220,619	1,380,147	826,583	.....	.....	.....	.....
1956	3,413,159	785,599	257,025	1,486,816	883,719	.....	.....	.....	.....
1958	3,629,339	775,892	282,558	1,559,822	983,644	27,423	.....	.....	.....
1960	3,768,149	796,237	303,784	1,588,109	938,490	40,250	101,279	.....	.....
1962	4,072,677	822,664	321,065	1,725,660	1,005,383	48,985	148,920	.....	.....
1964	4,566,390	860,605	334,126	2,022,138	1,069,274	59,006	221,241	.....	.....
1966	6,070,059	907,354	420,426	1,897,670	1,269,051	83,677	253,838	1,238,043	.....
1968	7,533,936	851,158	574,785	2,283,338	1,628,542	140,987	269,832	1,735,997	49,297
1970	8,793,960	852,983	529,365	2,570,410	1,906,133	198,044	271,730	2,111,160	354,136
1971	10,525,660	845,085	578,075	3,129,804	2,075,166	269,546	313,860	2,226,854	1,067,270
1972	11,710,767	896,460	640,423	3,445,698	2,397,968	336,652	337,069	2,351,878	1,304,619

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, annual reports on *Vocational and Technical Education*; and unpublished data.

Table 50.—Teachers of federally aided vocational education classes, by type of program: United States and outlying areas, fiscal years 1970 to 1972

Type of program	1970	1971	1972
1	2	3	4
	Number of teachers		
Total	**190,364**	**211,560**	**235,658**
Agriculture	12,420	12,910	13,270
Distributive	10,458	11,974	13,795
Health	10,483	12,613	14,552
Home economics	34,225	38,105	41,547
Office	45,061	49,363	52,662
Technical	14,241	14,750	16,820
Trades and industry	56,720	59,065	65,105
Other or unclassified	6,736	12,770	17,907
	Percentage distribution		
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture	6.5	6.1	5.6
Distributive	5.5	5.7	5.9
Health	5.5	6.0	6.2
Home economics	18.0	18.0	17.6
Office	23.7	23.3	22.4
Technical	7.5	7.0	7.1
Trades and industry	29.8	27.9	27.6
Other or unclassified	3.5	6.0	7.6

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, unpublished data.

Table 51.—Estimated number of classroom teachers in nonpublic secondary schools, by teaching field: United States, fall 1973

Teaching field	Classroom teachers Number	Percent
1	2	3
All fields	**71,000**	**100.0**
English	11,700	16.5
Social studies	10,100	14.3
Religion	9,100	12.8
Mathematics	8,100	11.4
Foreign languages	7,800	11.0
Health and physical education	7,500	10.5
Science	6,000	8.5
Business education	4,000	5.7
Music	3,900	5.5
Art	1,100	1.5
Home economics	800	1.1
Industrial arts and vocational education . .	500	.7
All other	400	.5

SOURCE: Office of Education estimates.

Table 52.—Number of full-time and part-time[1] classroom teachers in public and nonpublic elementary and secondary day schools, by State: Fall 1972 and fall 1973

State	Fall 1972			Fall 1973[2]		
	Total	Public	Nonpublic[2]	Total	Public	Nonpublic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States	**2,308,000**	**[3]2,097,000**	**211,000**	**2,315,000**	**2,106,000**	**209,000**
Alabama	36,100	33,730	2,370	36,220	33,870	2,350
Alaska	4,202	4,142	60	4,220	4,160	60
Arizona	21,638	20,368	1,270	21,720	20,460	1,260
Arkansas	21,141	20,611	530	21,220	20,700	520
California	212,543	198,483	14,060	213,260	199,330	13,930
Colorado	26,579	24,879	1,700	26,670	24,990	1,680
Connecticut	39,277	34,077	5,200	39,370	34,220	5,150
Delaware	7,236	6,366	870	7,250	6,390	860
District of Columbia	7,761	6,561	1,200	7,780	6,590	1,190
Florida	71,573	66,563	5,010	71,810	66,850	4,960
Georgia	46,276	44,536	1,740	46,450	44,730	1,720
Hawaii	9,220	8,310	910	9,260	8,360	900
Idaho	7,914	7,664	250	7,950	7,700	250
Illinois	127,036	110,516	16,520	127,360	110,990	16,370
Indiana	56,720	[4]52,400	4,320	56,900	52,620	4,280
Iowa	35,859	32,749	3,110	35,970	32,890	3,080
Kansas	26,850	[4]25,360	1,490	26,950	25,470	1,480
Kentucky	34,186	31,466	2,720	34,290	31,600	2,690
Louisiana	47,327	41,837	5,490	47,460	42,020	5,440
Maine	13,273	12,213	1,060	13,320	12,270	1,050
Maryland	46,591	41,681	4,910	46,720	41,860	4,860
Massachusetts	69,233	60,233	9,000	69,400	60,490	8,910
Michigan	100,089	89,969	10,120	100,390	90,360	10,030
Minnesota	48,624	43,354	5,270	48,760	43,540	5,220
Mississippi	26,329	23,329	3,000	26,400	23,430	2,970
Missouri	49,624	45,414	4,210	49,780	45,610	4,170
Montana	9,010	[2]8,500	510	9,050	8,540	510
Nebraska	18,959	[4]16,999	1,960	19,010	17,070	1,940
Nevada	5,501	5,411	90	5,520	5,430	90
New Hampshire	9,944	8,564	1,380	9,970	8,600	1,370
New Jersey	89,549	[2]79,509	10,040	89,790	79,850	9,940
New Mexico	13,000	12,320	680	13,040	12,370	670
New York	208,394	[4]179,334	29,060	208,890	180,100	28,790
North Carolina	51,041	49,571	1,470	51,240	49,780	1,460
North Dakota	7,984	7,454	530	8,010	7,490	520
Ohio	115,297	103,487	11,810	115,630	103,930	11,700
Oklahoma	28,111	27,401	710	28,220	27,520	700
Oregon	23,386	22,216	1,170	23,470	22,310	1,160
Pennsylvania	128,151	109,721	18,430	128,440	110,180	18,260
Rhode Island	11,064	9,484	1,580	11,090	9,520	1,570
South Carolina	28,547	26,957	1,590	28,650	27,070	1,580
South Dakota	8,873	8,253	620	8,900	8,290	610
Tennessee	38,120	36,200	1,920	38,260	36,360	1,900
Texas	133,237	127,237	6,000	133,720	127,780	5,940
Utah	12,290	12,090	200	12,340	12,140	200
Vermont	6,942	6,192	750	6,960	6,220	740
Virginia	53,483	49,743	3,740	53,660	49,960	3,700
Washington	34,883	32,733	2,150	35,000	32,870	2,130
West Virginia	18,488	17,958	530	18,560	18,040	520
Wisconsin	55,702	48,122	7,580	55,840	48,330	7,510
Wyoming	4,846	4,736	110	4,870	4,760	110
Outlying areas	**31,480**	**27,690**	**3,790**	**31,560**	**27,810**	**3,750**
American Samoa	450	400	50	450	400	50
Canal Zone	552	532	20	550	530	20
Guam	1,373	1,183	190	1,380	1,190	190
Puerto Rico	27,852	24,552	3,300	27,920	24,660	3,260
Virgin Islands	1,253	1,023	230	1,260	1,030	230

[1] The part-time teachers are included in the totals in full-time equivalents.
[2] Estimated.
[3] Includes estimate for nonreporting States.
[4] Data estimated by reporting States.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Fall 1972 Statistics of Public Schools*; and Office of Education estimates.

Table 53.—Instructional staff in public elementary and secondary day schools, by type of position and by State: 1969–70

[In full-time equivalents]

State	Total instructional staff	Principals (including assistant principals)	Consultants or supervisors of instruction	Classroom teachers and other nonsupervisory personnel[1]				
				Classroom teachers	Librarians	Guidance personnel	Psychological personnel	Other non-supervisory instructional personnel
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United States	2,253,492	90,893	31,837	2,023,253	39,790	46,189	5,822	16,508
Alabama	36,299	1,278	293	33,728	(2)	(3)	(2)	.....
Alaska	3,738	180	39	3,366	61	79	7	6
Arizona[4]	20,173	805	(5)	18,518	.....	.....	.....	[6]850
Arkansas	21,163	815	72	19,846	380	270	.....	.....
California[7]	207,138	8,910	2,868	187,113	1,899	4,821	856	1,171
Colorado	26,806	1,341	375	23,622	464	724	48	241
Connecticut	36,776	1,475	226	32,481	388	802	156	278
Delaware	6,390	252	96	5,684	133	139	23	63
District of Columbia	8,131	322	119	6,920	156	304	38	262
Florida	69,563	2,487	814	60,867	2,057	1,770	852	716
Georgia	49,227	1,916	599	44,098	1,701	913	.....	.....
Hawaii	8,186	371	52	7,332	213	218	.....	.....
Idaho	9,193	420	233	8,065	187	199	5	84
Illinois	122,412	3,787	1,899	111,913	1728	2,283	363	439
Indiana	54,759	2,424	376	49,896	887	1,061	76	80
Iowa	36,406	1,530	96	32,869	892	988	45	186
Kansas	28,961	1,389	320	25,704	771	564	56	157
Kentucky	33,246	1,330	320	29,532	1,067	646	.....	361
Louisiana	40,338	1,424	403	36,476	1,187	840	8	.....
Maine	12,473	527	109	11,444	147	237	9	.....
Maryland	45,398	2090	543	40,626	934	1,075	84	47
Massachusetts	59,772	2,759	[8]3,346	51,002	714	1,776	175	.....
Michigan[9]	99,773	4,298	1,160	89,049	1,862	2,867	264	273
Minnesota	47,799	1,793	593	43,286	1,131	996	(2)	(2)
Mississippi	25,339	1,123	230	22,936	604	446	.....	.....
Missouri	47,956	2,102	874	42,799	845	1,175	(2)	161
Montana[4 7]	9,299	370	(9)	8,452	.....	.....	.....	[6]477
Nebraska	18,328	743	119	16,318	411	403	18	316
Nevada	5,547	233	52	4,967	116	151	28	.....
New Hampshire[10]	7,808	475	52	6,983	98	200	.....	.....
New Jersey[7]	80,098	2,685	823	73,018	.....	.....	.....	[6]3,572
New Mexico	12,984	579	264	11,564	240	329	7	11
New York[11]	207,948	6,889	6,213	181,919	3,538	5,370	1,113	2,906
North Carolina	54,165	1,964	663	49,017	1,776	750	5	.....
North Dakota	8,837	316	91	8,042	173	111	2	102
Ohio	110,092	4,603	873	99,639	1,687	2,400	348	544
Oklahoma	30,345	2,008	228	27,220	352	496	23	18
Oregon	25,810	1,231	295	22,532	641	578	19	514
Pennsylvania	117,450	3,345	1,529	106,639	1,859	2,544	405	1,129
Rhode Island	9,635	373	114	8,580	198	312	28	80
South Carolina	31,710	1,199	239	28,038	1,356	789	41	68
South Dakota	9,090	314	48	8,306	153	148	7	115
Tennessee	38,984	1,425	433	36,212	1,086	773	56	.....
Texas	128,813	6,059	702	118,844	1,795	1,413	.....	.....
Utah	13,219	568	146	11,535	333	334	34	269
Vermont	6,208	364	66	5,564	124	107	3	.....
Virginia	53,443	2,374	754	47,546	1,413	1,221	136	.....
Washington	39,367	1,791	1,129	33,546	891	996	199	826
West Virginia	18,682	1,324	294	16,552	239	262	3	8
Wisconsin	56,306	1,999	490	50,079	1,176	1,236	98	228
Wyoming	4,901	214	75	4,441	67	104	(2)	.....
Outlying areas:								
Canal Zone	621	22	16	564	6	19	4	.....
Guam	1,120	55	46	948	31	40	.....	.....

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[1] Data in each of the categories of nonsupervisory instructional staff are shown for those States reporting such information. In some States, classroom teachers may include other nonsupervisory personnel (librarians, guidance personnel, etc.) when such personnel have not been given seperately.

[2] Data not available.

[3] Included with classroom teachers.

[4] Data partially estimated by the Office of Education.

[5] Included with principals.

[6] Includes librarians; guidance, psychological, and audiovisual personnel; and other nonsupervisory instructional staff.

[7] Data from published annual State report.

[8] Includes department heads.

[9] Includes data for summer school and adult education programs.

[10] Data are for full-time staff only.

[11] Data are for number of full-time and part-time positions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of State School Systems*, 1969–70.

Selected Characteristics of Public School Teachers

The National Education Association (NEA) has recently issued a report on the *Status of the American Public-School Teacher, 1970–71.* The study provides a wealth of information on the personal characteristics, professional qualifications, teaching assignments, and economic status of public elementary and secondary school teachers. The data on the age, marital status, and academic attainment of teachers in 1971 are summarized in the accompanying chart.

The NEA has conducted several similar surveys at intervals of 5 years. When the data for 1960–61 and 1970–71 are compared, the following trends emerge: The typical teacher in 1971 was younger than in 1961 (35 as compared with 41 years old) and had fewer years of teaching experience (8 versus 11 years). Teachers in 1971 tended to be better educated than previously; only 3 percent did not hold a bachelor's degree, compared with 15 percent in 1961. They also earned substantially higher average salaries, nearly $9,300 in 1970–71 as contrasted with less than $5,300 in 1960–61.

Men teachers accounted for 34 percent of the total in 1971 but only 31 percent of all teachers in 1961. Secondary school teachers constituted 47 percent of the total in 1971 and 43 percent of all teachers 10 years earlier. There was a slight decline in the number of pupils taught by each teacher between 1961 and 1971, but the average number of hours worked per week remained the same (37 hours in the required school week and 47 hours per week on all duties).

Since the above figures are based upon sample surveys, they are subject to the usual sampling variability. Highlights from the teacher studies were published previously in the December 1971 and March 1972 issues of the *NEA Research Bulletin.* The material is copyrighted by the NEA and is used by permission.

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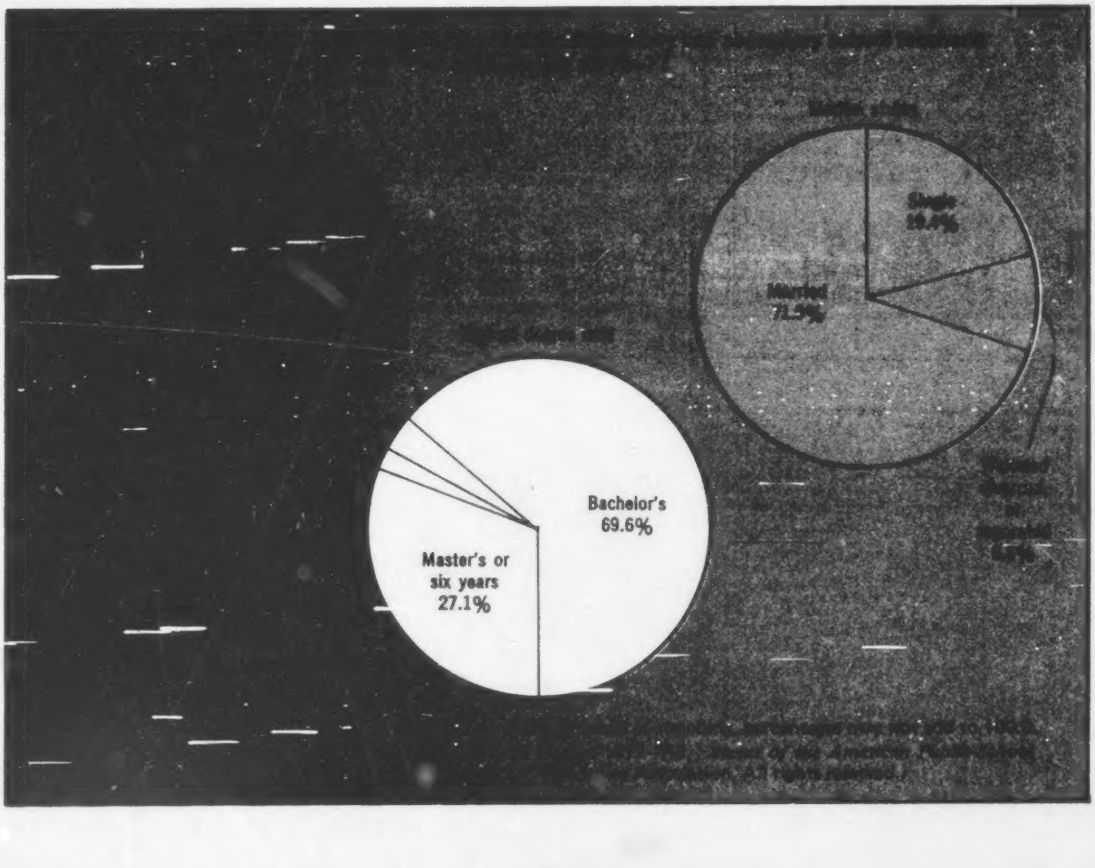

Table 54.—Selected characteristics of public school teachers, by level and by sex: United Stater, 1970–71

Item	All teachers	Elementary	Secondary	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6
Highest degree held:					
No 4-year degree .... percent	2.9	4.6	1.1	2.1	3.4
Bachelor's degree .... do	69.6	74.5	64.2	54.8	77.4
Master's degree or 6 years .... do	27.1	20.9	33.9	42.6	19.0
Doctor's degree .... do	0.4	.....	0.8	0.6	0.3
Median years of teaching experience	8	8	7	8	8
Length of required school week .... hours	36.5	36.3	36.8	.....	.....
Average number of hours per week devoted to teaching duties	46.9	45.8	48.1	47.6	46.5
Average number of days of classroom teaching in school year 1970–71	181	181	181	.....	.....
Average annual salary as classroom teacher .... dollars	$9,261	$9,092	$9,449	$9,854	$8,953
Average age .... years	38	39	36	36	39
Sex .... percent	100.0	.....	.....	34.2	65.7
Marital status:					
Married .... do	.....	.....	.....	27.9	44.0
Single .... do	.....	.....	.....	5.2	14.2
Widowed, seperated, divorced .... do	.....	.....	.....	1.1	7.5

NOTE.—Data are based on reports received from a sample of 1,533 teachers. Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: National Education Association, Research Division, Research Report 1972–R3, *Status of the American Public-School Teacher, 1970–71*. (Copyright © 1972 by the National Education Association. All rights reserved.)

Table 55.—Public secondary school teachers, by teaching field and by sex: United States, 1970–71

Teaching field in which largest portion of time was spent	All teachers	Men	Women
1	2	3	4
All fields:			
Number	931,896	504,217	427,679
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	0.6	1.0	.....
Art	3.7	3.1	4.4
Business education	5.9	3.6	8.8
English	20.4	13.2	29.1
Foreign language	4.8	2.3	7.8
Health and physical education	8.3	7.0	10.0
Home economics	5.1	.....	11.3
Mathematics	14.4	15.2	13.4
Science	10.6	16.5	3.4
Social studies	14.0	19.6	7.2
Music	3.5	4.9	2.5
Industrial arts and vocational education	6.2	10.9	[1]0.6
Special education	1.1	0.8	1.6
Other fields	1.0	1.8	.....

[1] Vocational education only.

NOTE.—Percents are based on reports received from a sample of 707 teachers; because of rounding, they may not add to 100.0.

SOURCES: National Education Association, Research Division, Research Report 1972–R3, *Status of the American Public-School Teacher, 1970–71*; and Research Report 1971–R13, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1971–72*. (Copyright © 1972 and 1971, respectively, by the National Education Association. All rights reserved.)

Table 56.—Average annual salary of instructional staff in public elementary and secondary day schools, and average annual earnings of full-time employees in all industries, in unadjusted dollars and adjusted dollars: United States, 1929–30 to 1972–73

School year	Unadjusted dollars		Adjusted dollars (1972–73 purchasing power)[1]	
	Salary per member of instructional staff	Earnings per full-time employee working for wages or salary[2]	Salary per member of instructional staff	Earnings per full-time employee working for wages or salary[2]
1	2	3	4	5
1929–30	$1,420	$1,386	$3,551	$3,466
1931–32	1,417	1,198	4,208	3,556
1933–34	1,227	1,070	3,966	3,459
1935–36	1,283	1,160	3,999	3,616
1937–38	1,374	1,244	4,110	3,722
1939–40	1,441	1,282	4,414	3,927
1941–42	1,507	1,576	4,138	4,331
1943–44	1,728	2,030	4,249	4,992
1945–46	1,995	2,272	4,685	5,336
1947–48	2,639	2,692	4,847	4,944
1949–50	3,010	2,930	5,441	5,297
1951–52	3,450	3,322	5,618	5,409
1953–54	3,825	3,628	6,086	5,773
1955–56	4,156	3,942	6,618	6,277
1957–58	4,702	4,276	7,042	6,404
1959–60	5,174	4,632	7,539	6,749
1961–62	5,700	4,928	8,115	7,016
1963–64	6,240	5,373	8,657	7,454
1965–66	6,935	5,838	9,297	7,826
1967–68	7,885	6,444	9,922	8,109
1969–70	8,840	7,334	10,020	8,313
1971–72	10,100	8,334	10,508	8,635
1972–73[3]	10,608	8,874	10,608	8,874

[1] Based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

[2] Calendar-year data from the U.S. Department of Commerce have been converted to a school-year basis by averaging the 2 appropriate calender years in each case.

[3] Estimated.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of State School Systems*; and *Fall Statistics of Public Schools*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, July issues; *U.S. Income and Output*; and *National Income*, 1954 edition.

Table 57.—Estimated average annual salary of classroom teachers in public elementary and secondary schools: United States, 1955–56 to 1972–73

School year	Average salary (in dollars)			Average salary index (1955–56 = 100.0)		
	All teachers	Elementary teachers	Secondary teachers	All teachers	Elementary teachers	Secondary teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1955–56	$4,056	$3,852	$4,409	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956–57	4,239	4,044	4,581	104.5	105.0	103.9
1957–58	4,571	4,373	4,894	112.7	113.5	111.0
1958–59	4,797	4,607	5,113	118.3	119.6	116.0
1959–60	4,995	4,815	5,276	123.2	125.0	119.7
1960–61	5,275	5,075	5,543	130.1	131.7	125.7
1961–62	5,515	5,340	5,775	136.0	138.6	131.0
1962–63	5,732	5,560	5,980	141.4	144.3	135.6
1963–64	5,995	5,805	6,266	147.8	150.7	142.1
1964–65	6,195	5,985	6,451	152.8	155.4	146.3
1965–66	6,485	6,279	6,761	159.9	163.0	153.3
1966–67	6,830	6,622	7,109	168.4	171.9	161.2
1967–68	7,423	7,208	7,692	183.1	187.1	174.5
1968–69	7,952	7,718	8,210	196.1	200.4	186.2
1969–70	8,635	8,412	8,891	212.9	218.4	201.7
1970–71	9,269	9,021	9,568	228.6	234.2	217.0
1971–72	9,705	9,424	10,031	239.3	244.7	227.5
1972–73	10,114	9,823	10,460	249.4	255.0	237.2

SOURCES: National Education Association Research Division, Research Report 1970–R3, *Economic Status of the Teaching Profession, 1969–70;* and Research Report 1973–R3, *Economic Status of the Teaching Profession, 1972–73.* (Copyright © 1970 and 1973, respectively, by the National Education Association. All rights reserved.)

Table 58.—Percentage distribution of estimated annual salaries paid classroom teachers in public elementary and secondary schools: United States, 1952–53 to 1972–73

School year	Percent of classroom teachers paid—									
	Less than $3,500	$3,500–4,499	$4,500–5,499	$5,500–6,499	$6,500–7,499	$7,500–8,499	$8,500–9,499	$9,500–10,499	$10,500–11,499	$11,500 or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1952–53	62.0	25.0	[1]13.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1953–54	55.8	26.6	[1]17.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1954–55	48.5	29.2	[1]22.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1955–56	42.6	31.4	[1]26.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1956–57	35.0	33.0	[1]32.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1957–58	25.6	33.5	[1]40.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1958–59	17.0	31.7	26.7	15.7	[2]8.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1959–60	12.8	29.7	28.2	17.4	[2]11.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1960–61	9.2	26.0	27.2	19.3	10.9	[3]7.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1961–62	5.7	20.9	28.9	22.6	12.9	[3]9.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1962–63	4.3	17.7	28.0	23.4	14.5	8.1	[4]4.0	.....	.....	.....
1963–64	2.7	14.2	28.6	24.2	15.1	9.0	[4]6.3	.....	.....	.....
1964–65	1.6	11.9	27.0	24.7	16.6	10.1	5.5	[5]2.6	.....	.....
1965–66	.8	8.0	22.7	26.8	19.1	11.5	6.6	[5]4.5	.....	.....
1966–67	.3	4.1	19.7	26.7	19.8	13.2	8.6	4.5	[5]3.1	.....
1967–68	.....	[6]2.1	11.5	25.5	22.0	15.3	10.5	6.6	[5]6.5	.....
1968–69	.....	.....	[7]6.9	18.1	24.5	18.1	13.4	8.6	6.0	4.3
1969–70	.....	.....	[7]2.9	13.2	20.5	19.7	14.4	11.4	7.7	10.3
1970–71	.....	.....	[7]1.5	7.2	15.6	18.8	15.6	12.5	9.4	19.0
1971–72	.....	.....	.....	.....	[8]19.9	17.5	16.5	12.4	10.2	23.1
1972–73	.....	.....	.....	.....	[8]16.4	16.6	17.0	13.3	10.4	26.3

[1] $4,500 or more; detailed breakdown not available.

[2] $6,500 or more; detailed breakdown not available.

[3] $7,500 or more; detailed breakdown not available.

[4] $8,500 or more; detailed breakdown not available.

[5] Detailed breakdown not available beyond this salary range.

[6] Less than $4,500; detailed breakdown not available.

[7] Less than $5,500; detailed breakdown not available.

[8] Less than $7,500; detailed breakdown not available.

SOURCE: National Education Association, Research Division, Research Report 1973–R3, *Economic Status of the Teaching Profession, 1972–73.* (Copyright © 1973 by the National Education Association. All rights reserved.)

Table 59.—Average annual salary of instructional staff[1] in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State: 1929–30 to 1972–73

State	Unadjusted dollars						Adjusted dollars (1972–73 purchasing power)[2]					
	1929–30	1939–40	1949–50	1959–60	1969–70	1972–73[3]	1929–30	1939–40	1949–50	1959–60	1969–70	1972–73[3]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
United States[4]	**$1,420**	**$1,441**	**$3,010**	**$5,174**	**$8,840**	**$10,808**	**$3,562**	**$4,414**	**$5,441**	**$7,539**	**$10,020**	**$10,808**
Alabama	792	744	2,111	4,002	6,954	8,262	1,980	2,279	3,816	5,831	7,882	8,262
Alaska	1,728	(5)	(5)	6,859	10,993	15,176	4,322	(5)	(5)	9,994	12,461	15,176
Arizona	1,637	1,544	3,556	5,590	8,975	10,863	4,094	4,729	6,428	8,145	10,173	10,863
Arkansas	673	584	1,801	3,295	6,445	7,613	1,683	1,789	3,256	4,801	7,306	7,613
California	2,123	2,351	(5)	[6]6,600	9,980	12,700	5,310	7,201	(5)	[6]9,616	11,312	12,700
Colorado	1,453	1,393	2,821	4,997	7,900	10,280	3,634	4,267	5,100	7,281	8,956	10,280
Connecticut	1,812	1,861	3,558	6,008	9,400	11,200	4,532	5,700	6,432	8,754	10,655	11,200
Delaware	1,570	1,684	3,273	[6]5,800	9,300	11,100	3,927	5,158	5,917	[6]8,451	10,542	11,100
District of Columbia	2,269	2,350	3,920	6,280	11,075	12,605	5,675	7,198	7,086	9,150	12,554	12,605
Florida	876	1,012	2,958	5,080	8,600	9,740	2,191	3,100	5,347	7,402	9,748	9,740
Georgia	684	770	1,963	[7]3,904	7,372	8,916	1,711	2,359	3,549	[7]5,688	8,356	8,916
Hawaii	1,812	(5)	(5)	5,390	9,829	11,114	4,532	(5)	(5)	7,853	11,141	11,114
Idaho	1,200	1,057	2,481	4,216	7,257	7,895	3,001	3,238	4,485	6,143	8,226	7,895
Illinois	1,630	1,700	3,458	[8]5,814	9,950	11,564	4,077	5,207	6,251	[8]8,471	11,278	11,564
Indiana	1,466	1,433	3,401	5,542	9,574	10,800	3,667	4,389	6,148	8,075	10,852	10,800
Iowa	1,084	1,017	2,420	[6]4,030	8,200	10,564	2,736	3,115	4,375	[6]5,872	9,295	10,564
Kansas	1,159	1,014	2,628	[6]4,450	7,811	8,899	2,899	3,106	4,751	[6]6,484	8,854	8,899
Kentucky	896	826	1,936	3,327	7,624	8,150	2,241	2,530	3,500	4,847	8,642	8,150
Louisiana	941	1,006	2,983	4,978	7,220	9,388	2,354	3,081	5,392	7,253	8,184	9,388
Maine	942	894	2,115	3,694	8,059	9,248	2,356	2,738	3,823	5,382	9,135	9,248
Maryland	1,518	1,642	3,594	5,557	9,885	11,787	3,797	5,030	6,497	8,097	11,205	11,787
Massachusetts	1,875	2,037	3,338	[9]5,545	9,175	10,000	4,690	6,240	6,034	[9]8,079	10,400	10,000
Michigan	1,534	1,576	3,420	5,654	10,125	(5)	3,837	4,827	6,182	8,238	11,477	(5)
Minnesota	1,251	1,276	3,013	5,275	9,957	11,315	3,129	3,909	5,447	7,686	11,286	11,315
Mississippi	620	559	1,416	3,314	6,012	7,145	1,551	1,712	2,560	4,828	6,815	7,145
Missouri	1,235	1,159	2,581	4,536	8,091	9,329	3,089	3,550	4,666	6,609	9,171	9,329
Montana	1,215	1,184	2,962	[6]4,425	8,100	(5)	3,039	3,627	5,354	[6]6,447	9,181	(5)
Nebraska	1,077	829	2,292	3,876	7,855	8,951	2,694	2,539	4,143	5,647	8,904	8,951
Nevada	1,483	1,557	3,209	5,693	9,689	11,472	3,709	4,769	5,801	8,295	10,982	11,472
New Hampshire	1,254	1,258	2,712	4,455	8,018	9,313	3,136	3,853	4,902	6,491	9,088	9,313
New Jersey	2,113	2,093	3,511	[10]5,871	9,500	[11]11,100	5,285	6,411	6,347	[10]8,554	10,768	[11]11,100
New Mexico	1,113	1,144	3,215	5,382	8,125	8,600	2,784	3,504	5,812	7,842	9,210	8,600
New York	2,493	2,604	3,706	6,537	10,200	13,450	6,235	7,976	6,699	9,524	11,562	13,450
North Carolina	873	946	2,688	4,178	7,744	9,314	2,183	2,898	4,859	6,087	8,778	9,314
North Dakota	900	745	2,324	3,695	6,900	8,362	2,251	2,282	4,201	5,384	7,821	8,362
Ohio	1,665	1,587	3,088	5,124	8,594	9,800	4,164	4,861	5,582	7,466	9,741	9,800
Oklahoma	1,070	1,014	2,736	4,659	7,139	8,200	2,676	3,106	4,946	6,788	8,092	8,200
Oregon	1,612	1,333	3,323	5,535	9,200	9,950	4,032	4,083	6,007	8,064	10,428	9,950
Pennsylvania	1,620	1,640	3,006	5,308	9,000	11,000	4,052	5,023	5,434	7,734	10,202	11,000
Rhode Island	1,437	1,809	3,294	[10]5,499	8,900	10,800	3,594	5,541	5,955	[10]8,012	10,088	10,800
South Carolina	788	743	1,891	3,450	7,000	8,310	1,971	2,276	3,418	5,027	7,934	8,310
South Dakota	956	807	2,064	3,725	6,700	8,034	2,391	2,472	3,731	5,427	7,594	8,034
Tennessee	902	862	2,302	3,929	7,290	8,450	2,256	2,640	4,161	5,725	8,263	8,450
Texas	924	1,079	3,122	4,708	7,503	9,029	2,311	3,305	5,644	6,860	8,505	9,029
Utah	1,330	1,394	3,103	5,096	8,049	8,990	3,326	4,270	5,609	7,425	9,124	8,990
Vermont	963	981	2,348	4,466	8,225	9,128	2,409	3,005	4,244	6,507	9,323	9,128
Virginia	861	899	2,328	4,312	8,200	9,842	2,153	2,754	4,209	6,283	9,295	9,842
Washington	1,556	1,706	3,487	[10]5,643	9,500	11,056	3,892	5,226	6,303	[10]8,222	10,768	11,056
West Virginia	1,023	1,170	2,425	3,952	7,850	8,505	2,559	3,584	4,384	5,758	8,898	8,505
Wisconsin	1,399	1,379	3,007	[12]4,870	9,150	10,812	3,499	4,224	5,436	[12]7,096	10,372	10,812
Wyoming	1,239	1,169	2,798	4,937	8,532	9,700	3,099	3,581	5,058	7,193	9,671	9,700
Outlying areas:												
American Samoa	(5)	(5)	(5)	852	5,130	4,056	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	4,056
Canal Zone	(5)	(5)	(5)	6,034	10,400	12,793	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	12,793
Guam	(5)	(5)	(5)	4,107	7,800	11,740	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	11,740
Puerto Rico	(5)	(5)	(5)	[6]2,360	(5)	[13]5,846	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	[13]5,846
Virgin Islands	(5)	(5)	(5)	3,407	(5)	9,810	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	9,810

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[1] Includes supervisors, principals, classroom teachers, and other instructional staff.

[2] Based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

[3] Estimated.

[4] Beginning in 1959–60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

[5] Data not available.

[6] Partly estimated by the Office of Education.

[7] Excludes kindergarten teachers.

[8] Includes administrators.

[9] Includes clerical assistants to instructional personnel.

[10] Includes attendance personnel.

[11] Median salaries.

[12] Excludes vocational schools not operated as part of the regular public school system.

[13] Professional and nonprofessional staff salaries.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of State School Systems;* and *Fall 1972 Statistics of Public Schools.*

Table 60.—Selected statistics on schoolhousing in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State: 1970–71 and fall 1971

State	Number of pupils on curtailed sessions, fall 1971			Number of instruction rooms		
	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Completed during 1970–71	Abandoned during 1970–71	Available and in use, fall 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States	[1]370,786	[1]106,211	[1]264,575	[2]65,300	[1]18,005	[2]1,916,000
Alabama	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	102	16	3,246
Arizona	17,278	9,040	8,238	(3)	(3)	(3)
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	105	493	19,187
California	66,742	50,544	16,198	(3)	(3)	(3)
Colorado	2,065	1,213	852	1,404	256	23,810
Connecticut	7,063	2,410	4,653	(3)	(3)	(3)
Delaware	102	.....	102	276	83	5,642
District of Columbia	.....	.....	.....	89	24	5,845
Florida	116,147	(4)	[4]116,147	2,529	685	53,517
Georgia	4,544	3,359	1,185	1,802	941	45,799
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	298	99	7,745
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	157	103	7,923
Illinois	(3)	(3)	(3)	1,900	300	101,800
Indiana	2,543	1,897	646	1,301	116	50,238
Iowa	(3)	(3)	(3)	425	310	29,[illegible]1
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	717	360	25,958
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	1,438	652	29,162
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	(3)	907	36,166
Maine	4,880	2,977	1,903	271	214	10,463
Maryland	21,331	5,085	16,246	2,087	375	35,057
Massachusetts	20,179	430	19,749	3,236	383	47,659
Michigan	.....	.....	.....	1,808	806	93,065
Minnesota	3,485	.....	3,485	2,445	542	41,657
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	1,381	1,297	22,356
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	950	967	40,182
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	684	120	16,701
Nevada	(3)	(3)	(3)	238	10	5,243
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	241	133	7,069
New Jersey	32,521	20,591	11,930	2,621	775	62,734
New Mexico	3,018	.....	3,018	537	189	12,583
New York	35,919	7,554	28,365	5,110	1,226	143,743
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	1,358	832	53,842
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	232	240	7,971
Ohio	.....	.....	.....	(3)	(3)	(3)
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	823	294	27,198
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	675	60	22,479
Pennsylvania	29,432	1,111	28,321	2,985	1,010	93,364
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	454	176	7,827
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	(3)	(3)	28,834
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	142	106	7,714
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	900	432	34,521
Texas	.....	.....	.....	2,092	429	(3)
Utah	.....	.....	.....	95	30	11,548
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	441	61	5,914
Virginia	(3)	(3)	(3)	1,728	1,001	50,622
Washington	.....	.....	.....	927	(3)	35,915
West Virginia	174	.....	174	556	359	16,825
Wisconsin	3,363	.....	3,363	1,455	593	41,171
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	(3)	(3)	(3)
Outlying areas:						
American Samoa	7,998	6,013	1,985	.....	.....	.....
Canal Zone	.....	.....	.....	1	3	610
Guam	.....	.....	.....	186	.....	1,047
Puerto Rico	255,971	161,801	94,170	517	253	19,213
Virgin Islands	.....	.....	.....	(3)	(3)	840

[1] Incomplete; excludes States for which data are not available.
[2] Includes estimates for the nonreporting States.
[3] Data not available.
[4] Data for column 3 included in column 4.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Fall 1971 Statistics of Public Schools.*

Number of School Districts Continues to Decline

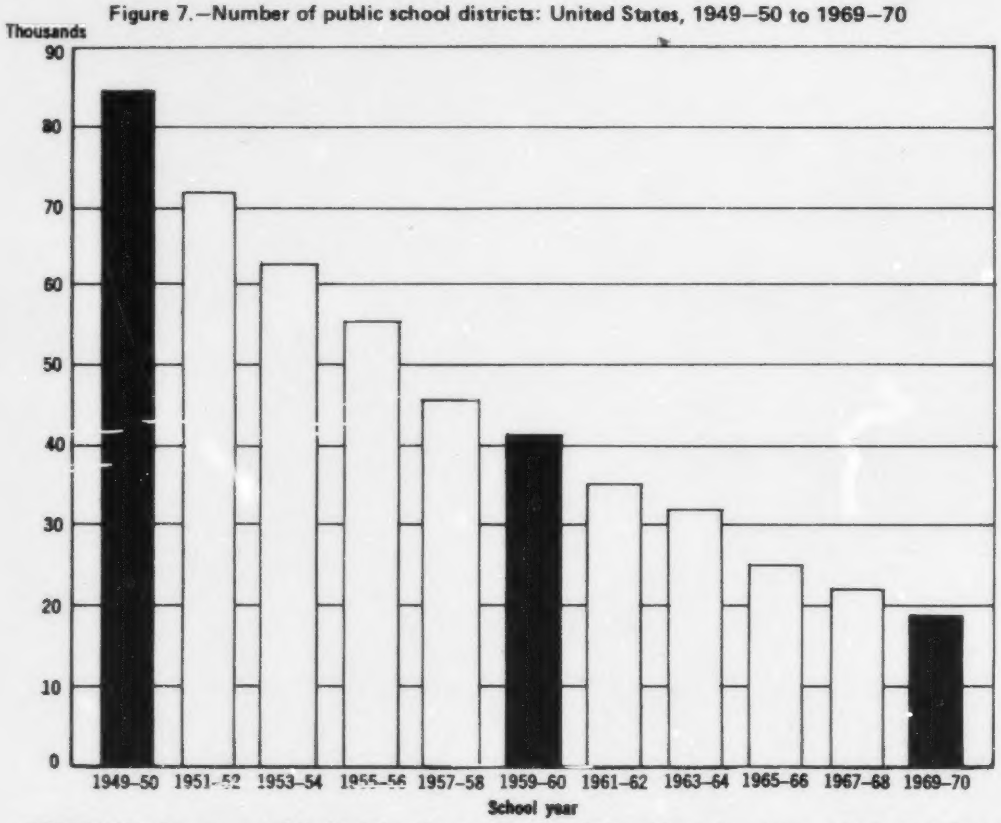
The number of school districts in the United States is continuing to decline. The Office of Education reports that in the fall of 1969 there were 19,169 public school districts – a decrease of 1,271, or 6 percent, from the 20,440 districts in the preceding year. Nearly four-fifths of the decrease occurred in the Midwest, the region that still has close to one-half of the school districts in the country. A total of 999 districts were eliminated in 12 Midwestern States between the fall of 1968 and the fall of 1969. Three States had decreases of more than 100: South Dakota, 441; Nebraska, 193; and Minnesota, 148.

This marked decline has been occurring for over 20 years. The 1969–70 total of 19,169 districts was less than one-fourth the number in 1949–50 and less than one-half the number in 1959–60 (see the accompanying chart). Despite this continuing trend, there are still four States with over 1,000 districts: Nebraska, 1,820; Illinois, 1,227; Texas, 1,216; and California, 1,082.

The reduction in the number of school districts is the result of reorganization laws, the consolidation of small districts, and the elimination of nonoperating school districts. In 1969 there were still 945 districts that did not operate schools. These nonoperating districts either had no pupils during the 1969–70 school year or sent them to school in another district on a tuition basis.

–NEVA A. CARLSON
specialist in educational statistics

Figure 7.–Number of public school districts: United States, 1949–50 to 1969–70



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Digest of Educational Statistics* and *Fall 1969 Statistics of Public Schools.*

Table 61.—Number of local basic administrative units (school districts), by State: Fall 1972

State	School districts, fall 1972			Decrease in total number of districts since fall 1967 (+ denotes increase)
	Total	Operating	Non-operating	
1	2	3	4	5
United States	16,956	16,514	442	5,034
Alabama	126	126	.....	+8
Alaska	29	29	.....	+2
Arizona	298	281	17	+1
Arkansas	387	384	3	8
California	1,059	1,059	.....	46
Colorado	181	181	.....	0
Connecticut	166	166	.....	13
Delaware	26	26	.....	25
District of Columbia	1	1	.....	0
Florida	67	67	.....	0
Georgia	188	188	.....	7
Hawaii	1	1	.....	0
Idaho	115	115	.....	2
Illinois	1,090	1,083	7	225
Indiana	312	310	2	83
Iowa	452	452	.....	22
Kansas	311	311	.....	25
Kentucky	190	190	.....	9
Louisiana	66	66	.....	0
Maine	289	236	53	34
Maryland	24	24	.....	0
Massachusetts	410	370	40	+4
Michigan	602	596	6	116
Minnesota	444	440	4	706
Mississippi	150	150	.....	+1
Missouri	600	600	.....	215
Montana	732	672	60	108
Nebraska	1,404	1,281	123	768
Nevada	17	17	.....	0
New Hampshire	167	156	11	16
New Jersey	599	580	19	+6
New Mexico	87	87	.....	3
New York	754	736	18	99
North Carolina	152	152	.....	8
North Dakota	375	342	33	123
Ohio	621	621	.....	70
Oklahoma	660	650	.....	299
Oregon	339	338	1	37
Pennsylvania	506	506	.....	91
Rhode Island	40	40	.....	0
South Carolina	93	93	.....	12
South Dakota	231	220	11	1,573
Tennessee	147	147	.....	4
Texas	1,135	1,131	4	138
Utah	40	40	.....	0
Vermont	271	245	26	+18
Virginia	139	135	4	+7
Washington	316	316	.....	25
West Virginia	55	55	.....	0
Wisconsin	442	442	.....	51
Wyoming	60	60	.....	120
Outlying areas:				
American Samoa	1	1	.....	.....
Canal Zone	1	1	.....	.....
Guam	1	1	.....	.....
Puerto Rico	1	1	.....	.....
Virgin Islands	1	1	.....	.....

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools*, fall 1967 and fall 1972.

Table 62.—Number of public school systems and number of pupils enrolled, by size of system: United States, 1971–72

Enrollment size[1]	School systems		Pupils enrolled	
	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
1	2	3	4	5
Total	17,238	100.0	[2]48,010	100.0
25,000 or more	194	1.1	14,084	29.3
12,000 to 24,999	423	2.5	6,938	14.5
6,000 to 11,999	990	5.7	8,194	17.1
3,000 to 5,999	1,913	11.1	7,986	16.6
1,800 to 2,999	1,962	11.3	4,541	9.5
1,200 to 1,799	1,650	9.6	2,446	5.1
600 to 1,199	2,636	15.3	2,268	4.7
300 to 599	2,367	13.7	1,037	2.2
150 to 299	1,646	9.5	366	.8
50 to 149	1,416	8.2	136	.3
15 to 49	906	5.3	26	.1
1 to 14	770	4.5	7	(4)
None[3]	378	2.2	0	0

[1] Based on the number of pupils enrolled in October 1971.
[2] Includes 1,832,000 students enrolled at the college level.
[3] Systems not operating schools.
[4] Less than .05 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1972 Census of Governments*, Vol. 1, *Governmental Organization*.

Table 63.—Number of local basic administrative units (school districts) and number of public and nonpublic elementary and secondary schools: United States, 1929–30 to 1970–71

School year	School districts[2]	Public school systems			Nonpublic schools[1]	
		Elementary schools		Secondary schools	Elementary	Secondary
		Total	1-teacher			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1929–30 ...	(3)	238,306	149,282	23,930	9,275	3,258
1931–32 ...	127,531	232,750	143,391	26,409	9,734	3,289
1933–34 ...	(3)	236,236	139,166	24,714	9,992	3,327
1935–36 ...	(3)	232,174	131,101	25,652	9,992	3,327
1937–38 ...	119,001	221,660	121,178	25,467	9,992	3,327
1939–40 ...	117,108	(3)	113,600	(3)	11,306	3,568
1941–42 ...	115,493	183,112	107,692	25,123	10,285	3,011
1943–44 ...	111,383	169,905	96,302	28,973	10,285	3,011
1945–46 ...	101,382	160,227	86,563	24,314	9,863	3,294
1947–48 ...	94,926	146,760	75,096	25,484	10,071	3,292
1949–50 ...	83,718	128,225	59,652	24,542	10,375	3,331
1951–52 ...	71,094	123,763	50,742	23,746	10,666	3,322
1953–54 ...	63,057	110,875	42,865	25,637	11,739	3,913
1955–56 ...	54,859	104,427	34,964	26,046	12,372	3,887
1957–58 ...	47,594	95,446	25,341	25,507	13,065	3,994
1959–60 ...	40,520	91,853	20,213	25,784	13,574	4,061
1961–62 ...	35,676	81,910	13,333	25,350	14,762	4,129
1963–64 ...	31,705	77,584	9,895	26,431	(3)	4,451
1965–66 ...	26,983	73,216	6,491	26,597	15,340	4,606
1967–68 ...	22,010	70,879	4,146	27,011	[4]14,900	[4]4,300
1970–71 ...	17,995	65,800	1,815	25,352	14,372	3,770

[1] Data for most years are partly estimated.
[2] Includes operating and nonoperating districts.
[3] Data not available.
[4] Estimated.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1959–60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of State School Systems, Fall Statistics of Public Schools;* and *Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools.*

Table 64.—Number and percent of public secondary schools, by type of school: United States, 1919–20 to 1965–66

School year	Total	Type of school			
		Traditional[1]	Junior[2]	Senior[3]	Junior–senior[4]
1	2	3	4	5	6
1919–20:					
Number . .	14,326	13,421	55	22	828
Percent . . .	100.0	93.7	0.4	0.1	5.8
1929–30:					
Number . .	22,237	16,460	1,842	648	3,287
Percent . . .	100.0	74.0	8.3	2.9	14.8
1937–38:					
Number . .	25,057	15,523	2,372	959	6,203
Percent . . .	100.0	61.9	9.5	3.8	24.8
1945–46:					
Number . .	24,122	13,797	2,653	1,312	6,360
Percent . . .	100.0	57.2	11.0	5.4	26.4
1951–52:					
Number . .	23,746	10,168	3,227	1,760	8,591
Percent . . .	100.0	42.8	13.6	7.4	36.2
1958–59:					
Number . .	24,190	6,024	4,996	3,040	10,130
Percent . . .	100.0	24.9	20.6	12.6	41.9
1963–64:					
Number . .	[5]25,926	7,173	7,143	5,568	6,042
Percent . . .	100.0	27.7	27.6	21.5	23.3
1965–66:					
Number . .	[5]26,098	8,176	7,920	4,942	5,060
Percent . . .	100.0	31.3	30.3	18.9	19.4

NOTE.—Prior to 1963–64, data are for 48 States and District of Columbia. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to totals.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of Education in the United States*, 1958–59 Series, Number 1, *Public Secondary Schools*; and *Statistics of State School Systems*.

[1] Includes regular 4-year high schools preceded by 8-year elementary schools; no reorganization has taken place.

[2] Includes 2- and 3-year junior high schools.

[3] Includes 3- and 4-year senior high schools preceded by junior high schools.

[4] Includes 5- and 6-year high schools.

[5] Excludes incomplete regular high schools and vocational or trade high schools (505 in 1963–64 and 499 in 1965–66).

Table 65.—Number of high school graduates compared with population 17 years of age: United States, 1869–70 to 1971–72

School year	Population 17 years old[2]	High school graduates[1]			Number graduated per 100 persons 17 years of age
		Total	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1869–70	815,000	16,000	7,064	8,936	2.0
1879–80	946,026	23,634	10,605	13,029	2.5
1889–90	1,259,177	43,731	18,549	25,182	3.5
1899–1900	1,489,146	94,883	38,075	56,808	6.4
1909–10	1,786,240	156,429	63,676	92,753	8.8
1919–20	1,855,173	311,266	123,684	187,582	16.8
1929–30	2,295,822	666,904	300,376	366,528	29.0
1939–40	2,403,074	1,221,475	578,718	642,757	50.8
1941–42	2,425,574	1,242,375	576,717	665,658	51.2
1943–44	2,410,389	1,019,233	423,971	595,262	42.3
1945–46	2,254,738	1,080,033	466,926	613,107	47.9
1947–48	2,202,927	1,189,909	562,863	627,046	54.0
1949–50	2,034,450	1,199,700	570,700	629,000	59.0
1951–52	2,040,800	1,196,500	569,200	627,300	58.6
1953–54	2,128,600	1,276,100	612,500	663,600	60.0
1955–56	2,270,000	1,414,800	679,500	735,300	62.3
1957–58	2,324,000	1,505,900	725,500	780,400	64.8
1959–60	2,862,005	1,864,000	898,000	966,000	65.1
1961–62	2,768,000	1,925,000	941,000	984,000	69.5
1963–64	3,001,000	2,290,000	1,121,000	1,169,000	76.3
1965–66	3,515,000	2,632,000	1,308,000	1,324,000	74.9
1967–68	3,521,000	2,702,000	1,341,000	1,361,000	76.7
1969–70	3,825,343	2,896,000	1,433,000	1,463,000	75.7
1971–72[3]	3,970,000	3,015,000	1,495,000	1,520,000	75.9

[1] Includes graduates of public and nonpublic schools.

[2] Data from the Bureau of the Census.

[3] Preliminary data.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1959–60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, chapters on "Statistical Summary of Education"; *Statistics of State School Systems*; *Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools*; and unpublished data available in the Office of Education.

Table 66.—Percent of high school dropouts among persons 14 to 24 years old, by race and sex: United States, 1967 and 1972

Age	1967				1972			
	Negro		White		Negro		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total, 14 to 24 years old	**23.9**	**21.8**	**11.6**	**13.1**	**17.8**	**17.2**	**10.7**	**11.9**
14 and 15 years old	3.5	4.0	1.5	1.4	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.5
16 and 17 years old	11.7	14.6	7.0	9.4	8.4	7.6	7.8	9.6
18 and 19 years old	30.6	22.0	15.4	16.3	27.1	21.0	13.5	13.2
20 to 24 years old	42.6	36.1	16.8	19.0	27.2	27.3	15.3	16.6

NOTE.—Dropouts are persons who are not enrolled in school and who are not high school graduates.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P–23, No. 46.

High School Graduates Compared With Population 17 Years of Age

The Office of Education estimates that nearly 3.1 million young people graduated from American high schools during the school year which ended in June 1973. This estimate is about 200,000 above the record number of 2.9 million persons who graduated in the class of 1970.

The size of these graduating classes reflects the high birth rate in the early 1950's and also the increasing tendency of students to remain in school at least until high school graduation. During the past century, as the accompanying chart shows, the proportion of young people finishing high school has steadily increased. Between 1870 and 1970, the number of high school graduates for each 100 persons in the population 17 years old rose from 2 to 76.

In the class of 1970, as in each graduating class for the past 100 years, there were more girls than boys. Of the 2,896,000 graduates, 1,463,000 (50.5 percent) were girls, and 1,433,000 (49.5 percent) were boys. This represents a substantial change in the distribution of graduates since 1920, when girls made up 60 percent of the graduating class.

The figures for high school graduates reported above include graduates of both public and private schools. In 1970, approximately 90 percent of the graduates were awarded their diplomas by public high schools and the remaining 10 percent by private high schools. In addition, each year a number of persons are granted high school equivalency certificates. In 1969–70, approximately 142,000 persons received these certificates.

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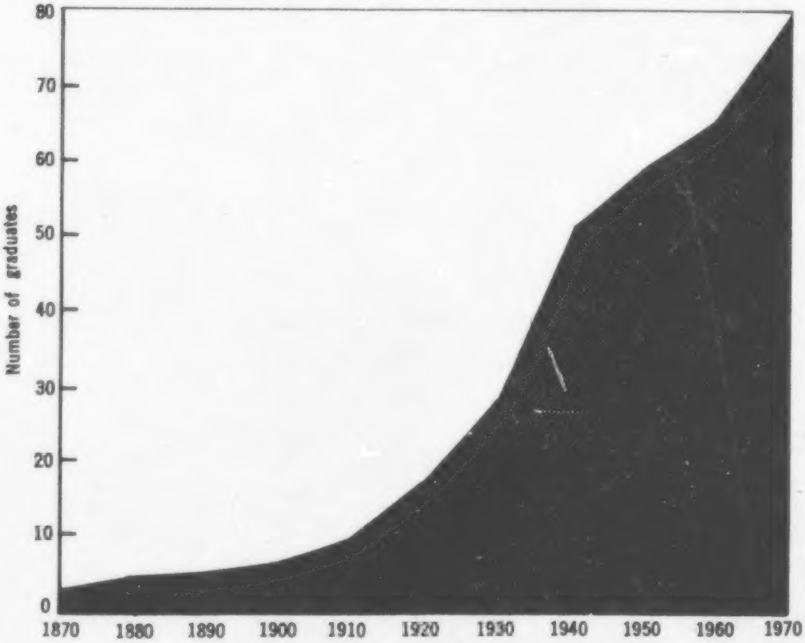
specialist in educational statistics

Figure 8.—Number of high school graduates for each 100 persons 17 years of age: United States, 1869–70 to 1969–70



SOURCE: Table 65.

Table 67.—Number of public and nonpublic high school graduates, by sex and by State: 1971–72

State	Public high school graduates[1]			Nonpublic high school graduates[2]		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States	[3]2,708,000	[3]1,347,000	[3]1,361,000	300,000	144,000	156,000
Alabama	44,806	21,743	23,063	1,700	800	900
Alaska	3,760	1,929	1,831	200	100	100
Arizona	23,953	12,028	11,925	1,400	700	700
Arkansas	25,892	13,176	12,716	700	300	400
California	270,518	134,539	135,979	19,500	9,200	10,300
Colorado	33,454	16,553	16,901	2,100	1,000	1,100
Connecticut	37,804	18,248	19,556	7,700	4,000	3,700
Delaware	7,666	3,698	3,968	1,000	600	400
District of Columbia	4,965	1,971	2,994	1,800	1,000	800
Florida	78,574	39,176	39,398	3,000	1,600	1,400
Georgia	58,358	28,186	30,172	2,100	1,300	800
Hawaii	11,185	5,579	5,606	1,800	1,000	800
Idaho	12,829	6,501	6,328	300	100	200
Illinois	136,410	67,210	69,200	24,300	11,100	13,200
Indiana	72,501	36,694	35,807	5,600	2,700	2,900
Iowa	44,426	22,623	21,803	5,400	2,600	2,800
Kansas	34,163	17,117	17,046	2,600	1,200	1,400
Kentucky	40,707	20,214	20,493	4,900	2,400	2,500
Louisiana	45,563	21,756	23,807	6,100	2,800	3,300
Maine	14,356	7,081	7,275	3,000	1,700	1,300
Maryland	50,370	24,052	26,318	6,300	2,900	3,400
Massachusetts	67,487	[4]33,609	[4]33,878	16,700	7,800	8,900
Michigan	126,409	62,829	63,580	17,200	8,000	9,200
Minnesota	63,135	31,812	31,323	6,400	2,800	3,600
Mississippi	26,529	12,764	13,765	1,000	500	500
Missouri	58,876	30,079	28,797	7,900	4,000	3,900
Montana	[5]11,000	[5]5,500	[5]5,500	1,100	500	600
Nebraska	21,720	11,070	10,650	2,800	1,400	1,400
Nevada	6,206	3,127	3,079	200	100	100
New Hampshire	9,290	4,556	4,734	2,500	1,500	1,000
New Jersey	[5]88,012	[5]44,409	[5]43,603	12,900	6,200	6,700
New Mexico	16,999	8,481	8,518	800	400	400
New York	200,950	[4]99,470	[4]101,480	41,100	18,700	22,400
North Carolina	70,242	34,618	35,624	1,100	500	600
North Dakota	10,515	5,304	5,211	1,200	600	600
Ohio	149,472	74,929	74,543	18,600	8,800	9,800
Oklahoma	38,409	19,781	18,628	800	400	400
Oregon	31,882	16,024	15,858	1,700	800	900
Pennsylvania	156,862	80,442	76,420	31,500	15,200	16,300
Rhode Island	10,909	5,203	5,706	2,500	1,300	1,200
South Carolina	37,071	17,923	19,148	700	400	300
South Dakota	11,945	6,072	5,873	700	300	400
Tennessee	51,622	25,087	26,535	2,700	1,700	1,000
Texas	153,653	76,747	76,906	5,700	2,800	2,900
Utah	18,971	9,567	9,404	400	200	200
Vermont	5,885	2,969	2,916	1,700	900	800
Virginia	62,372	29,727	32,645	3,800	2,200	1,600
Washington	51,563	25,773	25,790	2,700	1,100	1,600
West Virginia	22,159	11,279	10,880	800	400	400
Wisconsin	69,817	34,842	34,975	11,100	5,300	5,800
Wyoming	5,778	2,933	2,845	200	100	100
Outlying areas:						
American Samoa	406	204	202	40	30	10
Canal Zone	805	404	401	.....	.....	.....
Guam	1,031	509	522	130	50	80
Puerto Rico	24,901	11,195	13,706	2,190	830	1,360
Virgin Islands	530	[4]260	[4]270	80	20	60

[1] Excludes approximately 7,000 graduates of subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, Federal schools for Indians and on Federal installations, and residential schools for exceptional children.

[2] Estimated.

[3] Includes estimates for the nonreporting States.

[4] Distribution by sex estimated by the Office of Education.

[5] Office of Education estimates.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Fall 1972 Statistics of Public Schools;* and Office of Education estimates.

Table 68.—Summary statistics on the educational experience and personal aspirations of high school seniors: United States, spring 1972

Item	Percent of seniors
1	2
Type of high school program:	
General	32
Academic or college preparatory	44
Vocational-technical	24
Choice of program strongly influenced by:	
Parents	29
Friends of same age	15
Guidance counselors	15
Teachers (other than guidance counselors)	10
Relatives other than parents	6
Principals or assistant principals	3
Clergymen	2
Other adults	7
Grading system:	
Numerical grade-point average	57
Average letter grade	27
Average percentage grade	14
Other	2
High school grade average of "B" or better:	
Boys	41
Girls	60
Five or more hours per week spent on homework:	
Boys	26
Girls	44
Major factors interfering "a great deal" with education:	
Poor study habits	57
School doesn't offer the courses I want to take	51
Poor teaching	50
Teachers don't help me enough	40
Courses are too hard	42
Major factors considered "very important" in personal life:	
Being successful in my line of work	84
Finding the right person to marry and having a happy family life	82
Major factors considered "very important" in personal life (continued):	
Having strong friendships	79
Being able to find steady work	78
Being able to give my children better opportunities than I've had	67
Major factors considered "very important" in selecting a job or career:	
Opportunities to be helpful to others or useful to society	53
Opportunities to work with people rather than things	49
Opportunities to be original and creative	39
Living and working in the world of ideas	36
Opportunities for moderate but steady progress rather than the chance of extreme success or failure	34
Major strengths of high school attended (percent of seniors rating school excellent or good):	
Reputation in the community	74
Condition of buildings and classrooms	68
Quality of academic instruction	86
Student guidance and counseling	65
Library facilities	64
Major weaknesses of high school attended (percent agreeing with the following statements):	
School should have provided more help for students who were having trouble with subjects like math and reading	90
Major weaknesses of high school attended (cont.)	
School should help students find jobs when they leave school	77
School should have placed more emphasis on vocational and technical programs	71
School did not offer enough practical work experience	66
School should have used teaching machines or computer-assisted instruction more extensively	52
Teaching techniques employed fairly often or frequently in senior year courses:	
Listening to the teacher's lecture	83
Writing essays, themes, poetry, or stories	64
Participating in student-centered discussions	60
Working on a project or in a laboratory	48
Having individualized instruction (small groups or one-to-one sessions with a teacher)	24
Using teaching machines or computer-assisted instruction	12
Going on field trips	11
Watching television lectures	6
Plans for first year after high school:	
Attend college	50
Full-time work	26
Attend trade or business school	9
Military service or service academy	3
Full-time homemaker	3
Apprentice or on-the-job training program	3
Part-time work without school or college attendance	2
Travel, take a break, or no plans	4
Persons having "a great deal of influence" on post-high school plans:	
Self	91
Parents	43
Friends of same age	25
Relatives other than parents	14
Teachers (other than guidance counselors)	10
Guidance counselors	9
Clergymen	3
Principals or assistant principals	1
State employment service officers	1
Other adults	17
Expected major sources of financial support for those planning further study:	
Parents or self only	41
Bank loan	22
College or university scholarship or loan	21
State or local scholarship or loan	20
College work-study program	17
Private scholarship	10
Major reasons given by those planning full-time work rather than further education:	
My future plans do not require further schooling	48
Want to take a break, may attend school later	44
Plan to be married:	
Boys	29
Girls	48
Need to earn money before I can pay for further schooling	34
School is not for me; I don't like it	20

NOTE.—Data are based upon a sample survey of almost 18,000 high school seniors and about 1,800 staff members who counseled 12th-grade students.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972.*

Table 69.—Estimated revenue and nonrevenue receipts of public elementary and secondary schools, by source and by State: 1972–73

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State	Total revenue and nonrevenue receipts	Revenue receipts							Nonrevenue receipts
		Total	Federal[1]		State		Local and other[2]		
			Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	$55,094,157	$51,855,646	$4,011,201	7.7	$21,276,795	41.0	$26,567,650	51.2	$3,238,511
Alabama	513,064	503,064	88,356	17.6	319,708	63.6	95,000	18.9	10,000
Alaska	184,316	145,416	23,179	15.9	105,260	72.4	16,977	11.7	38,900
Arizona	603,255	522,669	38,451	7.4	200,479	38.4	283,739	54.3	80,586
Arkansas	329,084	308,084	47,000	15.3	148,001	48.0	113,083	36.7	21,000
California	6,058,348	5,823,356	395,632	6.8	2,139,353	36.7	3,288,371	56.5	234,992
Colorado	716,868	626,868	48,300	7.7	175,568	28.0	403,000	64.3	90,000
Connecticut	[3]945,110	935,110	28,990	3.1	216,010	23.1	690,110	73.8	[3]10,000
Delaware	203,400	178,400	13,000	7.3	122,800	68.8	42,600	23.9	25,000
District of Columbia ..	211,217	211,217	26,960	12.8	.....	.....	184,257	87.2	.....
Florida	1,453,770	1,413,770	152,159	10.8	762,679	53.9	498,932	35.3	40,000
Georgia	869,841	819,841	100,543	12.3	436,666	53.3	282,632	34.5	50,000
Hawaii[3]	233,000	233,000	18,640	8.0	207,370	89.0	6,990	3.0	0
Idaho	165,317	155,317	19,768	12.7	61,026	39.3	74,523	48.0	10,000
Illinois	3,105,920	3,009,770	187,495	6.2	1,161,755	38.6	1,660,520	55.2	96,150
Indiana	1,281,000	1,253,000	[3]63,000	5.0	390,000	31.1	800,000	63.8	[3]28,000
Iowa	773,605	753,103	27,909	3.7	246,318	32.7	478,876	63.6	20,502
Kansas	536,436	508,436	40,708	8.0	139,140	27.4	328,588	64.6	28,000
Kentucky	605,700	570,700	90,000	15.8	314,700	55.1	166,000	29.1	35,000
Louisiana	893,651	783,651	115,300	14.7	435,383	55.6	232,968	29.7	110,000
Maine	237,425	217,425	20,245	9.3	75,085	34.5	122,095	56.2	20,000
Maryland	1,365,304	1,345,994	92,540	6.9	643,652	47.8	609,802	45.3	19,310
Massachusetts	1,486,500	1,386,500	71,500	5.2	335,000	24.2	980,000	70.7	100,000
Michigan[3]	2,780,000	2,430,000	92,000	3.8	1,156,000	47.6	1,182,000	48.6	350,000
Minnesota	1,423,000	1,313,000	59,085	4.5	722,150	55.0	531,765	40.5	110,000
Mississippi	408,700	398,700	107,300	26.9	194,812	48.9	96,588	24.2	10,000
Missouri	1,079,197	1,028,402	85,430	8.3	358,985	34.9	583,987	56.8	50,795
Montana[3]	167,700	162,700	13,800	8.5	41,050	25.2	107,850	66.3	5,000
Nebraska	264,300	252,500	17,000	6.7	44,000	17.4	191,500	75.8	11,800
Nevada	169,815	146,392	8,637	5.9	61,485	42.0	76,270	52.1	23,423
New Hampshire	174,347	164,146	6,800	4.1	9,984	6.1	147,362	89.8	10,201
New Jersey	2,225,000	2,125,000	100,000	4.7	565,000	26.6	1,460,000	68.7	100,000
New Mexico	262,544	257,233	46,782	18.2	161,958	63.0	48,493	18.9	5,311
New York	6,447,000	5,972,000	360,000	6.0	2,470,000	41.4	3,142,000	52.6	475,000
North Carolina	1,091,632	1,059,632	165,102	15.6	674,530	63.7	220,000	20.8	32,000
North Dakota	137,010	135,010	15,800	11.7	39,460	29.2	79,750	59.1	2,000
Ohio	2,668,000	2,408,000	138,000	5.7	796,000	33.1	1,474,000	61.2	260,000
Oklahoma	502,300	474,300	49,300	10.4	225,000	47.4	200,000	42.2	28,000
Oregon	580,280	520,280	23,400	4.5	103,540	19.9	393,340	75.6	60,000
Pennsylvania	3,186,000	3,070,000	193,500	6.3	1,457,500	47.5	1,419,000	46.2	116,000
Rhode Island	217,994	202,994	18,000	8.9	75,829	37.4	109,165	53.8	15,000
South Carolina	537,000	520,000	90,000	17.3	285,000	54.8	145,000	27.9	17,000
South Dakota	147,500	146,000	18,500	12.7	22,000	15.1	105,500	72.3	1,500
Tennessee	739,678	704,678	92,000	13.1	317,678	45.1	295,000	41.9	35,000
Texas	2,758,737	[4]2,518,633	269,662	10.7	1,165,787	46.3	1,083,184	43.0	240,104
Utah	267,500	262,500	24,000	9.1	139,000	53.0	99,500	37.9	5,000
Vermont[3]	145,330	136,330	8,310	6.1	44,990	33.0	83,030	60.9	9,000
Virginia	1,250,743	1,170,743	121,400	10.4	464,343	39.7	585,000	50.0	80,000
Washington	1,035,318	955,318	83,495	8.7	451,088	47.2	420,735	44.0	80,000
West Virginia	347,852	340,692	42,381	12.4	190,287	55.9	108,024	31.7	7,160
Wisconsin	1,223,549	1,193,772	45,342	3.8	378,186	31.7	770,244	64.5	29,777
Wyoming[3]	84,000	82,000	6,500	7.9	25,200	30.7	50,300	61.3	2,000

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[1] Federal revenue receipts include Federal grant programs to State and local school systems, including funds under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Economic Opportunity Act, aid to federally impacted areas, National Defense Education Act, Manpower Development and Training, vocational education, etc. Funds received from the School Lunch and Milk Program are included, but reporting on the money value of commodities received is incomplete. Funds from States' share of general revenue sharing are included.

[2] Local and other revenue receipts include revenue receipts from local and intermediate sources, gifts, and tuition and fees from patrons.

[3] National Education Association estimates.

[4] Includes $2,700,000 in county revenue receipts.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: National Education Association, Research Report 1972-R12, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1972–73*. [Copyright © 1973 by the National Education Association. All rights reserved.]

Table 70.—Revenue receipts of public elementary and secondary schools from Federal, State, local, and other sources, by State: 1969–70

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State	Total revenue receipts	Federal[1]		State		Local sources (including intermediate)[2]	
		Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
United States	**$40,266,923**	**$3,219,557**	**8.0**	**$16,062,776**	**39.9**	**$20,984,589**	**52.1**
Alabama	471,136	86,485	18.4	283,934	60.3	100,717	21.4
Alaska	99,228	22,082	22.3	57,604	58.1	19,542	19.7
Arizona	351,221	42,142	12.0	170,347	48.5	138,732	39.5
Arkansas	252,263	47,801	18.9	110,438	43.8	94,025	37.3
California[3]	4,813,950	281,729	5.9	1,535,872	31.9	2,996,349	62.2
Colorado	456,102	46,450	10.2	119,252	26.2	289,400	63.6
Connecticut	597,973	26,691	4.5	285,281	47.7	286,001	47.8
Delaware	152,249	10,547	6.9	112,650	74.0	29,053	19.1
District of Columbia	175,021	45,192	25.8	.....	.....	129,829	74.2
Florida	1,148,180	122,884	10.7	631,337	55.0	393,958	34.3
Georgia	720,863	102,995	14.3	382,296	53.0	235,572	32.7
Hawaii	186,230	20,461	11.0	159,705	85.8	[4]6,063	3.2
Idaho	121,632	14,127	11.6	47,673	39.2	59,832	49.2
Illinois	2,473,392	123,792	5.0	768,305	31.1	1,581,296	63.9
Indiana	867,793	52,353	6.0	342,330	39.4	473,109	54.5
Iowa	638,030	34,454	5.4	158,414	24.8	445,162	69.8
Kansas	436,790	34,255	7.8	136,311	31.2	266,224	61.0
Kentucky	450,846	79,270	17.6	235,153	52.2	136,422	30.3
Louisiana	590,865	70,967	12.0	332,099	56.2	187,799	31.8
Maine	187,370	14,144	7.5	70,156	37.4	103,070	55.0
Maryland	859,225	70,073	8.2	294,525	34.3	494,627	57.6
Massachusetts	1,122,367	56,909	5.1	257,361	22.9	808,097	72.0
Michigan	1,902,064	91,048	4.8	856,213	45.0	954,803	50.2
Minnesota	935,981	56,434	6.0	443,505	47.4	436,042	46.6
Mississippi	321,407	67,038	20.9	169,456	52.7	84,914	26.4
Missouri	831,922	61,543	7.4	260,541	31.3	509,837	61.3
Montana[5]	160,447	9,066	5.7	38,752	24.2	112,630	70.2
Nebraska	243,012	18,389	7.6	46,983	19.3	177,840	73.1
Nevada	105,721	10,653	10.1	37,771	35.7	57,297	54.2
New Hampshire	121,155	8,492	7.0	14,410	11.9	98,252	81.1
New Jersey[3]	1,528,800	82,435	5.4	411,062	26.9	1,035,303	67.7
New Mexico	209,394	39,223	18.7	128,305	61.3	41,866	20.0
New York	4,557,429	234,621	5.1	2,098,377	46.0	2,224,430	48.8
North Carolina	781,457	126,942	16.2	464,526	59.4	189,989	24.3
North Dakota	121,797	16,882	13.9	31,157	25.6	73,759	60.6
Ohio	1,901,020	108,589	5.7	515,496	27.1	1,276,936	67.2
Oklahoma	384,583	48,741	12.7	148,693	38.7	187,149	48.7
Oregon	448,347	24,664	5.5	98,278	21.9	325,404	72.6
Pennsylvania	2,270,900	138,553	6.1	1,052,230	46.3	1,080,116	47.6
Rhode Island	164,760	11,095	6.7	64,055	38.9	89,611	54.4
South Carolina	440,697	67,067	15.2	262,886	59.7	110,744	25.1
South Dakota	121,562	16,890	13.9	16,544	13.6	88,128	72.5
Tennessee	546,319	79,577	14.6	251,804	46.1	214,938	39.3
Texas	1,820,809	209,923	11.5	839,946	46.1	770,940	42.3
Utah	218,712	21,156	9.7	113,123	51.7	84,433	38.6
Vermont	102,759	6,071	5.9	41,391	40.3	55,297	53.8
Virginia	831,555	117,380	14.1	292,457	35.2	421,718	50.7
Washington	761,461	56,380	7.3	424,927	55.8	281,153	36.9
West Virginia	279,993	37,943	13.6	148,151	52.9	93,899	33.5
Wisconsin	905,966	41,567	4.6	272,979	30.1	591,421	65.3
Wyoming	75,170	6,392	8.5	27,715	36.9	41,063	54.6
Outlying areas							
Canal Zone	17,973	17,973	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guam	30,823	6,134	19.9	24,689	80.1	.....	.....

[1] Includes value of commodities distributed under the school lunch and milk programs.

[2] Includes a relatively minor amount from other sources (gifts and tuition and transportation fees from patrons) which accounted for 0.4 percent of total revenue receipts in 1967–68.

[3] Data from published annual State report.

[4] Both State and local revenues are reported even though the entire State of Hawaii is regarded as a single school system.

[5] Data are for 1970–71.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of State School Systems, 1969–70.*

Table 71.—Public elementary and secondary school revenue receipts from Federal, State, and local sources: United States, 1919–20 to 1970–71

School year	Total	Federal	State	Local (including inter-mediate)[1]	School year	Total	Federal	State	Local (including inter-mediate)[1]
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS					PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION			
1919–20	$970,120	$2,475	$160,085	$807,561	1919–20	100.0	0.3	16.5	83.2
1929–30	2,088,557	7,334	353,670	1,727,553	1929–30	100.0	.4	16.9	82.7
1939–40	2,260,527	39,810	684,354	1,536,363	1939–40	100.0	1.8	30.3	68.0
1941–42	2,416,580	34,305	759,993	1,622,281	1941–42	100.0	1.4	31.5	67.1
1943–44	2,604,322	35,886	859,183	1,709,253	1943–44	100.0	1.4	33.0	65.6
1945–46	3,059,845	41,378	1,062,057	1,956,409	1945–46	100.0	1.4	34.7	63.8
1947–48	4,311,534	120,270	1,676,362	2,514,902	1947–48	100.0	2.8	38.9	58.3
1949–50	5,437,044	155,848	2,165,689	3,115,507	1949–50	100.0	2.9	39.8	57.3
1951–52	6,423,816	227,711	2,478,596	3,717,507	1951–52	100.0	3.5	38.6	57.8
1953–54	7,866,852	355,237	2,944,103	4,567,512	1953–54	100.0	4.5	37.4	58.1
1955–56	9,686,677	441,442	3,828,886	5,416,350	1955–56	100.0	4.6	39.5	55.9
1957–58	12,181,513	486,484	4,800,368	6,894,661	1957–58	100.0	4.0	39.4	56.6
1959–60	14,746,618	651,639	5,768,047	8,326,932	1959–60	100.0	4.4	39.1	56.5
1961–62	17,527,707	760,975	6,789,190	9,977,542	1961–62	100.0	4.3	38.7	56.9
1963–64	20,544,182	896,956	8,078,014	11,569,213	1963–64	100.0	4.4	39.3	56.3
1965–66	25,356,858	1,996,954	9,920,219	13,439,686	1965–66	100.0	7.9	39.1	53.0
1967–68	31,903,064	2,806,469	12,275,536	16,821,063	1967–68	100.0	8.8	38.5	52.7
1969–70	40,266,923	3,219,557	16,062,776	20,984,589	1969–70	100.0	8.0	39.9	52.1
1970–71	44,511,292	3,753,461	17,552,566	23,205,265	1970–71	100.0	8.4	39.4	52.1

[1] Includes a relatively minor amount from other sources (gifts, tuition, and transportation fees from patrons), which accounted for 0.4 percent of total revenue receipts in 1967–68.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1959–60, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of State School Systems;* and *Expenditures and Revenues for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 1970–71.*

Table 72.—Results of public school bond elections: United States, 1957–58 to 1972–73

Fiscal year	Number of elections		Percent approved based on number	Par value of issues voted on (in millions)		Percent approved based on dollar value
	Total	Approved		Total	Approved	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1957–58	(1)	(1)	(1)	$1,542	$1,123	72.8
1958–59	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,801	1,433	79.6
1959–60	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,672	1,792	67.1
1960–61	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,605	1,218	75.9
1961–62	1,432	1,034	72.2	1,849	1,273	68.9
1962–63	2,048	1,482	72.4	2,659	1,851	69.6
1963–64	2,071	1,501	72.5	2,672	1,900	71.1
1964–65	2,041	1,525	74.7	3,129	2,486	79.4
1965–66	1,745	1,265	72.5	3,560	2,652	74.5
1966–67	1,625	1,082	66.6	3,063	2,119	69.2
1967–68	1,750	1,183	67.6	3,740	2,338	62.5
1968–69	1,341	762	56.8	3,913	1,707	43.6
1969–70	1,216	647	53.2	3,285	1,627	49.5
1970–71	1,086	507	46.7	3,337	1,381	41.4
1971–72	1,153	542	47.0	3,102	1,365	44.0
1972–73	1,273	719	56.5	3,988	2,256	56.6

[1] Data not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Bond Sales for Public School Purposes, 1972–73.*

Table 73.—Estimated expenditures for public elementary and secondary education, by purpose and by State: 1972–73

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Total expenditures	Current expenditures: Total	Current expenditures: Public elementary and secondary day schools	Current expenditures: Other programs[1]	Capital outlay	Interest on school debt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States[2]	**$51,905,025**	**$45,283,583**	**$43,493,021**	**$1,790,562**	**$5,008,371**	**$1,613,071**
Alabama	501,082	434,582	432,282	2,300	56,200	10,300
Alaska	161,665	122,355	118,563	3,792	31,806	7,504
Arizona	552,899	444,137	444,137	.....	97,829	10,933
Arkansas	304,979	271,998	269,089	2,909	24,000	8,981
California	5,743,483	5,175,855	4,408,596	767,259	404,613	163,015
Colorado	616,046	517,946	513,046	4,900	81,600	16,500
Connecticut	852,500	775,500	770,000	5,500	55,000	22,000
Delaware	196,600	145,500	143,900	1,600	43,200	7,900
District of Columbia	211,217	173,437	167,885	5,552	37,780	.....
Florida	1,443,852	1,240,927	1,238,227	2,700	173,903	29,022
Georgia	916,959	802,790	786,790	16,000	79,449	34,720
Hawaii	217,405	186,084	178,768	7,316	29,979	1,342
Idaho	153,375	136,375	136,290	85	14,000	3,000
Illinois	2,977,511	2,641,561	2,608,561	33,000	248,500	87,450
Indiana	1,229,884	959,997	942,162	17,835	224,487	45,400
Iowa	766,439	653,000	653,000	.....	97,439	16,000
Kansas	464,577	439,041	438,320	721	18,939	6,597
Kentucky	526,100	472,100	470,000	2,100	35,000	19,000
Louisiana	802,615	718,696	717,261	1,435	63,119	20,800
Maine	226,800	200,800	194,800	6,000	20,000	6,000
Maryland	1,238,924	898,313	888,968	9,345	304,959	35,652
Massachusetts	1,430,000	1,270,000	1,210,000	60,000	115,000	45,000
Michigan	2,958,837	2,575,199	2,562,974	12,225	272,333	111,305
Minnesota	1,248,767	1,066,000	1,036,000	30,000	135,361	47,406
Mississippi	401,575	370,875	338,875	32,000	26,000	4,700
Missouri	921,380	808,110	788,313	19,797	91,254	22,016
Montana	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Nebraska	342,516	304,472	299,481	4,991	29,910	8,134
Nevada	147,546	120,546	118,046	2,500	20,000	7,000
New Hampshire	167,289	142,437	141,851	586	20,000	4,852
New Jersey	2,089,000	1,836,000	1,800,000	36,000	185,000	68,000
New Mexico	303,138	273,265	265,366	7,899	27,316	2,557
New York	5,923,000	5,217,000	5,006,400	210,600	510,000	196,000
North Carolina	1,015,179	931,679	858,131	73,548	70,000	13,500
North Dakota	133,260	119,460	116,760	2,700	11,000	2,800
Ohio	2,337,000	2,131,000	2,112,000	19,000	150,000	56,000
Oklahoma	428,500	388,000	385,000	3,000	35,000	5,500
Oregon	552,470	505,728	504,840	888	36,542	10,200
Pennsylvania	3,243,800	2,695,800	2,581,434	114,366	351,000	197,000
Rhode Island	222,840	201,369	200,250	1,119	15,471	6,000
South Carolina	497,000	441,000	435,000	6,000	45,000	11,000
South Dakota	141,400	128,500	126,500	2,000	11,000	1,900
Tennessee	696,350	628,350	616,850	11,500	42,000	26,000
Texas	2,453,393	2,037,508	1,957,508	80,000	314,208	101,677
Utah	249,300	219,500	212,500	7,000	25,000	4,800
Vermont	137,379	131,996	131,845	151	2,021	3,362
Virginia	1,101,134	939,734	918,434	21,300	130,000	31,400
Washington	934,350	812,610	698,400	114,210	93,840	27,900
West Virginia	325,093	295,274	289,545	5,729	26,382	3,437
Wisconsin	1,133,767	1,037,591	1,019,962	17,629	61,362	34,814
Wyoming	98,216	87,252	86,277	975	9,569	1,395
Outlying areas:						
American Samoa	6,065	5,542	5,190	352	523	.....
Canal Zone	18,484	17,774	15,618	2,156	710	.....
Guam	30,444	25,629	21,586	4,043	4,815	.....
Puerto Rico	319,042	299,431	299,010	421	19,611	.....
Virgin Islands	27,012	27,012	26,985	27	(3)	(3)

[1] Includes expenditures for summer schools, adult education, community services (such as public libraries operated by school districts, expenditures for nonpublic schools where authorized by law, community centers, and recreational activities), and community colleges and technical institutes under the jurisdiction of local boards of education.

[2] Includes estimates for the nonreporting State.

[3] Data not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Fall 1972 Statistics of Public Schools.*

Table 74.—Summary of expenditures for public elementary and secondary education, by purpose and by State: 1969–70

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Total expenditures, all schools	Current expenditures for full-time elementary and secondary day schools							Other programs	Capital outlay[2]	Interest on school debt
		Total	Administration[1]	Instruction	Operation of plant	Maintenance of plant	Fixed charges	Other school services			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United States	**$40,683,428**	**$34,217,773**	**$1,606,646**	**$23,270,186**	**[3]$2,537,257**	**[3]$874,941**	**$3,266,920**	**$2,561,866**	**$635,802**	**$4,659,072**	**$1,170,782**
Alabama	467,866	422,730	13,496	277,772	18,111	8,626	47,542	57,183	2,171	37,261	5,503
Alaska	103,436	81,374	6,939	51,006	9,261	3,811	4,400	5,968	276	18,068	3,729
Arizona	337,814	281,941	11,686	207,256	23,802	9,236	11,904	18,068	.....	48,404	7,470
Arkansas	269,691	236,083	16,562	146,378	13,863	4,873	21,157	32,260	.....	27,260	7,348
California[4]	4,343,580	3,831,805	241,430	2,714,769	280,714	124,811	313,931	186,131	82,369	321,809	107,806
Colorado	433,801	369,218	17,272	269,806	28,589	10,344	27,978	25,250	4,362	48,418	11,803
Connecticut	669,331	568,710	22,725	415,506	[5]56,626	(5)	57,766	36,087	3,130	46,802	21,690
Delaware	161,260	108,747	6,772	72,611	9,187	2,396	8,468	9,313	1,432	44,329	6,762
District of Columbia	173,317	141,138	4,787	100,026	12,982	5,430	7,933	9,980	4,297	27,882	.....
Florida	1,152,451	961,273	36,422	711,276	61,928	30,926	67,782	52,941	17,226	153,341	20,611
Georgia	749,563	599,371	26,840	415,194	36,671	15,583	47,206	57,878	19,162	113,516	17,533
Hawaii	176,002	141,324	8,811	96,073	4,826	6,924	12,587	12,103	1,589	30,499	1,589
Idaho	121,644	103,107	5,386	68,697	8,251	2,479	9,906	8,387	186	16,823	2,528
Illinois	2,233,552	1,896,067	101,046	1,286,368	176,290	52,020	166,493	112,851	37,984	246,221	54,280
Indiana	1,093,271	809,106	25,146	580,114	72,907	22,094	64,218	64,625	14,731	249,294	20,141
Iowa	643,820	527,086	34,860	364,516	[5]56,836	(5)	37,972	42,901	34,363	69,321	13,060
Kansas	402,975	382,593	15,517	266,212	29,678	10,734	23,420	28,031	539	34,407	5,436
Kentucky	389,028	353,266	13,180	248,817	23,244	8,278	21,824	37,922	1,326	22,798	11,638
Louisiana	583,918	503,217	20,761	331,729	27,508	14,848	41,163	67,208	5,596	56,037	20,068
Maine	179,119	156,907	7,153	108,013	12,337	3,379	9,899	15,127	1,236	17,360	4,616
Maryland	912,117	721,794	23,703	506,121	57,728	22,176	61,172	51,894	6,156	151,532	32,636
Massachusetts	1,061,266	907,341	30,663	668,258	73,804	30,986	33,642	69,988	9,219	107,077	27,619
Michigan	2,206,337	1,799,945	87,038	1,206,891	163,561	48,327	201,261	92,868	45,247	284,866	75,489
Minnesota	977,943	781,243	32,280	530,144	68,068	14,793	68,221	67,736	9,661	150,763	36,267
Mississippi	318,476	262,760	11,826	176,297	13,761	8,435	18,141	34,302	26,462	26,313	3,943
Missouri	779,690	642,030	26,731	446,961	48,239	21,518	46,136	53,454	47,462	70,583	18,626
Montana	143,512	[4]127,176	[4]5,764	[4]83,768	[4]10,202	[4]4,702	[4]10,988	[4]11,743	.....	[6]13,000	[7]3,336
Nebraska	279,606	231,612	14,349	159,561	18,021	7,325	15,860	16,506	2,457	38,862	6,874
Nevada	104,921	87,273	3,521	63,101	7,721	2,836	5,088	5,006	1,036	11,109	5,503
New Hampshire	126,863	101,370	4,071	71,013	7,681	2,186	6,916	9,506	447	19,820	4,026
New Jersey[4]	1,600,815	1,343,564	[8]47,136	886,876	101,488	39,457	168,561	100,047	14,524	192,204	50,524
New Mexico	209,466	183,736	7,173	124,842	13,744	5,346	15,154	17,477	1,346	22,156	2,229
New York	4,666,111	4,111,839	188,523	2,576,703	[5]349,217	(5)	620,781	377,614	67,709	324,127	152,436
North Carolina	762,962	676,193	26,245	469,916	31,484	19,978	66,564	62,006	1,148	74,623	11,018
North Dakota	110,446	97,896	5,472	62,928	8,216	1,873	5,949	13,468	2,104	7,606	2,840
Ohio	1,963,251	1,639,806	80,692	1,088,680	148,634	40,336	193,776	87,687	29,951	246,874	47,621
Oklahoma	386,799	339,105	15,944	231,091	25,729	6,862	30,468	29,221	2,203	39,862	5,628
Oregon	462,980	403,844	23,445	272,269	29,936	15,478	35,176	27,560	2,133	48,308	8,696
Pennsylvania	2,534,175	1,912,644	93,719	1,266,087	[5]206,065	(5)	195,482	151,290	60,708	414,994	146,830
Rhode Island	164,571	145,443	5,976	100,401	11,236	3,471	13,197	11,163	1,201	13,511	4,416
South Carolina	433,896	367,689	20,836	238,405	18,507	9,470	45,120	35,351	10,437	48,834	6,934
South Dakota	125,809	109,375	7,503	72,927	8,212	2,804	7,193	10,736	508	13,826	1,901
Tennessee	563,338	473,226	21,959	323,074	30,868	10,933	41,111	45,283	9,219	62,721	18,172
Texas	1,827,867	1,518,181	79,073	1,090,835	101,513	43,515	109,063	94,192	13,199	221,848	74,629
Utah	208,181	179,981	6,421	121,930	13,477	6,872	17,990	13,291	5,041	18,948	4,212
Vermont	109,983	78,921	4,762	53,132	6,173	2,046	5,873	6,934	118	28,188	2,766
Virginia	848,073	704,877	22,078	499,399	45,359	26,397	58,472	53,973	18,015	102,317	23,064
Washington	856,033	699,984	27,461	460,819	54,156	27,069	66,639	63,842	1,246	131,140	23,662
West Virginia	282,483	249,404	10,352	168,454	16,516	8,066	17,689	28,308	4,801	25,233	3,046
Wisconsin	930,977	777,288	30,751	524,719	61,994	22,497	74,162	63,167	10,868	121,038	21,764
Wyoming	73,614	69,584	4,383	46,440	5,179	1,966	5,547	6,070	203	2,360	1,467
Outlying areas											
Canal Zone	17,973	13,528	539	9,684	1,110	690	1,227	278	1,980	2,566	.....
Guam	20,566	16,756	2,068	10,704	975	49[illegible]	369	2,044	102	3,801	.....

[1] Includes expenditures for administration at all levels.

[2] Includes expenditures by school building authorities.

[3] Includes estimates for the 4 States that were unable to differentiate between expenditures for operation and for maintenance of plant.

[4] Data from published report or reports.

[5] Expenditures for maintenance of plant are included with operation of plant.

[6] Estimated by the Office of Education.

[7] Data are for the 1970–71 school year.

[8] Does not include expenditures for administration by the State department of education.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of State School Systems, 1969–70.*

Table 75.—Summary of expenditures for public elementary and secondary education, by purpose: United States, 1919–20 to 1970–71

Purpose of expenditure	School year										
	1919–20	1929–30	1939–40	1949–50	1959–60	1961–62	1963–64	1965–66	1967–68	1969–70	1970–71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS						
Total expenditures, all schools	**$1,036,151**	**$2,316,790**	**$2,344,049**	**$5,837,643**	**$15,613,255**	**$18,373,339**	**$21,324,993**	**$26,248,026**	**$32,977,182**	**$40,683,426**	**$45,499,862**
Current expenditures, all schools	864,397	1,853,377	1,955,166	4,722,288	12,461,955	14,923,363	17,645,973	21,701,584	27,743,581	34,853,578	39,630,460
Public elementary and secondary schools	861,120	1,843,552	1,941,799	4,687,274	12,329,389	14,729,270	17,218,446	21,053,280	26,877,162	34,217,773	38,656,967
Administration	36,752	78,680	91,571	220,050	528,408	648,372	744,770	937,646	1,249,028	1,606,646	1,789,107
Instruction	632,556	1,317,727	1,403,285	3,112,340	8,350,738	10,016,280	11,750,469	14,445,484	18,375,762	23,270,158	26,224,359
Plant operation	115,707	216,072	194,365	427,587	1,085,036	1,283,085	1,445,845	1,762,745	2,074,638	2,537,257	3,081,104
Plant maintenance	30,432	78,810	73,321	214,164	422,586	477,346	539,186	623,581	789,760	974,941	879,161
Fixed charges	9,286	50,270	50,116	261,469	909,323	1,077,278	1,343,684	1,700,965	2,388,206	3,266,920	3,657,396
Other school services[1]	36,387	101,993	129,141	461,663	1,033,297	1,226,909	1,394,492	1,582,858	1,999,689	2,561,856	3,025,837
Summer schools	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	13,263	21,326	28,994	70,310	105,894	106,481	973,493
Adult education[2]	3,277	9,825	13,367	35,614	26,858	29,536	74,872	120,874	151,864	128,778	
Community colleges	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	34,492	71,252	245,433	301,545	390,069	138,813	
Community services	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	57,953	71,979	78,229	166,676	218,592	261,731	
Capital outlay[3]	153,543	370,878	257,974	1,014,176	2,661,786	2,862,153	2,977,976	3,754,862	4,255,791	4,659,072	4,551,854
Interest	18,212	92,536	130,909	100,578	489,514	587,823	701,044	791,580	977,810	1,170,782	1,317,548
					PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION						
Total expenditures, all schools	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Current expenditures, all schools	83.4	80.0	83.4	80.9	79.8	81.2	82.7	82.7	84.1	85.7	87.1
Public elementary and secondary schools	83.1	79.6	82.8	80.3	79.0	80.2	80.7	80.2	81.5	84.1	85.0
Administration	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9
Instruction	61.0	56.9	59.9	53.3	53.5	54.5	55.1	55.0	55.7	57.2	57.6
Plant operation	11.2	9.3	8.3	7.3	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.8
Plant maintenance	2.9	3.4	3.1	3.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.9
Fixed charges	.9	2.2	2.1	4.5	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.5	7.2	8.0	8.0
Other school services[1]	3.5	4.4	5.5	7.7	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.7
Summer schools	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.1	.1	.1	.3	.3	.3	2.1
Adult education[2]	.3	.4	.6	.6	.2	.2	.4	.5	.5	.3	
Community colleges	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.2	.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	.3	
Community services	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.4	.4	.4	.6	.7	.6	
Capital outlay[3]	14.8	16.0	11.0	17.4	17.0	15.6	14.0	14.3	12.9	11.5	10.0
Interest	1.8	4.0	5.6	1.7	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9

[1] Prior to 1959–60, items included under "other school services" were listed under "auxiliary services," a more comprehensive classification which also included community services.

[2] Prior to 1959–60, data shown for adult education represent combined expenditures for adult education, summer schools, and community colleges.

[3] Prior to 1965–66, excludes capital outlay by State and local schoolhousing authorities.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1959–60, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of State School Systems;* and *Expenditures and Revenues for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 1970–71.*

Table 76.—Personal income, 1972, related to public school expenditures, by State: 1972–73

State	Personal income		Total expenditures for public elementary and secondary education		Current expenditures for public elementary and secondary day schools	
	Total (in millions)	Per capita	Amount (in thousands)[1]	As a percent of personal income	Amount (in thousands)[1]	As a percent of personal income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States	**$935,350**	**$4,492**	**[2]$51,906,025**	**5.55**	**[2]$43,493,021**	**4.65**
Alabama	12,004	3,420	501,082	4.17	432,282	3.60
Alaska	1,671	5,141	161,665	9.67	118,563	7.10
Arizona	8,292	4,263	552,899	6.67	444,137	5.36
Arkansas	6,656	3,365	304,979	4.58	269,089	4.04
California	102,099	4,988	5,743,483	5.63	4,408,596	4.32
Colorado	10,782	4,574	616,045	5.71	513,045	4.76
Connecticut	16,421	5,328	852,500	5.19	770,000	4.69
Delaware	2,931	5,188	196,600	6.71	143,900	4.91
District of Columbia	4,686	6,265	211,217	4.51	167,885	3.58
Florida	31,779	4,378	1,443,852	4.54	1,238,227	3.90
Georgia	18,451	3,909	916,959	4.97	786,790	4.26
Hawaii	4,020	5,031	217,405	5.41	178,768	4.45
Idaho	2,858	3,780	153,375	5.37	136,290	4.77
Illinois	57,829	5,140	2,977,511	5.15	2,608,561	4.51
Indiana	23,101	4,366	1,229,884	5.32	942,162	4.08
Iowa	12,396	4,300	766,439	6.18	653,000	5.27
Kansas	10,058	4,455	464,577	4.62	438,320	4.36
Kentucky	11,905	3,609	526,100	4.42	470,000	3.95
Louisiana	13,179	3,543	802,615	6.09	717,261	5.44
Maine	3,714	3,610	226,800	6.11	194,800	5.25
Maryland	19,803	4,882	1,238,924	6.26	888,968	4.49
Massachusetts	28,096	4,855	1,430,000	5.09	1,210,000	4.31
Michigan	44,325	4,881	2,958,837	6.68	2,562,974	5.78
Minnesota	16,746	4,298	1,248,767	7.46	1,036,000	6.19
Mississippi	7,099	3,137	401,575	5.66	338,875	4.77
Missouri	20,403	4,293	921,380	4.52	788,313	3.86
Montana	2,875	3,999	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Nebraska	6,642	4,355	342,516	5.16	299,481	4.51
Nevada	2,676	5,078	147,546	5.51	118,046	4.41
New Hampshire	3,270	4,241	167,289	5.12	141,851	4.34
New Jersey	38,543	5,232	2,089,000	5.42	1,800,000	4.67
New Mexico	3,796	3,564	303,138	7.99	265,366	6.99
New York	96,280	5,242	5,923,000	6.15	5,006,400	5.20
North Carolina	19,809	3,799	1,015,179	5.12	868,131	4.33
North Dakota	2,363	3,738	133,260	5.64	116,760	4.94
Ohio	48,888	4,534	2,337,000	4.78	2,112,000	4.32
Oklahoma	9,995	3,795	428,500	4.29	385,000	3.85
Oregon	9,354	4,287	552,470	5.91	504,840	5.40
Pennsylvania	53,249	4,465	3,243,800	6.09	2,581,434	4.85
Rhode Island	4,340	4,483	222,840	5.13	200,250	4.61
South Carolina	9,268	3,477	497,000	5.36	435,000	4.69
South Dakota	2,512	3,699	141,400	5.63	126,500	5.04
Tennessee	14,796	3,671	696,350	4.71	616,850	4.17
Texas	46,486	3,991	2,453,393	5.28	1,967,508	4.21
Utah	4,197	3,728	249,300	5.94	212,500	5.06
Vermont	1,703	3,686	137,379	8.07	131,845	7.74
Virginia	20,478	4,298	1,101,134	5.38	918,434	4.48
Washington	15,399	4,472	934,350	6.07	698,400	4.54
West Virginia	6,402	3,594	325,093	5.08	289,545	4.52
Wisconsin	19,232	4,255	1,133,767	5.90	1,019,962	5.30
Wyoming	1,494	4,[illegible]30	98,216	6.57	86,277	5.77

[1] Includes current expenditures, capital outlay, and interest.

[2] Includes estimates for nonreporting State.

[3] Data not available.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Fall 1972 Statistics of Public Schools.* U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business,* August 1973.

Table 77.—Estimated expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance in public elementary and secondary day schools, by State: 1972–73

State	Expenditure per pupil			
	Total	Current	Capital outlay	Interest on school debt
1	2	3	4	5
United States	**$1,182**	**$1,026**	**$118**	**$38**
Alabama	680	590	76	14
Alaska	1,961	1,473	395	93
Arizona	1,291	1,038	228	25
Arkansas	731	651	58	22
California	1,129	1,000	92	37
Colorado	1,138	955	152	31
Connecticut	1,365	1,241	89	35
Delaware	1,575	1,162	349	64
District of Columbia	1,626	1,327	299	...
Florida	1,030	865	124	21
Georgia	895	782	79	34
Hawaii	1,240	1,055	177	8
Idaho	868	772	79	17
Illinois	1,394	1,235	118	41
Indiana	1,100	855	204	41
Iowa	1,238	1,055	157	26
Kansas	1,025	969	42	14
Kentucky	788	707	53	28
Louisiana	1,002	897	79	26
Maine	952	840	86	26
Maryland	1,473	1,065	365	43
Massachusetts	1,234	1,090	104	40
Michigan	1,461	1,271	135	55
Minnesota	1,387	1,179	154	54
Mississippi	751	689	53	9
Missouri	984	861	99	24
Montana	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Nebraska	1,074	953	95	26
Nevada	1,199	976	165	58
New Hampshire	1,073	913	129	31
New Jersey	1,476	1,294	133	49
New Mexico	1,105	994	102	9
New York	1,808	1,584	162	62
North Carolina	880	802	65	13
North Dakota	956	855	81	20
Ohio	1,038	946	67	25
Oklahoma	778	704	64	10
Oregon	1,262	1,155	84	23
Pennsylvania	1,427	1,177	160	90
Rhode Island	1,232	1,113	86	33
South Carolina	847	751	77	19
South Dakota	900	817	71	12
Tennessee	811	730	50	31
Texas	943	778	125	40
Utah	843	739	87	17
Vermont	1,360	1,307	20	33
Virginia	1,082	920	130	32
Washington	1,119	953	128	38
West Virginia	826	749	68	9
Wisconsin	1,241	1,134	68	39
Wyoming	1,193	1,059	117	17
Outlying areas:				
American Samoa	719	653	66	...
Canal Zone	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Guam	1,047	856	191	...
Puerto Rico	483	453	30	...
Virgin Islands	1,433	1,433	(1)	(1)

[1] Data not available.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1972*; and unpublished data.

Table 78.—Total and current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance in public elementary and secondary schools: United States, 1929–30 to 1972–73

School year	Unadjusted dollars		Adjusted dollars (1972–73 purchasing power)[1]	
	Total[2]	Current	Total[2]	Current
1	2	3	4	5
1929–30	$108	$87	$270	$218
1931–32	97	81	288	241
1933–34	76	67	246	217
1935–36	88	74	274	231
1937–38	100	84	296	251
1939–40	106	88	325	270
1941–42	110	98	302	269
1943–44	125	117	307	288
1945–46	145	136	341	319
1947–48	203	179	373	329
1949–50	259	209	468	378
1951–52	313	244	510	397
1953–54	351	265	559	422
1955–56	388	294	618	468
1957–58	449	341	672	511
1959–60	472	375	688	546
1961–62	530	419	755	597
1963–64	559	460	776	638
1965–66	654	537	877	719
1967–68	786	658	989	828
1969–70	970	816	1,099	925
1971–72	1,100	934	1,144	972
1972–73[3]	1,182	1,026	1,182	1,026

[1] Based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

[2] Includes current expenditure, capital outlay, and interest on school debt.

[3] Estimated.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of State School Systems*; and *Fall Statistics of Public Schools*.

Table 79.—Expenditures of Federal, State, and local funds for vocational education: United States and outlying areas, 1920 to 1972

[In thousands of dollars]

Fiscal year	Total	Federal	State	Local
1	2	3	4	5
1920	$8,535	$2,477	$2,670	$3,388
1930	29,909	7,404	8,233	14,272
1940	55,081	20,004	11,737	23,340
1942	59,023	20,758	14,045	24,220
1944	64,299	19,958	15,016	29,325
1946	72,807	20,628	18,538	33,641
1948	103,339	26,200	25,834	51,305
1950	128,717	26,623	40,534	61,561
1952	146,466	25,863	47,818	72,784
1954	151,289	25,419	54,550	71,320
1956	175,886	33,180	61,821	80,884
1958	209,748	38,733	72,305	98,710
1960	238,812	45,313	82,466	111,033
1962	283,948	51,438	104,264	128,246
1964	332,785	55,027	124,975	152,784
1966	799,895	233,794	216,583	349,518
1968	1,192,863	262,384	400,362	530,117
1970	1,841,846	300,046	([1])	[1]1,541,801
1971	2,347,353	396,378	([1])	[1]1,950,975
1972	2,860,759	466,029	([1])	[1]2,194,730

[1] State funds are included with local funds in column 5.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, annual reports on *Vocational and Technical Education*; and unpublished data.

Table 80.—Expenditures of Federal, State, and local funds for vocational education, by State: Fiscal year 1972

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Expenditures by source		
	Total	Federal	State and local
1	2	3	4
United States and outlying areas	**$2,860,759**	**$466,029**	**$2,194,730**
Alabama	37,968	10,441	27,527
Alaska	4,966	911	4,055
Arizona	17,702	4,281	13,421
Arkansas	16,207	5,384	10,823
California	259,756	37,514	222,242
Colorado	28,923	4,902	24,021
Connecticut	39,125	3,873	35,252
Delaware	8,660	1,196	7,464
District of Columbia	3,210	847	2,363
Florida	90,192	14,777	75,415
Georgia	52,264	15,285	36,979
Hawaii	7,806	2,261	5,545
Idaho	7,307	2,419	4,888
Illinois	189,099	19,848	169,251
Indiana	35,810	11,608	24,202
Iowa	34,531	6,323	28,208
Kansas	19,623	5,236	14,387
Kentucky	34,479	9,282	25,197
Louisiana	32,175	10,493	21,682
Maine	15,796	2,583	13,213
Maryland	66,610	6,686	59,924
Massachusetts	128,815	10,243	118,572
Michigan	56,999	12,704	44,295
Minnesota	56,386	8,958	47,428
Mississippi	26,380	7,432	18,948
Missouri	45,209	10,025	35,184
Montana	8,569	2,182	6,387
Nebraska	12,513	3,691	8,822
Nevada	4,302	1,205	3,097
New Hampshire	7,493	1,686	5,807
New Jersey	42,542	13,574	28,968
New Mexico	10,192	3,254	6,938
New York	328,653	33,816	294,837
North Carolina	99,029	15,634	83,395
North Dakota	6,059	2,127	3,932
Ohio	139,092	22,497	116,595
Oklahoma	28,552	7,788	20,764
Oregon	27,562	5,242	22,320
Pennsylvania	172,056	27,661	144,395
Rhode Island	8,850	1,761	7,089
South Carolina	24,758	9,383	15,375
South Dakota	5,445	2,135	3,310
Tennessee	39,900	9,474	30,426
Texas	130,241	26,194	104,047
Utah	18,455	3,109	15,346
Vermont	9,355	953	8,402
Virginia	44,988	12,244	32,744
Washington	53,492	8,984	44,508
West Virginia	14,499	5,234	9,265
Wisconsin	71,470	9,191	62,279
Wyoming	4,633	846	3,787
Outlying areas:			
American Samoa	273	141	132
Guam	1,834	434	1,400
Puerto Rico	27,150	9,611	17,539
Trust Territory of Pacific Islands	1,746	290	1,456
Virgin Islands	1,058	176	882

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Vocational and Technical Education, Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1972.*

CHAPTER III

Higher Education

Universities and colleges exist in every State in the Union and in all of the larger and more populous outlying areas. More than two-fifths of the entire group of nearly 2,700 institutions are under the control of State governments or of cities, counties, or other subdivisions of States. Seven service schools are controlled by the Federal Government. The remaining 56 percent of the institutions are controlled by religious denominations, professional organizations, or self-perpetuating groups of public-spirited persons. The publicly controlled colleges and universities tend to be much larger than their privately controlled counterparts. Approximately three-fourths of all college students attend public institutions.

A salient characteristic of higher education in this country is its diversity. American colleges and universities offer a wide range and great variety of programs. For example, a junior college usually offers only the first 2 years of training at the college level, but a university normally offers a full undergraduate course in the liberal arts, graduate work leading to the doctorate, and courses preparing for entrance into at least two or three of the learned professions. Between these two extremes are numerous colleges which reflect local needs and purposes.

Higher education is becoming increasingly accessible to all segments of the population. The growth of public junior colleges and other low-cost public institutions means that the expenses of the students attending these institutions can be held to a minimum. The Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program, Guaranteed Student Loan Program, and other Government programs have also attracted many students who otherwise would have found it difficult to finance a college education.

The Office of Education conducts an annual survey of opening fall enrollment in which it obtains statistics directly from the colleges and universities on total and first-time students. These data are usually available within 3 or 4 months after the opening of the fall term. The opening fall enrollment survey has been supplemented from time to time by a comprehensive survey in which more detailed information is requested. In the comprehensive survey, students are classified not only by control of institution and by sex but also by status as resident or extension students and by full-time or part-time attendance.

Other studies of institutions of higher education which have been conducted periodically by the Office of Education include surveys of faculty and other professional staff; faculty salaries; earned degrees conferred; enrollment for advanced degrees; engineering enrollments and degrees; receipts, expenditures, and property; basic student charges, including tuition and fees and room and board rates; and land-grant institutions. The most recent data from each of these studies are summarized in the pages which follow.

Some of the tables in this chapter provide totals for the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Others also include those outlying areas – American Samoa, the Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands – which have within their borders one or more institutions of higher education. The coverage of each table is specified in its title or in the table stub.

Table 81.—Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by attendance status and sex of student, control of institution, and State: Fall 1972

State	Total enrollment	Attendance status		Sex of student		Control of institution	
		Full-time	Part-time	Men	Women	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
United States	**9,214,860**	**6,072,389**	**3,142,471**	**5,238,757**	**3,976,103**	**7,069,574**	**2,145,286**
Alabama	118,755	86,743	32,012	67,374	51,381	101,915	16,840
Alaska	13,745	4,602	9,143	6,749	6,996	12,429	1,316
Arizona	123,722	63,955	59,767	70,708	53,014	121,195	2,527
Arkansas	53,923	44,792	9,131	30,220	23,703	45,364	8,559
California	1,374,976	689,717	685,259	780,045	594,931	1,234,801	140,175
Colorado	129,153	91,478	37,675	73,273	55,880	114,508	14,645
Connecticut	131,012	84,230	46,782	73,427	57,585	79,628	51,384
Delaware	27,761	18,015	9,746	15,089	12,672	23,964	3,797
District of Columbia ..	80,472	45,417	35,055	[illegible]	32,589	15,213	65,259
Florida	260,148	175,331	84,817	[illegible]	109,971	214,867	45,281
Georgia	141,179	103,061	38,118	[illegible]	61,817	115,474	25,705
Hawaii	42,542	30,713	11,829	23,738	18,804	38,518	4,024
Idaho	35,127	26,100	9,027	19,992	15,135	28,099	7,028
Illinois	486,384	305,722	180,662	271,644	214,740	351,791	134,593
Indiana	201,424	142,457	58,967	116,289	85,135	148,598	52,826
Iowa	109,470	92,529	16,941	63,434	46,036	72,078	37,392
Kansas	107,858	81,576	26,282	62,376	45,482	95,058	12,800
Kentucky	108,178	79,912	28,266	59,675	48,503	88,839	19,340
Louisiana	134,389	103,404	30,985	75,382	59,007	114,536	19,850
Maine	34,551	26,014	8,537	19,934	14,617	25,482	9,069
Maryland	168,011	97,754	70,257	93,104	74,907	136,281	31,730
Massachusetts	321,939	224,584	97,355	182,987	138,952	135,007	186,932
Michigan	406,688	251,957	154,731	231,972	174,716	355,384	51,304
Minnesota	158,005	120,291	37,714	89,066	68,939	126,879	31,126
Mississippi	80,276	64,152	16,124	42,408	37,868	71,077	9,199
Missouri	188,851	131,334	57,517	108,799	80,052	137,124	51,727
Montana	28,195	22,886	5,309	16,455	11,740	25,652	2,543
Nebraska	66,054	50,571	15,483	37,572	28,482	52,412	13,642
Nevada	17,271	8,840	8,431	9,660	7,611	17,167	104
New Hampshire	30,199	26,345	3,854	17,751	12,448	16,402	13,797
New Jersey	240,891	142,672	98,219	133,157	107,734	171,672	69,219
New Mexico	48,493	33,046	15,447	28,526	19,967	44,532	3,961
New York	850,478	538,927	311,551	466,014	384,464	511,055	339,423
North Carolina	198,510	150,714	47,796	112,391	86,119	148,751	49,759
North Dakota	29,765	24,863	4,902	17,359	12,406	28,388	1,377
Ohio	390,271	280,589	109,682	226,697	163,574	292,908	97,363
Oklahoma	122,183	87,375	34,808	72,729	49,454	102,984	19,199
Oregon	123,209	77,099	46,110	69,394	53,815	109,205	14,004
Pennsylvania	429,691	305,077	124,614	249,693	179,998	249,221	180,470
Rhode Island	50,004	34,646	15,358	29,071	20,933	27,849	22,155
South Carolina	93,796	67,430	26,366	54,099	39,697	70,250	23,546
South Dakota	28,900	23,327	5,573	16,145	12,755	22,553	6,347
Tennessee	147,299	111,601	35,698	84,531	62,768	110,271	37,028
Texas	487,642	337,847	149,995	289,401	198,241	406,403	81,239
Utah	82,278	63,398	18,880	48,228	34,050	50,406	31,872
Vermont	25,712	21,106	4,606	13,196	12,516	13,819	11,893
Virginia	176,484	120,238	56,246	96,548	79,936	147,586	28,898
Washington	193,122	126,792	66,330	106,746	86,376	171,545	21,577
West Virginia	63,608	48,500	15,108	35,685	27,923	52,820	10,788
Wisconsin	217,835	154,745	63,090	126,230	91,605	187,181	30,654
Wyoming	17,651	11,335	6,316	9,596	8,055	17,651	.....
U.S. Service Schools ..	16,780	16,780	.....	16,776	4	16,780	.....
Outlying areas	**82,927**	**59,018**	**23,909**	**37,145**	**45,782**	**52,240**	**30,687**
American Samoa	848	218	630	428	420	848	.....
Canal Zone	1,476	464	1,012	741	735	1,476	.....
Guam	3,351	2,051	1,300	1,770	1,581	3,351	.....
Puerto Rico	75,355	55,588	19,767	33,460	41,895	44,668	30,687
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	121	121	.....	90	31	121	.....
Virgin Islands	1,776	576	1,200	656	1,120	1,776	.....

NOTE.—Total enrollment includes students whose programs of study are creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree and also undergraduate students in 1-, 2-, or 3-year occupational programs which are not creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1972.*

Table 82.—Total and first-time degree-credit enrollment in institutions of higher education, by State: Fall 1972 and fall 1973

State	Total enrollment		First-time students	
	1972	1973[1]	1972	1973[1]
1	2	3	4	5
United States	**8,265,057**	**8,370,000**	**1,740,438**	**1,770,000**
Alabama	110,410	112,000	24,786	25,000
Alaska	13,577	14,000	3,240	3,000
Arizona	110,468	112,000	26,652	27,000
Arkansas	52,268	53,000	12,639	13,000
California	1,096,306	1,109,000	199,664	203,000
Colorado	116,968	118,000	23,896	24,000
Connecticut	129,963	132,000	29,113	30,000
Delaware	24,267	25,000	6,415	7,000
District of Columbia	79,913	81,000	9,209	9,000
Florida	229,023	231,000	51,159	52,000
Georgia	136,069	138,000	26,718	27,000
Hawaii	35,269	36,000	6,883	7,000
Idaho	31,813	32,000	9,465	10,000
Illinois	416,844	422,000	89,917	91,000
Indiana	194,132	197,000	36,906	38,000
Iowa	98,034	99,000	22,159	23,000
Kansas	104,250	106,000	24,547	25,000
Kentucky	102,860	104,000	19,904	20,000
Louisiana	132,276	134,000	26,929	27,000
Maine	32,514	33,000	8,766	9,000
Maryland	160,721	163,000	31,276	32,000
Massachusetts	301,744	305,000	64,807	66,000
Michigan	347,828	352,000	73,727	75,000
Minnesota	156,662	158,000	32,196	33,000
Mississippi	74,819	76,000	19,230	20,000
Missouri	178,420	181,000	36,087	37,000
Montana	27,311	28,000	6,011	6,000
Nebraska	63,161	64,000	13,292	14,000
Nevada	14,353	15,000	3,282	3,000
New Hampshire	29,525	30,000	7,407	8,000
New Jersey	224,639	227,000	52,216	53,000
New Mexico	47,206	48,000	8,918	9,000
New York	837,881	846,000	170,734	173,000
North Carolina	156,732	158,000	38,429	39,000
North Dakota	27,386	28,000	6,801	7,000
Ohio	364,774	369,000	72,316	74,000
Oklahoma	118,896	120,000	24,033	24,000
Oregon	93,412	95,000	24,188	25,000
Pennsylvania	398,427	403,000	77,519	79,000
Rhode Island	47,576	48,000	9,252	9,000
South Carolina	78,328	79,000	21,481	22,000
South Dakota	28,206	29,000	6,075	6,000
Tennessee	143,241	145,000	28,913	29,000
Texas	446,665	452,000	91,527	93,000
Utah	73,229	74,000	13,801	14,000
Vermont	24,715	25,000	6,428	7,000
Virginia	156,616	159,000	41,794	42,000
Washington	151,120	153,000	43,807	44,000
West Virginia	59,826	61,000	12,724	13,000
Wisconsin	175,086	177,000	35,562	36,000
Wyoming	15,111	15,000	3,997	4,000
U.S. Service Schools	16,780	17,000	4,238	4,000
Outlying areas	**76,862**	**77,000**	**17,102**	**17,000**
American Samoa	848	1,000	107	(2)
Canal Zone	1,415	1,000	672	1,000
Guam	2,990	3,000	836	1,000
Puerto Rico	71,020	72,000	15,232	15,000
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	121	(2)	121	(2)
Virgin Islands	468	(2)	135	(2)

[1] Estimated.

[2] Fewer than 500 students.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1972;* and Office of Education estimates.

Table 83.—Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by type and level of enrollment and by State: Fall 1972

State	All degree-credit and non-degree-credit students	Degree-credit students							Non-degree-credit students
		Total resident and extension students	Resident students					Extension students	
			Total	Undergraduate	First-professional	Graduate	Unclassified		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	9,214,860	8,265,057	7,950,526	6,377,696	206,659	943,358	422,813	314,531	949,803
Alabama	118,755	110,410	109,035	91,755	2,427	10,003	4,850	1,375	8,345
Alaska	13,745	13,577	12,439	9,127	0	464	2,848	1,138	168
Arizona	123,722	110,468	102,855	80,333	1,303	10,855	10,364	7,613	13,254
Arkansas	53,923	52,268	50,218	45,030	1,138	3,140	910	2,050	1,655
California	1,374,976	1,096,005	1,028,305	845,144	23,595	114,965	44,601	67,700	278,971
Colorado	129,153	116,968	110,949	87,335	2,456	11,271	9,887	6,019	12,185
Connecticut	131,012	129,963	128,424	97,209	2,138	22,471	6,606	1,539	1,049
Delaware	27,761	24,267	20,076	17,451	0	1,798	827	4,191	3,494
District of Columbia	80,472	79,913	72,633	40,457	8,095	15,547	8,534	7,280	559
Florida	260,148	229,023	222,797	185,962	3,859	16,891	16,085	6,226	31,125
Georgia	141,179	136,059	133,451	107,745	3,951	17,757	3,998	2,608	5,120
Hawaii	42,542	35,269	33,828	26,583	0	4,058	3,187	1,441	7,273
Idaho	35,127	31,813	30,337	26,711	254	2,406	966	1,476	3,314
Illinois	486,384	416,844	400,592	310,798	14,176	47,650	27,968	16,252	69,540
Indiana	201,424	194,132	189,926	146,248	4,611	30,925	8,142	4,206	7,292
Iowa	109,470	98,034	95,889	80,846	3,314	9,375	2,354	2,145	11,436
Kansas	107,858	104,250	100,993	83,636	2,271	10,644	4,442	3,257	3,608
Kentucky	108,178	102,850	98,890	81,829	4,279	11,234	1,548	3,960	5,328
Louisiana	134,389	132,275	130,120	107,737	4,316	14,192	3,875	2,155	2,114
Maine	34,551	32,514	30,736	25,850	275	1,511	3,100	1,778	2,037
Maryland	168,011	150,721	147,637	108,112	3,937	18,488	17,100	3,084	17,290
Massachusetts	321,939	301,744	277,930	211,915	10,698	41,580	13,737	23,814	20,195
Michigan	406,688	347,828	335,237	281,354	9,839	39,335	4,709	12,591	58,860
Minnesota	158,005	155,652	138,501	116,912	4,089	12,527	4,973	17,151	2,353
Mississippi	80,276	74,819	73,029	63,163	1,177	7,161	1,528	1,790	5,457
Missouri	188,851	178,420	174,823	128,959	7,402	19,935	18,527	3,597	10,431
Montana	28,195	27,311	25,944	23,154	186	1,396	1,208	1,367	884
Nebraska	66,054	63,161	61,514	51,141	2,531	5,766	2,076	1,647	2,893
Nevada	17,271	14,353	14,030	10,982	0	2,013	1,035	323	2,918
New Hampshire	30,199	29,525	27,601	25,394	65	1,690	452	1,924	674
New Jersey	240,891	224,639	215,326	159,969	4,210	31,426	19,721	9,313	16,252
New Mexico	48,493	47,206	44,971	34,668	527	5,447	4,329	2,235	1,287
New York	850,478	837,681	828,841	624,756	17,684	132,918	53,483	8,840	12,797
North Carolina	198,510	155,732	151,710	126,498	4,108	14,417	6,687	4,022	42,778
North Dakota	29,765	27,356	25,752	23,018	308	1,766	660	1,604	2,409
Ohio	390,271	354,774	353,747	294,026	9,614	39,434	10,673	1,027	35,497
Oklahoma	122,183	118,895	114,871	96,119	2,323	12,046	4,383	4,024	3,288
Oregon	123,209	93,412	89,327	72,410	2,587	9,415	4,915	4,085	29,797
Pennsylvania	429,691	398,427	383,020	296,766	12,586	52,203	21,465	15,407	31,264
Rhode Island	50,004	47,575	39,981	31,532	42	5,291	3,116	7,594	2,429
South Carolina	93,796	78,328	77,714	66,877	1,837	8,154	846	614	15,468
South Dakota	28,900	28,208	25,647	23,104	378	1,462	703	2,561	692
Tennessee	147,299	143,241	141,882	116,256	4,469	15,131	6,026	1,359	4,058
Texas	487,642	446,665	437,261	368,622	12,001	47,267	9,371	9,404	40,977
Utah	82,278	73,229	68,369	59,613	755	7,760	241	4,860	9,049
Vermont	25,712	24,715	23,495	19,337	299	1,555	2,304	1,220	997
Virginia	176,484	156,615	145,296	102,586	3,627	12,727	26,356	11,319	19,869
Washington	193,122	151,120	147,451	127,532	2,661	10,748	6,510	3,669	42,002
West Virginia	63,608	59,826	57,163	49,660	1,030	4,177	2,296	2,663	3,782
Wisconsin	217,835	175,086	169,692	140,119	2,991	19,830	6,752	5,394	42,749
Wyoming	17,651	15,111	13,491	10,548	230	1,284	1,429	1,620	2,540
U.S. Service Schools	16,780	16,780	16,780	14,808	0	1,862	110	0	0
Outlying areas	82,927	76,862	75,558	66,404	2,029	4,152	2,973	1,304	6,065
American Samoa	848	848	848	648	0	0	200	0	0
Canal Zone	1,476	1,415	1,415	1,415	0	0	0	0	61
Guam	3,351	2,990	2,627	2,134	0	493	0	363	361
Puerto Rico	75,356	71,020	70,079	61,651	2,029	3,659	2,740	941	4,336
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	121	121	121	116	0	0	28	0	0
Virgin Islands	1,776	468	468	440	0	0	5	0	1,308

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1972.*

Table 84.—Selected statistics for the 60 institutions of higher education enrolling the largest number of students: United States, fall 1972

Institution	Rank order[1]	Control[2]	Type[3]	Total enrollment[4]	Enrollment by sex		Enrollment by attendance status	
					Men	Women	Full-time	Part-time
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
University of California	1	1	U	151,444	88,203	63,241	109,769	41,675
Indiana University	2	1	U	68,515	37,723	30,792	42,967	25,548
University of Minnesota	3	1	U	64,766	39,670	25,096	45,231	19,535
Pennsylvania State University	4	1	U	60,882	37,303	23,579	41,125	19,757
University of Illinois	5	1	U	59,698	37,542	22,156	50,870	8,828
University of Maryland	6	1	U	54,488	31,273	23,215	36,373	18,115
University of Missouri	7	1	U	50,897	32,014	18,883	37,657	13,240
Ohio State University	8	1	U	49,569	30,151	19,418	45,183	4,386
Chicago City Colleges (Ill.)	9	1	T	47,119	23,095	24,024	16,594	30,525
University of Texas at Austin	10	1	U	44,756	26,826	17,930	37,812	6,944
Michigan State University	11	1	U	44,616	24,871	19,745	35,164	9,452
University of Tennessee	12	1	U	41,742	24,950	16,792	30,785	10,957
University of Michigan	13	1	U	41,179	24,580	16,599	33,217	7,962
Louisiana State University	14	1	U	40,688	23,664	17,024	31,272	9,416
Rutgers, The State University (N.J.)	15	1	U	38,358	24,163	14,195	24,847	13,511
University of Wisconsin, Madison	16	1	U	37,742	22,749	14,993	29,829	7,913
University of Nebraska	17	1	U	36,113	21,500	14,613	26,257	9,856
Purdue University (Ind.)	18	1	U	35,778	22,822	12,956	26,665	9,113
University of Cincinnati (Ohio)	19	1	U	35,609	22,173	13,436	22,306	13,303
University of Washington	20	1	U	34,125	20,861	13,264	26,775	7,350
Northeastern University (Mass.)	21	2	U	34,051	23,851	10,200	16,317	17,734
University of Kentucky	22	1	U	33,983	18,842	15,141	24,908	9,075
Wayne State University (Mich.)	23	1	U	33,837	19,558	14,279	20,863	12,974
Southern Illinois University	24	1	U	32,930	19,798	13,132	25,386	7,544
University of Colorado	25	1	U	32,726	19,455	13,271	24,052	8,674
City Univ. of N.Y., Brooklyn College	26	1	F	32,348	14,814	17,534	18,599	13,749
California State Univ., San Jose	27	1	F	31,951	17,071	14,880	20,930	11,021
University of Pittsburgh (Pa.)	28	1	U	31,787	18,923	12,864	19,921	11,866
California State Univ., San Diego	29	1	F	31,360	18,030	13,330	19,309	12,051
University of Massachusetts	30	1	U	30,766	17,671	13,095	26,422	4,344
Arizona State University	31	1	U	30,594	17,956	12,638	19,319	11,275
California State Univ., Long Beach	32	1	F	30,366	17,855	12,511	15,460	14,906
New York University	33	2	U	30,186	18,639	11,547	14,895	15,291
Temple University (Pa.)	34	1	U	30,051	18,218	11,833	17,513	12,538
Brigham Young University (Utah)	35	2	U	28,787	14,774	14,013	23,223	5,564
City Univ. of N.Y., Queens College	36	1	F	28,688	12,387	16,301	17,230	11,458
Miami-Dade Junior College (Fla.)	37	1	T	28,025	15,088	12,937	15,754	12,271
University of Arizona	38	1	U	27,552	16,059	11,493	16,704	10,848
Kent State University (Ohio)	39	1	U	26,574	14,447	12,127	20,315	6,259
University of Houston (Tex.)	40	1	U	26,473	16,527	9,946	16,506	9,967
California State Univ., Northridge	41	1	F	25,728	13,715	12,013	14,744	10,984
San Diego City College	42	1	T	25,510	17,557	7,953	7,085	18,425
University of Florida	43	1	U	24,801	15,807	8,994	21,367	3,434
California State Univ., Los Angeles	44	1	F	24,631	13,922	10,709	11,158	13,473
Long Beach City College (Calif.)	45	1	T	24,023	12,457	11,566	5,645	18,378
University of Maine	46	1	U	23,822	13,019	10,803	15,918	7,904
Northern Illinois University	47	1	U	23,548	12,347	11,201	16,091	7,457
University of Oklahoma	48	1	U	23,449	14,941	8,508	16,268	7,181
Boston University (Mass.)	49	2	U	23,393	11,696	11,697	17,300	6,093
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee	50	1	F	23,293	13,286	10,007	13,956	9,337
City Univ. of N.Y., Hunter College	51	1	F	23,251	6,181	17,070	10,263	12,988
State Univ. of N.Y. at Buffalo	52	1	U	23,152	14,296	8,856	16,375	6,777
University of Arkansas	53	1	U	22,961	13,823	9,138	19,149	3,812
University of Virginia	54	1	U	22,795	12,976	9,819	12,489	10,306
Columbia University (N.Y.)	55	2	U	22,758	12,747	10,011	14,364	8,394
California State Univ., San Francisco	56	1	F	22,665	11,432	11,233	12,877	9,788
University of Georgia	57	1	U	22,598	12,877	9,721	18,384	4,214
University of South Carolina	58	1	U	22,587	13,696	8,891	16,938	5,649
Ohio University	59	1	U	22,478	12,325	10,153	18,734	3,744
El Camino College (Calif.)	60	1	T	22,469	12,555	9,914	7,107	15,362

[1] Institutions ranked by size of total enrollment.

[2] Publicly controlled institutions are identified by a "1"; privately controlled, by a "2".

[3] The types of institutions are identified as follows: "U", universities; "F", other 4-year institutions; "T", 2-year institutions.

[4] Includes students whose programs of study are creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree, and also undergraduate students in 1-, 2-, or 3-year occupational programs which are not creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

NOTE.--For institutions with more than one campus, enrollment shown is the combined figure for all campuses.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1972.*

Table 85.—Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by control of institution and by State: Fall 1970

State	Total	Public			Private			
		State[1]	Local	State and local	Independent of church	Denominational		
						Protestant	Roman Catholic	Other[2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United States	**8,498,117**	**4,450,096**	**1,465,635**	**455,277**	**1,213,073**	**478,604**	**392,912**	**42,520**
Alabama	102,707	86,638	.....	.....	4,668	9,644	1,757	.....
Alaska	10,017	8,770	.....	.....	.....	1,247	.....	.....
Arizona	110,106	65,049	39,826	3,000	1,380	851	.....	.....
Arkansas	51,639	41,333	2,070	.....	757	7,479	.....	.....
California	1,255,732	437,965	625,454	61,550	90,598	15,398	24,421	346
Colorado	121,606	99,940	6,641	400	3,344	9,680	1,601	.....
Connecticut	124,931	72,930	.....	.....	46,272	70	5,659	.....
Delaware	23,850	19,904	.....	.....	2,828	1,118	.....	.....
District of Columbia	75,920	.....	10,511	.....	33,881	15,657	15,871	.....
Florida	234,176	86,952	99,609	1,152	35,897	6,864	3,702	.....
Georgia	126,191	96,468	5,357	.....	8,067	16,299	.....	.....
Hawaii	36,510	32,969	.....	.....	651	103	1,480	1,307
Idaho	34,700	23,837	3,492	.....	115	2,237	.....	5,019
Illinois	453,573	184,841	93,646	36,584	79,866	25,512	32,822	302
Indiana	191,156	135,003	.....	.....	12,401	26,601	17,151	.....
Iowa	108,312	53,473	8,302	6,189	15,346	16,132	7,576	1,295
Kansas	101,297	65,076	20,460	1,480	236	9,394	4,652	.....
Kentucky	96,949	75,734	.....	.....	5,016	9,712	6,487	.....
Louisiana	120,720	96,817	287	4,065	8,395	3,365	7,801	.....
Maine	32,180	23,110	.....	.....	7,719	.....	1,351	.....
Maryland	148,567	75,962	36,312	5,812	20,734	2,850	6,634	263
Massachusetts	303,038	110,398	3,624	.....	162,842	1,826	24,196	152
Michigan	394,095	215,466	98,143	28,442	23,682	12,902	15,460	.....
Minnesota	159,076	128,956	.....	.....	3,414	16,890	9,816	.....
Mississippi	73,128	50,095	9,972	4,149	1,557	7,355	.....	.....
Missouri	183,570	93,624	31,470	7,175	23,848	11,335	16,118	.....
Montana	29,699	24,927	1,993	.....	.....	560	2,219	.....
Nebraska	66,375	47,341	3,646	.....	4,652	6,091	4,645	.....
Nevada	12,960	12,875	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	29,046	15,786	.....	.....	10,485	.....	2,775	.....
New Jersey	210,372	104,422	19,400	17,032	45,578	4,457	18,861	622
New Mexico	43,733	39,383	1,090	.....	439	.....	2,821	.....
New York	776,608	147,936	123,182	165,806	294,141	6,425	34,666	4,452
North Carolina	171,577	98,880	5,164	18,897	10,932	36,675	1,029	.....
North Dakota	30,484	27,263	1,936	.....	.....	645	640	.....
Ohio	371,412	215,264	22,394	39,586	33,728	31,675	27,451	1,314
Oklahoma	109,542	89,706	1,162	604	9,160	8,408	502	.....
Oregon	114,279	63,296	36,452	1,013	10,501	2,928	89	.....
Pennsylvania	410,479	191,305	33,497	7,968	104,065	23,028	50,616	.....
Rhode Island	45,087	25,061	.....	.....	15,479	.....	4,547	.....
South Carolina	70,230	43,907	1,802	2,263	8,629	13,629	.....	.....
South Dakota	30,731	23,857	.....	.....	1,496	4,605	773	.....
Tennessee	135,499	99,206	.....	.....	14,045	20,779	1,469	.....
Texas	438,548	256,501	77,241	28,848	16,473	48,023	11,462	.....
Utah	79,144	49,630	.....	.....	1,231	835	.....	27,448
Vermont	22,114	12,514	.....	.....	7,716	.....	1,884	.....
Virginia	149,217	120,910	.....	.....	9,633	18,006	668	.....
Washington	180,397	142,038	15,018	3,069	2,822	13,791	3,659	.....
West Virginia	63,230	51,652	.....	.....	7,381	3,453	744	.....
Wisconsin	201,564	139,301	21,962	8,536	11,069	4,080	16,616	.....
Wyoming	15,028	8,800	4,530	1,698	.....	.....	.....	.....
U.S. Service Schools	17,036	17,036	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outlying areas	**68,216**	**47,555**	.....	.....	**12,724**	.....	**7,937**	.....
Canal Zone	1,244	1,244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guam	2,349	2,349	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Rico	63,177	42,516	.....	.....	12,724	.....	7,937	.....
Virgin Islands	1,446	1,446	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes institutions under Federal control (U.S. Service Schools and Canal Zone College).

[2] Includes Jewish, Latter Day Saints, Greek Orthodox, Russian Orthodox, and Unitarian.

NOTE.—Includes students whose programs of study are creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree and also students in 1-, 2-, or 3-year undergraduate programs which are not creditable toward a bachelor's degree but which are designed to prepare for immediate employment or to provide general education.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Advance Report on Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1970: Institutional Data; Education Directory, 1970–71: Higher Education;* and unpublished data.

Table 86.—Enrollment in institutions of higher education, by sex and by type and control of institution: United States and outlying areas, fall 1960 and fall 1965

Type and control of institution	Number of students, 1960			Number of students, 1965			Percent change, 1960 to 1965		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE									
All institutions	3,610,007	2,270,640	1,339,367	5,570,271	3,396,574	2,173,697	+54.3	+49.6	+62.3
2-year institutions	453,617	283,292	170,325	845,244	523,532	321,712	+86.3	+84.8	+88.9
4-year institutions	3,156,390	1,987,348	1,169,042	4,725,027	2,873,042	1,851,985	+49.7	+44.6	+58.4
Universities	1,550,902	1,071,688	479,214	2,303,777	1,510,551	793,226	+48.5	+41.0	+65.5
Liberal arts colleges	1,027,567	560,050	467,517	1,553,783	845,348	708,435	+51.2	+50.9	+51.5
Independently organized professional schools:									
Teachers colleges	359,227	171,021	188,206	571,695	276,168	295,527	+59.1	+61.5	+57.0
Technological schools	106,978	99,479	7,499	134,455	121,398	13,057	+25.7	+22.0	+74.1
Theological, religious	41,817	32,723	9,094	49,604	37,297	12,307	+18.6	+14.0	+35.3
Schools of art	15,166	8,241	6,925	21,119	10,328	10,791	+39.3	+25.3	+55.8
Other professional	54,733	44,146	10,587	90,594	71,952	18,642	+65.5	+63.0	+76.1
PUBLIC									
All institutions	2,135,690	1,326,545	809,145	3,654,578	2,205,652	1,448,926	+71.1	+66.3	+79.1
2-year institutions	393,553	253,565	139,988	739,918	466,019	273,899	+88.0	+83.8	+95.7
4-year institutions	1,742,137	1,072,980	669,157	2,914,660	1,739,633	1,175,027	+67.3	+62.1	+75.6
Universities	991,716	672,271	319,445	1,633,870	1,050,319	583,551	+64.8	+56.2	+82.7
Liberal arts colleges	345,926	182,207	163,719	642,769	347,730	295,039	+85.8	+90.8	+80.2
Independently organized professional schools:									
Teachers colleges	345,906	167,542	178,364	555,271	273,336	281,935	+60.5	+63.1	+58.1
Technological schools	46,063	42,950	3,113	67,085	58,128	8,957	+45.6	+35.3	+187.7
Theological, religious	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Schools of art	257	130	127	790	315	475	+207.4	+42.3	+274.0
Other professional	12,269	7,880	4,389	14,875	9,805	5,070	+21.2	+24.4	+15.5
PRIVATE									
All institutions	1,474,317	944,095	530,222	1,915,693	1,190,922	724,771	+29.9	+26.1	+36.7
2-year institutions	60,064	29,727	30,337	105,326	57,513	47,813	+75.4	+93.5	+57.6
4-year institutions	1,414,253	914,368	499,885	1,810,367	1,133,409	676,958	+28.0	+24.0	+35.4
Universities	559,186	399,417	159,769	669,907	460,232	209,675	+19.8	+15.2	+31.2
Liberal arts colleges	681,641	377,843	303,798	911,014	497,618	413,396	+33.7	+31.7	+36.1
Independently organized professional schools:									
Teachers colleges	13,321	3,479	9,842	16,424	2,832	13,592	+23.3	−18.6	+38.1
Technological schools	60,915	56,529	4,386	67,370	63,270	4,100	+10.6	+11.9	−6.5
Theological, religious	41,817	32,723	9,094	49,604	37,297	12,307	+18.6	+14.0	+35.3
Schools of art	14,909	8,111	6,798	20,329	10,013	10,316	+36.4	+23.4	+51.8
Other professional	42,464	36,266	6,198	75,719	62,147	13,572	+78.3	+71.4	+119.0

NOTE.—Includes resident and extension degree-credit students.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1965*; and unpublished data.

Table 87.—Enrollment in institutions of higher education compared with population aged 18–24: United States, fall 1950 to fall 1972

Year	Population 18–24 years of age[1]	Enrollment	Number enrolled per 100 persons 18–24 years of age	Year	Population 18–24 years of age[1]	Enrollment	Number enrolled per 100 persons 18–24 years of age
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1950	16,076,000	2,286,500	14.2	1960	16,127,000	3,582,726	22.2
1951	15,781,000	2,107,109	13.4	1961	17,004,000	3,860,643	22.7
1952	15,473,000	2,139,156	13.8	1962	17,701,000	4,174,936	23.6
1953	15,356,000	2,235,977	14.7	1963	18,288,000	4,494,626	24.6
1954	15,103,000	2,452,466	16.2	1964	18,798,000	4,950,173	26.3
1955	14,968,000	2,660,429	17.8	1965	20,281,000	5,526,325	27.2
1956	14,980,000	2,927,367	19.5	1966	21,392,000	[2]5,928,000	27.7
1957	15,096,000	3,047,373	20.2	1967	22,317,000	[2]6,406,000	28.7
1958	15,307,000	3,236,414	21.2	1968	22,870,000	6,928,115	30.3
1959	15,677,000	3,377,273	21.5	1969	23,709,000	7,484,073	31.6
				1970	24,677,000	7,920,149	32.1
				1971	25,781,000	8,116,103	31.5
				1972	26,005,000	8,265,057	31.8

[1] These Bureau of the Census estimates are as of July 1 preceding the opening of the academic year. They include Armed Forces overseas.

[2] Estimated.

NOTE.—Data are for 50 States and the District of Columbia. Beginning in 1953, enrollment figures include resident and extension degree-credit students; data for earlier years exclude extension students.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P–25, Nos. 311, 483, and 490.

Table 88.—Enrollment in institutions of higher education, by sex and by control of institution: United States, fall 1946 to fall 1973

Year	Total	Enrollment by sex		Enrollment by control of institution		Year	Total	Enrollment by sex		Enrollment by control of institution	
		Men	Women	Public	Private			Men	Women	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
1946	[1]2,078,095	[1]1,417,595	[1]660,500	(2)	(2)	1961	3,860,643	2,408,601	1,452,042	2,328,912	1,531,731
1947	2,338,226	1,659,249	678,977	1,152,377	1,185,849	1962	4,174,936	2,587,291	1,587,645	2,573,720	1,601,216
1948	2,403,396	1,709,367	694,029	1,185,588	1,217,808	1963	4,494,626	2,772,562	1,722,064	2,848,454	1,646,172
1949	2,444,900	1,721,572	723,328	1,207,151	1,237,749	1964	4,950,173	3,032,992	1,917,181	3,179,527	1,770,646
1950	2,281,298	1,560,392	720,906	1,139,699	1,141,599	1965	5,526,325	3,374,603	2,151,722	3,624,442	1,901,883
1951	2,101,962	1,390,740	711,222	1,037,938	1,064,024	1966[1]	5,928,000	3,577,000	2,351,000	3,940,000	1,988,000
1952	2,134,242	1,380,357	753,885	1,101,240	1,033,002	1967[1]	6,392,000	3,822,000	2,570,000	4,349,000	2,043,000
1953	2,231,054	1,422,598	808,456	1,185,876	1,045,178	1968	6,928,115	4,119,002	2,809,113	4,891,743	2,036,372
1954	2,446,693	1,563,382	883,311	1,353,531	1,093,162	1969	7,484,073	4,419,147	3,064,926	5,414,934	2,069,139
1955	2,653,034	1,733,184	919,850	1,476,282	1,176,752	1970	7,920,149	4,636,641	3,283,508	5,800,089	2,120,060
1956	2,918,212	1,911,458	1,006,754	1,656,402	1,261,810	1971	8,116,103	4,717,098	3,399,005	6,013,934	2,102,169
1957	3,036,938	1,985,088	1,051,850	1,752,669	1,284,269	1972	8,265,057	4,700,622	3,564,435	6,157,868	2,107,189
1958	3,226,038	2,092,218	1,133,820	1,883,960	1,342,078	1973[1]	8,370,000	4,695,000	3,675,000	6,256,000	2,114,000
1959	3,364,861	2,153,565	1,211,296	1,972,457	1,392,404						
1960	3,582,726	2,256,877	1,325,849	2,115,893	1,466,833						

[1] Estimated.

[2] Data not available.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1960, data are for 50 States and the District of Columbia; data for earlier years are for 48 States and the District of Columbia. Beginning in 1953, enrollment figures include resident and extension degree-credit students; data for earlier years exclude extension students.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education*; and Office of Education estimates.

Table 89.—Resident degree-credit enrollment in institutions of higher education related to total population and to age groups 18–21 and 18–24: United States, 1869–70 to fall 1972

Year	Population[1]			Resident degree-credit enrollment			Ratios			
	Total[2]	Ages 18–21[3]	Ages 18–24[3]	Total	Under-graduate[4]	Graduate	Total resident degree-credit students to 100 of—			Undergraduate resident degree-credit students to 100 of population 18–21
							Total population	Population 18–21	Population 18–24	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Academic year:										
1869–70	39,818,449	3,116,000	4,574,000	52,286	(5)	(5)	0.13	1.68	1.14	(4)
1879–80	50,155,783	4,253,000	7,092,000	115,817	(5)	(5)	.23	2.72	1.63	(4)
1889–90	62,947,714	5,160,000	8,820,000	156,756	154,374	2,382	.25	3.04	1.78	2.99
1899–1900	75,994,575	5,931,000	10,357,000	237,592	231,761	5,831	.31	4.01	2.29	3.91
1909–10	90,492,000	6,934,000	12,300,000	355,213	346,060	9,153	.39	5.12	2.89	4.99
1919–20	104,512,000	7,386,000	12,830,000	597,880	582,268	15,612	.57	8.09	4.66	7.88
1929–30	121,770,000	8,862,000	15,280,000	1,100,737	1,053,482	47,255	.90	12.42	7.20	11.89
1939–40	131,028,000	9,582,000	16,458,000	1,494,203	1,388,455	105,748	1.14	15.59	9.08	14.49
1941–42	133,402,000	9,703,000	16,715,000	1,403,990	[6]1,318,547	[6]85,443	1.05	14,47	8.40	13.59
1943–44	136,739,000	9,706,000	16,914,000	1,155,272	[6]1,096,041	[6]59,231	.84	11.90	6.83	11.29
1945–46	139,928,000	9,557,000	16,790,000	1,676,851	1,555,599	121,252	1.20	17.55	9.99	16.28
1947–48	144,126,000	9,276,000	16,419,000	2,616,262	2,441,830	174,432	1.82	28.20	15.93	26.32
1949–50	149,188,000	8,990,000	16,120,000	2,659,021	2,421,813	237,208	1.78	29.58	16.50	26.94
1951–52	154,283,000	8,742,000	15,709,000	2,301,884	2,068,557	233,327	1.49	26.33	14.66	23.66
1953–54	159,559,000	8,441,000	15,221,000	2,514,712	2,237,713	276,999	1.58	29.79	16.52	26.51
1st term of academic year:										
November 1953	159,559,000	8,441,000	15,221,000	2,199,972	1,976,863	223,109	1.38	26.06	14.45	23.42
November 1955	165,276,000	8,508,000	14,966,000	2,597,670	2,347,656	250,014	1.57	30.53	17.38	27.59
1st term, 1957–58	171,278,000	8,844,000	15,118,000	2,899,565	2,621,919	277,646	1.69	32.79	19.18	29.65
1st term, 1959–60	177,830,000	9,190,000	15,677,000	3,215,544	2,873,724	341,820	1.81	34.99	20.51	31.27
1st term, 1961–62	183,691,000	10,253,000	16,961,000	3,726,114	3,328,288	397,826	2.03	36.34	21.97	32.46
Fall 1963	189,242,000	11,155,000	18,188,000	4,234,092	3,755,515	478,577	2.24	37.96	23.28	33.67
Fall 1968	200,706,000	14,342,000	22,787,000	6,659,203	5,851,279	807,924	3.32	46.43	29.22	40.80
Fall 1969	202,677,000	14,199,000	23,600,000	7,136,075	6,308,029	828,046	3.52	50.26	30.24	44.43
Fall 1970	204,879,000	14,680,000	24,677,000	7,545,340	6,645,308	900,032	3.68	51.40	30.58	45.27
Fall 1971	207,049,000	14,970,000	25,781,000	7,799,644	6,891,676	907,968	3.77	52.10	30.25	46.04
Fall 1972	208,837,000	15,310,000	26,005,000	7,950,526	7,007,168	943,358	3.81	51.93	30.57	45.77

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[1] Armed Forces overseas are excluded from 1869–70 to 1929–30; they are included in 1939–40 and subsequent years.

[2] Data are actual census counts as of June 1 from 1870 to 1900; for later years they are estimates by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1 preceding the fall term of each school year.

[3] Data from 1869–70 to 1939–40 are estimates by the Office of Education from figures for broad age groups supplied by the Bureau of the Census; data for later years are estimates by the Bureau of the Census.

[4] Includes students enrolled for first-professional degrees. Also includes "unclassified" students when not reported by level.

[5] Data not available.

[6] Distribution by level estimated.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States;* and comprehensive and fall surveys of enrollment in institutions of higher education.

Table 90.—Enrollment in institutions of higher education, by sex, type of enrollment, and control of institution: United States, fall 1972

Type of enrollment and control of institution	Number of students		
	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4
All institutions:			
All resident and extension students	9,214,860	5,238,757	3,976,103
Degree-credit students	8,265,057	4,700,622	3,564,435
Resident students	7,950,526	4,549,470	3,401,056
Undergraduate and first-professional students	6,584,355	3,761,879	2,822,476
Undergraduate students	6,377,696	3,578,436	2,799,260
Full-time	4,994,082	2,833,638	2,160,444
Part-time	1,383,614	744,798	638,816
First-professional students	206,659	183,443	23,216
Graduate students	943,358	571,714	371,644
Unclassified students	422,813	215,877	206,936
Extension students	314,531	151,152	163,379
Non-degree-credit students	949,803	538,135	411,668
Resident students	903,400	514,004	389,396
Extension students	46,403	24,131	22,272
Publicly controlled institutions:			
All resident and extension students	7,069,574	3,972,074	3,097,500
Degree-credit students	6,157,868	3,452,911	2,704,957
Resident students	5,895,523	3,329,501	2,566,022
Undergraduate and first-professional students	4,947,559	2,798,670	2,148,889
Undergraduate students	4,856,994	2,718,947	2,138,047
Full-time	3,660,889	2,086,142	1,574,747
Part-time	1,196,105	632,805	563,300
First-professional students	90,565	79,723	10,842
Graduate students	651,329	381,204	270,125
Unclassified students	296,635	149,627	147,008
Extension students	262,345	123,410	138,935
Non-degree-credit students	911,706	519,163	392,543
Resident students	868,453	496,322	372,131
Extension students	43,253	22,841	20,412
Privately controlled institutions:			
All resident and extension students	2,145,286	1,266,683	878,603
Degree-credit students	2,107,189	1,247,711	859,478
Resident students	2,056,003	1,219,969	836,034
Undergraduate and first-professional students	1,636,796	963,209	673,587
Undergraduate students	1,520,702	859,489	661,213
Full-time	1,333,193	747,496	585,697
Part-time	187,509	111,993	75,516
First-professional students	116,094	103,720	12,374
Graduate students	292,029	190,510	101,519
Unclassified students	126,178	66,250	59,928
Extension students	52,186	27,742	24,444
Non-degree-credit students	38,097	18,972	19,125
Resident students	34,947	17,682	17,265
Extension students	3,150	1,290	1,860

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1972.*

Table 91.—First-time enrollment in institutions of higher education, by sex and by control of institution: United States, fall 1946 to fall 1973

Year	Total	Enrollment, by sex		Enrollment, by control of institution	
		Men	Women	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6
1946	[1]696,419	[1]499,532	[1]196,887	(2)	(2)
1947	592,846	399,972	192,874	298,508	294,338
1948	567,191	368,940	198,251	295,135	272,056
1949	554,608	355,319	199,289	298,515	256,093
1950	512,427	317,163	195,264	281,911	230,516
1951	467,999	278,092	189,907	259,560	208,439
1952	532,310	321,310	211,000	304,518	227,792
1953	565,969	341,761	224,208	331,656	234,313
1954	624,910	382,852	242,058	371,706	253,204
1955	668,064	414,571	253,493	398,423	269,641
1956	714,966	441,525	273,441	427,611	287,355
1957	721,547	440,613	280,934	431,858	289,689
1958	772,292	463,865	308,427	471,712	300,580
1959	818,280	486,057	332,223	498,652	319,628
1960	923,069	539,512	383,557	577,744	345,325
1961	1,018,361	591,913	426,448	648,236	370,125
1962	1,030,554	598,099	432,455	669,728	360,826
1963	1,046,417	604,282	442,135	686,861	359,556
1964	1,224,840	701,524	523,316	814,664	410,176
1965	1,441,822	829,215	612,607	990,021	451,801
1966[1]	1,378,000	787,000	591,000	947,000	431,000
1967[1]	1,439,000	814,000	625,000	1,024,000	415,000
1968	1,629,751	924,580	705,171	1,200,784	428,967
1969	1,748,655	985,719	762,936	1,309,359	439,296
1970	1,780,119	983,794	796,325	1,337,896	442,223
1971	1,765,625	967,859	797,766	1,339,177	426,448
1972	1,740,438	928,804	811,634	1,322,564	417,874
1973[1]	1,770,000	946,000	824,000	1,355,000	415,000

[1] Estimated.

[2] Data not available.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1960, data are for 50 States and the District of Columbia; for earlier years, for 48 States and the District of Columbia. Beginning in 1953, enrollment figures include resident and extension degree-credit students; for earlier years, they exclude extension students.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education*; and Office of Education estimates.

Selected Characteristics of First-Time College Students

A recent report from the American Council on Education provides a wealth of information on the personal characteristics, family background, attitudes, and aspirations of first-time college students. The study is based upon a sample survey of full-time students who enrolled in college for the first time in the fall of 1971. Some of the more noteworthy statistics from the report are summarized in the discussion that follows and in the accompanying chart.

Nearly three-fourths of the first-time students were 18 years of age (as of December 31, 1971), and a full 90 percent were either 18 or 19 years old. The men tended to be slightly older than the women. Five percent of the men had had previous military service, as compared with only 0.2 percent of the women. Ninety-three percent of the women and 89 percent of the men graduated from high school in 1971. Four-fifths of the women and two-thirds of the men ranked in the upper half of their high school class. Only 15 percent of the men and 19 percent of the women expected to leave school before obtaining a bachelor's degree.

Many of the 1971 college freshmen had a family background characterized by relative affluence. Only 34 percent, for example, estimated their parents' income in 1970 as less than $10,000. Forty-five percent of their fathers and 36 percent of their mothers had also attended college. A majority of the fathers were either businessmen or professional people. About 55 percent of the students listed parental or family assistance as a major source of their financial support while attending college.

One-half of the first-time students were enrolled in a college that was 50 miles or less from their home. Six percent of the students were Negroes, and 4 percent belonged to other minority groups. Ninety-seven percent of the men and the women reported that they were unmarried at the time of the survey.

For additional information the reader may wish to consult Research Report Vol. 6, No. 6, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1971*. The report may be purchased for $3.00 a copy from the American Council on Education, One Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

—W. VANCE GRANT

Acting Chief, Reference, Estimates, and Projections Branch, National Center for Educational Statistics

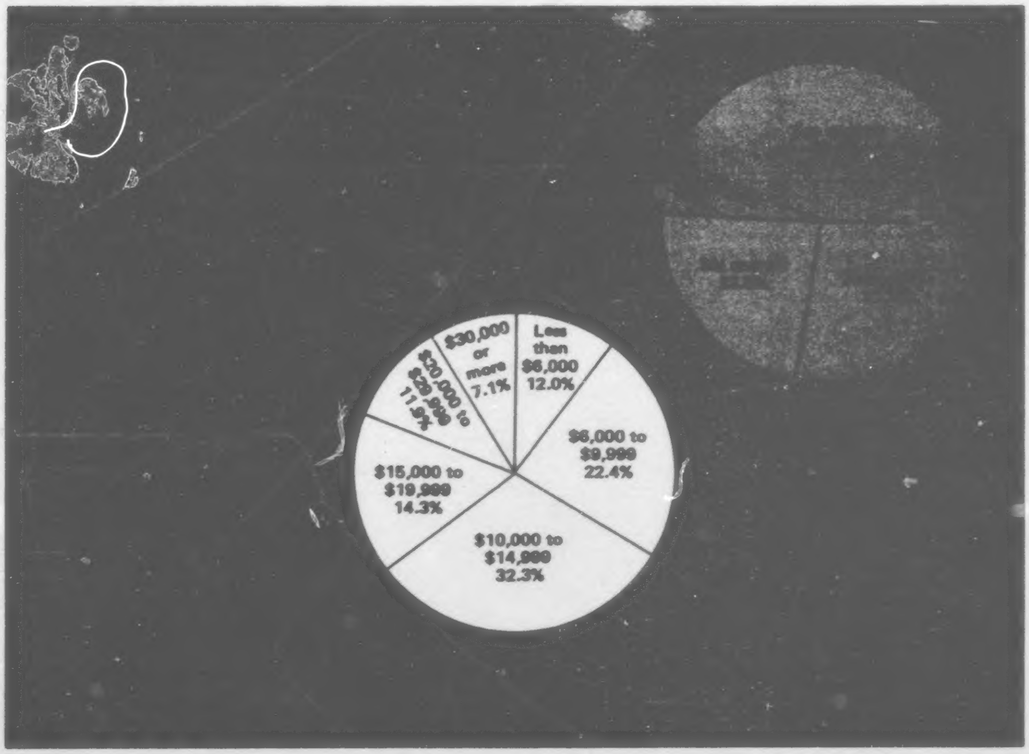

Table 92.—Selected characteristics of first-time students in institutions of higher education: United States, fall 1972

[Percentage distribution]

Item	First-time students		
	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age by December 31, 1972:			
16 or younger	.1	.1	.1
17	4.0	3.0	5.3
18	74.2	71.1	77.7
19	15.7	18.2	12.8
20	2.0	2.6	1.3
21	.8	1.1	.5
22–25	1.8	2.6	.9
26 or older	1.4	1.4	1.4
Racial background:[1]			
White, Caucasian	87.3	88.4	85.9
Black, Negro, Afro-American	8.7	7.6	10.0
American Indian	1.1	1.1	1.2
Oriental	1.1	1.1	1.1
Mexican-American, Chicano	1.5	1.6	1.5
Puerto Rican-American	.6	.6	.7
Other	1.8	1.8	1.8
Father's education:			
Grammar school or less	9.2	9.0	9.6
Some high school	15.1	15.7	14.3
High school graduate	30.3	31.4	28.9
Some college	16.2	15.8	16.8
College degree	16.1	15.5	16.7
Some graduate school	2.4	2.3	2.5
Postgraduate degree	10.7	10.2	11.2
Estimated parental income:			
Less than $4,000	8.0	7.1	9.0
$4,000 to $5,999	6.1	5.7	6.7
$6,000 to $7,999	8.2	7.9	8.4
$8,000 to $9,999	10.4	10.8	9.9
$10,000 to $12,499	16.8	17.4	16.1
$12,500 to $14,999	13.5	14.2	12.6
$15,000 to $19,999	14.8	15.2	14.3
$20,000 to $24,999	8.9	8.8	9.0
$25,000 to $29,999	4.3	4.2	4.5
$30,000 to $34,999	2.9	2.8	3.0
$35,000 to $39,999	1.8	1.6	2.0
$40,000 or more	4.4	4.3	4.6
Marital status:			
Presently married	2.3	2.3	2.3
Not married	97.7	97.7	97.8
Veteran status:			
No	98.0	96.4	99.8
Yes, served in southeast Asia	1.0	1.8	.0
Yes, did not serve in southeast Asia	1.1	1.9	.1
Religious preference:			
Protestant	38.2	36.1	40.7
Roman Catholic	30.1	30.4	29.6
Jewish	3.8	3.6	4.0
Other	13.6	13.7	13.5
None	14.3	16.1	12.2
Current political preference:			
Far left	2.4	2.9	1.7
Liberal	32.8	33.6	31.9
Middle-of-the-road	48.3	45.6	51.5
Conservative	15.8	16.9	14.4
Far right	.8	1.0	.5
Year finished secondary school:			
Graduated in 1972	91.6	90.0	93.5
Did not graduate in 1972	8.4	10.0	6.5
Rank in high school class:			
Top quarter	43.5	38.1	49.8
Second quarter	33.5	34.7	32.1
Third quarter	20.3	23.6	16.3
Fourth quarter	2.7	3.5	1.8
Distance from home to college:			
5 miles or less	12.8	12.5	13.1
6 to 10 miles	13.6	13.7	13.5
11 to 50 miles	24.9	24.4	25.6
51 to 100 miles	13.8	13.3	14.4
101 to 500 miles	26.0	26.2	25.9
More than 500 miles	8.8	10.0	7.4
Highest degree planned:			
None	3.4	3.2	3.6
Associate (or equivalent)	8.1	6.5	10.1
Bachelor's (B.A., B.S.)	37.3	33.9	41.3
Master's (M.A., M.S.)	27.4	26.0	28.9
Ph.D. or Ed.D	8.9	10.6	6.8
M.D., D.O., D.D.S., or D.V.M.	7.2	9.7	4.3
LL.B or J.D. (law)	4.5	6.5	2.1
B.D. (divinity) & M.DIV.	.4	.6	.2
Other	2.8	2.9	2.7
Major sources of financial support for college:[1]			
Part-time or summer work	33.3	37.4	28.4
Savings from full-time employment	10.2	12.2	8.0
Spouse's employment	2.1	2.0	2.3
Parental or family aid or gifts	53.6	47.8	60.4
Parent's military service	2.1	2.1	2.2
Personal military service	2.0	3.4	.2
Scholarships and grants	21.8	21.6	21.9
Loans (NDEA, federally insured, or college)	16.1	15.1	17.2
Other repayable loans	5.9	5.2	6.8

[1] Because some students gave multiple responses to this item, percentages add to more than 100.0.

NOTE.—Data are based upon a sample survey of full-time freshmen enrolled in college for the first time. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: American Council on Education, Research Report Vol. 7, No. 5, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1972*, December 1972.

Table 93.—Residence and migration of college students taking work creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree, by State: Fall 1968

State	Students enrolled[1]	Student residents[2]	Students remaining[3]	Ratio of students remaining to—		Migration of students		
				Students enrolled	Student residents	Out of State	Into State	Net (col. 8 – col. 7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United States	**6,659,203**	**6,546,363**	**5,425,012**	**0.81**	**0.83**	**1,120,351**	**1,234,191**	**[4]113,840**
Alabama	91,399	88,905	77,517	.85	.87	11,388	13,882	2,494
Alaska	3,013	4,709	2,393	.79	.51	2,316	620	–1,696
Arizona	76,384	69,499	62,100	.81	.89	7,399	14,284	6,885
Arkansas	48,365	48,613	40,988	.85	.84	7,625	7,377	–248
California	822,296	810,208	762,918	.93	.94	47,290	59,378	12,088
Colorado	92,688	75,033	63,828	.69	.85	11,205	28,860	17,655
Connecticut	97,681	118,806	75,525	.77	.64	43,281	22,156	–21,125
Delaware	13,500	14,087	7,935	.59	.56	6,152	5,565	–587
District of Columbia	61,315	23,913	14,173	.23	.59	9,740	47,142	37,402
Florida	176,973	181,107	149,262	.84	.82	31,845	27,711	–4,134
Georgia	102,614	96,951	80,373	.78	.83	16,578	22,241	5,663
Hawaii	25,012	27,636	19,737	.79	.71	7,899	5,275	–2,624
Idaho	25,495	27,436	19,930	.78	.73	7,506	5,565	–1,941
Illinois	352,767	385,221	304,182	.86	.79	81,039	48,585	–32,454
Indiana	172,090	145,595	124,177	.72	.85	21,418	47,913	26,495
Iowa	97,740	91,935	69,458	.71	.76	22,477	28,282	5,805
Kansas	90,360	84,044	71,397	.79	.85	12,647	18,963	6,316
Kentucky	90,204	81,312	68,608	.76	.84	12,704	21,596	8,892
Louisiana	112,529	107,478	98,516	.88	.92	8,962	14,013	5,051
Maine	21,491	20,689	13,924	.65	.67	6,765	7,567	802
Maryland	105,659	120,986	85,662	.81	.71	35,324	19,997	–15,327
Massachusetts	240,528	203,212	160,281	.67	.79	42,931	80,247	37,316
Michigan	294,437	277,135	255,563	.87	.92	21,572	38,874	17,302
Minnesota	125,617	121,847	103,418	.82	.85	18,429	22,199	3,770
Mississippi	62,960	61,746	54,885	.87	.89	6,861	8,075	1,214
Missouri	154,428	137,608	115,597	.75	.84	22,011	38,831	16,820
Montana	24,376	25,658	20,599	.85	.80	5,059	3,777	–1,282
Nebraska	59,634	52,731	44,772	.75	.85	7,959	14,862	6,903
Nevada	9,355	11,053	7,680	.82	.69	3,373	1,675	–1,698
New Hampshire	23,007	18,356	10,739	.47	.59	7,617	12,268	4,651
New Jersey	149,506	248,216	130,960	.88	.53	117,256	18,546	–98,710
New Mexico	36,833	36,477	29,882	.81	.82	6,595	6,951	356
New York	686,466	742,182	604,532	.88	.81	137,650	81,934	–55,716
North Carolina	125,076	101,520	88,929	.71	.88	12,591	36,147	23,556
North Dakota	24,130	24,859	20,129	.83	.81	4,730	4,001	–729
Ohio	320,982	310,621	259,604	.81	.84	51,017	61,378	10,361
Oklahoma	96,437	89,949	80,913	.84	.90	9,036	15,524	6,488
Oregon	84,405	79,648	69,652	.83	.87	9,996	14,753	4,757
Pennsylvania	339,690	350,287	272,846	.80	.78	77,441	66,844	–10,597
Rhode Island	33,518	30,048	21,398	.64	.71	8,650	12,120	3,470
South Carolina	46,905	46,991	35,477	.76	.75	11,514	11,428	–86
South Dakota	26,786	25,090	20,614	.77	.82	4,476	6,172	1,696
Tennessee	117,264	97,227	84,068	.72	.86	13,159	33,196	20,037
Texas	353,801	340,783	318,891	.90	.94	21,892	34,910	13,018
Utah	64,962	47,051	43,926	.68	.93	3,125	21,036	17,911
Vermont	16,926	10,711	6,760	.40	.63	3,951	10,166	6,215
Virginia	100,196	114,966	75,653	.76	.66	39,313	24,543	–14,770
Washington	124,048	118,658	105,454	.85	.89	13,204	18,594	5,390
West Virginia	53,603	43,862	37,317	.70	.85	6,545	16,286	9,741
Wisconsin	156,239	139,628	122,242	.78	.88	17,386	33,997	16,611
Wyoming	12,286	13,080	9,628	.78	.74	3,452	2,658	–794
U.S. Service Schools[5]	15,227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,227	15,227
Outlying areas	**51,955**	**55,532**	**49,153**	**.95**	**.89**	**6,379**	**2,802**	**–3,577**

[1] "Students enrolled" are students enrolled in the State (those remaining plus the inmigrants).

[2] "Student residents" are those with residence in the State, and studying either in or out of the State.

[3] "Students remaining" are students studying in their home State.

[4] The inmigration exceeds the outmigration by the number of students from foreign countries enrolled.

[5] Enrollments in service schools are not included in the State totals in column 2; they are, however, included in the total for the United States. Students enrolled at the service schools are included in column 3 according to students' State of residence.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Residence and Migration of College Students, Fall 1968.*

Table 94.—Enrollment for advanced degrees, by level of enrollment, sex of student, attendance status, and field of study: United States and outlying areas, fall 1971

Field of study	All students	First-year students[1]					Students beyond the first year[2]				
		Total	Men		Women		Total	Men		Women	
			Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Enrollment for master's and doctor's degrees	836,294	528,151	141,354	170,459	72,883	143,455	308,143	129,999	90,430	44,285	43,429
Agriculture and natural resources	10,975	5,283	3,562	1,281	316	124	5,692	3,677	1,632	238	145
Architecture and environmental design	6,262	3,515	2,353	512	505	145	2,747	1,839	432	381	95
Area studies	3,838	2,141	861	430	479	371	1,697	776	296	436	189
Biological sciences	37,981	18,042	8,082	4,746	2,852	2,362	19,939	11,462	3,514	3,656	1,307
Business and management	97,359	66,392	23,947	38,067	1,696	2,682	30,967	13,313	16,213	751	690
Communications	5,557	3,987	1,697	914	842	534	1,570	649	441	245	235
Computer and information sciences	8,300	4,921	1,903	2,416	270	332	3,379	1,493	1,538	173	175
Education	260,510	189,288	20,137	55,404	23,155	90,592	71,222	13,746	24,295	9,852	23,329
Engineering	59,132	30,545	14,607	15,386	284	268	28,587	16,124	11,967	307	189
Fine and applied arts	23,484	14,527	4,728	2,674	3,837	3,288	8,957	3,538	1,646	2,422	1,351
Foreign languages	17,285	9,089	1,716	1,477	2,756	3,141	8,196	2,219	1,434	2,679	1,864
Health professions	20,596	12,738	4,199	1,506	4,799	2,234	7,858	3,714	830	2,616	698
Home economics	4,939	3,560	212	88	1,336	1,924	1,379	121	72	600	586
Law	2,472	2,165	666	1,372	52	75	307	100	191	5	11
Letters	50,849	29,638	7,048	5,936	6,463	10,191	21,211	7,767	4,384	4,877	4,183
Library science	13,272	9,907	1,046	829	3,645	4,387	3,365	456	373	960	1,576
Mathematics	20,547	11,996	3,969	4,316	1,363	2,348	8,551	4,647	2,292	863	749
Physical sciences	38,928	16,665	9,284	5,006	1,377	998	22,263	15,424	4,684	1,597	558
Psychology	26,712	14,754	5,388	3,595	3,024	2,747	11,958	5,641	2,308	2,666	1,343
Public affairs and services	24,138	16,350	5,669	3,457	5,859	1,365	7,788	2,923	1,048	3,384	433
Social sciences	75,337	43,164	15,889	14,240	6,016	7,019	32,173	15,642	8,666	4,791	3,074
Theology	9,667	4,276	2,274	1,059	512	431	5,391	3,652	1,140	432	167
Interdisciplinary studies	18,154	15,208	2,117	5,748	1,446	5,897	2,946	1,076	1,034	364	482
Enrollment for first-professional degrees	190,749	69,909	56,001	6,601	6,411	896	120,840	102,963	9,194	7,897	786
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	17,433	5,103	4,932	11	160	.....	12,330	12,121	14	195	.....
Medicine (M.D.)	43,965	12,946	11,229	16	1,696	5	31,019	27,963	27	3,022	7
Optometry (O.D.)	2,691	796	768	2	26	.....	1,895	1,821	14	59	1
Osteopathic medicine (D.O.)	2,301	690	655	4	31	.....	1,611	1,558	5	48	.....
Podiatry or podiatric medicine (Pod. D., D.P., or D.P.M.)	1,267	394	387	.....	7	.....	873	865	.....	8	.....
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	5,163	1,509	1,278	3	228	.....	3,654	3,284	5	365	.....
Law, general (LL.B. or J.D.)	94,416	40,003	29,262	6,088	3,875	778	54,413	42,108	7,883	3,762	660
Theological professions, general (B.D., M.Div., Rabbi)	22,789	8,206	7,296	472	326	113	14,583	12,891	1,241	334	117
Other	724	262	195	5	62	.....	462	352	5	104	1

[1] Students with less than 1 full year of required study for an advanced degree or its equivalent in part-time study.

[2] Students with 1 or more years of required study for an advanced degree.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Students Enrolled for Advanced Degrees, Fall 1971.*

Table 95.—Enrollment for master's and doctor's degrees, by field of study: United States and outlying areas, fall 1960 to fall 1970

Field of study	1960	1962	1964	1966[1]	1968	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All fields	314,349	373,845	477,536	555,025	703,745	816,207
Agriculture	3,852	4,282	4,772	5,308	6,497	7,166
Architecture	585	836	847	1,151	1,424	2,240
Biological sciences	14,775	17,768	23,860	28,376	33,047	36,499
Business and commerce	25,342	28,750	43,998	53,284	65,747	87,487
City planning	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,315	2,039	3,193
Computer science and systems analysis	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,032	3,893	7,936
Education	94,993	114,641	133,478	156,434	215,131	264,473
Engineering	36,636	43,850	54,318	56,385	63,662	64,788
English and journalism	13,463	16,873	22,661	27,499	32,296	35,967
Fine and applied arts	9,256	11,513	15,015	18,802	23,974	28,748
Folklore	(2)	(2)	(2)	102	176	187
Foreign languages and literature	6,310	8,678	12,106	16,496	19,837	20,451
Forestry	560	713	850	930	1,180	1,485
Geography	1,041	1,281	1,743	2,207	2,836	3,334
Health professions	5,842	6,586	8,234	9,333	11,373	14,242
Home economics	1,580	1,587	2,213	2,410	3,484	4,611
Law	1,651	2,124	2,407	2,430	2,539	2,533
Library science	1,360	1,856	7,563	9,277	10,982	12,416
Mathematical sciences	11,770	14,121	18,226	20,380	22,947	22,672
Philosophy	2,258	2,684	3,450	4,153	4,931	4,861
Physical sciences	25.707	28,591	34,061	36,061	40,937	40,113
Psychology	10,677	11,344	13,733	15,686	21,643	25,342
Religion	5,314	5,447	6,111	7,383	12,620	12,227
Social sciences	37,317	45,121	59,808	69,282	83,725	97,185
Broad general curriculums and miscellaneous fields	4,061	5,199	8,281	8,306	16,825	26,071

[1] Excludes 35 nonreporting institutions with an estimated 28,000 students enrolled for master's and doctor's degrees.

[2] Data not available.

NOTE.—Data for 1960 and 1962 exclude students enrolled for first-professional degrees, including some master's degrees in such fields as business and commerce, education, library science, and social work. Data for subsequent years include all students enrolled for master's and doctor's degrees.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, circulars on *Students Enrolled for Advanced Degrees.*

Table 96.—Selected characteristics of college students 16 to 34 years of age: United States, October 1971

Characteristic	Number (in thousands)	Percent
1	2	3
All students	8,082	100.0
Age:		
16 and 17 years	279	3.5
18 and 19 years	2,726	33.7
20 and 21 years	1,997	24.7
22 to 24 years	1,487	18.4
25 to 29 years	1,067	13.2
30 to 34 years	527	6.5
Sex:		
Male	4,846	60.0
Female	3,235	40.0
Race:		
White	7,268	89.9
Negro	680	8.4
Other	134	1.7
Marital status:		
Married, spouse present	2,029	25.1
Other	6,053	74.9
Residence:[1]		
Metropolitan areas (in central cities)	2,484	30.7
Metropolitan areas (outside central cities)	3,249	40.2
Nonmetropolitan areas	2,348	29.1
Year of college:		
First	2,438	30.2
Second	1,885	23.3
Third	1,392	17.2
Fourth	1,175	14.5
Fifth	633	7.8
Sixth or higher	559	6.9

[1] Residence refers to the permanent home address of the student rather than to where he attends college.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, No. 241.

Table 97.—Engineering enrollment in institutions of higher education, by level: United States and outlying areas, fall 1949 to fall 1972

Fall	Total engineering enrollment	Level of enrollment, for— First engineering degree	Master's degree[1]	Doctor's degree	Fall	Total engineering enrollment	Level of enrollment, for— First engineering degree	Master's degree[1]	Doctor's degree
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1949 . .	219,712	201,927	15,242	2,543	1959 . .	278,348	242,992	29,713	5,643
1950 . .	180,262	161,592	15,869	2,801	1960 . .	271,850	234,190	31,215	6,445
1951 . .	165,637	145.997	16,765	2,875	1961 . .	272,777	232,104	32,804	7,869
1952 . .	176,549	156,080	17,539	2,930	1962 . .	275,329	230,730	35,359	9,240
1953 . .	193,333	171,725	18,607	3,001	1963 . .	281,452	232,001	38,457	10,994
1954 . .	214,414	193,692	17,441	3,281	1964 . .	299,388	244,607	42,159	12,622
1955 . .	243,390	221,448	18,779	3,163	1965 . .	311,567	253,412	44,208	13,947
1956 . .	277,052	251,121	22,529	3,402	1969 . .	321,471	254,514	47,087	19,870
1957 . .	297,077	268,761	24,136	4,180	1970 . .	318,995	250,175	49,069	19,751
1958 . .	289,680	256,779	28,138	4,763	1971 . .	292,854	229,047	45,097	18,710
					1972 . .	270,153	208,876	43,895	17,382

[1] Also includes enrollment for other postgraduate predoctoral degrees.

NOTE.—Includes full-time and part-time degree-credit students.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Engineering Degrees (1964–65) and Enrollments (Fall 1965)*; and Engineering Manpower Commission of Engineers Joint Council, *Engineering and Technology Enrollments, Fall 1972.*

Table 98.—Total enrollment, fall 1972, and degrees conferred, 1970–71, in institutions attended predominantly by black students: United States

Item	Total	Four-year institutions[1] Total	Public	Private	Two-year institutions Total	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of institutions	114	90	36	54	24	14	10
Total enrollment	246,219	189,897	130,281	59,616	56,322	53,752	2,570
Men	116,875	90,263	61,395	28,868	26,612	25,440	1,172
Women	129,344	99,634	68,886	30,748	29,710	28,312	1,398
Full-time enrollment	181,733	153,099	99,015	54,084	28,634	26,333	2,301
Men	88,181	73,577	47,395	26,182	14,604	13,497	1,107
Women	93,552	79,522	51,620	27,902	14,030	12,836	1,194
Part-time enrollment	64,486	36,798	31,266	5,532	27,688	27,419	269
Men	28,694	16,686	14,000	2,686	12,008	11,943	65
Women	35,792	20,112	17,266	2,846	15,680	15,476	204
Earned degrees conferred:							
Bachelor's and first professional	26,423	26,423	10,070	16,353	.....	.....	.....
Men	11,197	11,197	4,356	6,841	.....	.....	.....
Women	15,226	15,226	5,714	9,512	.....	.....	.....
Master's	4,121	4,121	1,264	2,857	.....	.....	.....
Men	1,821	1,821	537	1,284	.....	.....	.....
Women	2,300	2,300	727	1,573	.....	.....	.....
Doctor's	47	47	47	0	.....	.....	.....
Men	40	40	40	0	.....	.....	.....
Women	7	7	7	0	.....	.....	.....

[1] Colleges and universities offering bachelor's and/or advanced degrees.

NOTE.—Total enrollment includes students whose programs of study are creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree and also undergraduate students in 1-, 2-, or 3-year occupational programs which are not creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1972*, and *Earned Degrees Conferred, 1970–71.*

Table 99.—Number of 2-year institutions of higher education and enrollment, by control of institution and by sex: United States, fall 1947 to fall 1972

Year	Number of institutions			Total enrollment	Enrollment by control of institution		Enrollment by sex	
	Total	Public	Private		Public	Private	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1947	480	250	230	222,045	163,005	59,040	152,003	70,042
1948	492	257	235	210,977	153,970	57,007	139,630	71,347
1949	518	275	243	229,001	170,689	58,312	151,191	77,810
1950	528	299	229	217,403	167,874	49,529	139,868	77,535
1951	511	294	217	199,997	156,239	43,758	120,801	79,196
1952	525	299	226	238,222	191,602	46,620	142,459	95,763
1953	518	293	225	258,241	210,006	48,235	155,806	102,435
1954	474	277	197	282,433	241,145	41,288	171,752	110,681
1955	467	275	192	308,411	265,326	43,085	196,671	111,740
1956	482	278	204	347,345	297,621	49,724	225,635	121,710
1957	490	283	207	368,998	315,990	53,008	237,617	131,381
1958	495	290	205	385,436	330,881	54,555	247,942	137,494
1959	508	310	198	409,195	355,967	53,228	259,504	149,691
1960	521	315	206	451,333	392,310	59,023	282,155	169,178
1961	524	329	195	517,925	456,381	61,544	320,156	197,769
1962	561	349	212	589,529	519,257	70,272	365,624	223,905
1963	573	357	216	624,789	551,308	73,481	386,660	238,129
1964	617	389	228	710,868	620,859	90,009	439,509	271,359
1965	633	399	234	841,437	737,890	103,547	521,846	319,591
1966[1] . . .	700	450	250	945,000	840,000	105,000	577,000	368,000
1967[1] . . .	735	495	240	1,075,000	966,000	109,000	653,000	422,000
1968	802	548	254	1,289,993	1,169,635	120,358	782,602	507,391
1969	813	577	236	1,528,429	1,412,610	115,819	910,631	617,798
1970	827	603	224	1,629,982	1,519,762	110,220	953,961	676,021
1971	854	637	217	1,725,321	1,622,706	102,615	1,003,172	722,149
1972	883	671	212	1,791,854	1,694,465	97,389	999,238	792,616

[1] Estimated. The total number of 2-year institutions, including those offering non-degree-credit programs exclusively, was 752 in 1966 and 786 in 1967.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1960, data are for 50 States and the District of Columbia; data for earlier years are for 48 States and the District of Columbia. Beginning in 1953, enrollment figures include resident and extension degree-credit students; data for earlier years exclude extension students.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education*.

Table 100.–Historical summary of faculty, students, degrees, and finances in institutions of higher education: United States, 1869–70 to 1970–71

Item	1869–70	1879–80	1889–90	1899–1900	1909–10	1919–20	1929–30	1939–40	1949–50	1959–60	1969–70	1970–71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Institutions												
Total	563	811	998	977	951	1,041	1,409	1,708	1,851	2,008	2,525	2,567
Faculty[1]												
Total	[2]5,553	[2]11,522	[2]15,809	23,868	36,480	48,615	82,386	146,929	246,722	380,554	[2]825,000	[3]873,300
Men	[2]4,887	[2]7,328	[2]12,704	19,151	29,132	35,807	60,017	106,328	186,189	296,773	[2]643,000	[2]680,700
Women	[2]666	[2]4,194	[2]3,105	4,717	7,348	12,808	22,369	40,601	60,533	83,781	[2]182,000	[2]192,600
Resident degree-credit enrollment[4]												
Total	[2]52,286	[2]115,817	156,756	237,592	355,213	597,880	1,100,737	1,494,203	2,659,021	[5]3,215,544	[6]7,136,075	[6]7,545,340
Men	[2]41,160	[2]77,972	[2]100,453	152,254	[2]214,648	314,938	619,935	893,250	1,853,068	[5]2,079,768	[6]4,247,018	[6]4,451,559
Women	[2]11,126	[2]37,845	[2]56,303	85,338	[2]140,565	282,942	480,802	600,953	805,953	[5]1,135,776	[6]2,889,057	[6]3,093,781
Earned degrees conferred												
Bachelor's and first-professional: Total	9,371	12,896	15,539	27,410	37,199	48,622	122,484	186,500	432,058	392,440	827,234	877,676
Men	7,993	10,411	12,857	22,173	28,762	31,980	73,615	109,546	328,841	254,063	484,174	511,138
Women	1,378	2,485	2,682	5,237	8,437	16,642	48,869	76,954	103,217	138,377	343,060	366,538
Master's except first-professional[7]: Total	0	879	1,015	1,583	2,113	4,279	14,969	26,731	58,183	74,435	208,291	230,509
Men	0	868	821	1,280	1,555	2,985	8,925	16,508	41,220	50,898	125,624	138,146
Women	0	11	194	303	558	1,294	6,044	10,223	16,963	23,537	82,667	92,363
Doctor's: Total	1	54	149	382	443	615	2,299	3,290	6,420	9,829	29,866	32,107
Men	1	51	147	359	399	522	1,946	2,861	5,804	8,801	25,890	27,530
Women	0	3	2	23	44	93	353	429	616	1,028	3,976	4,577
Finances (in thousands of dollars)												
Total current income	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	$76,883	$199,922	$554,511	$715,211	$2,374,645	$5,785,537	$21,515,242	$23,879,166
Educational and general income	(8)	(8)	$21,464	$35,084	67,917	172,929	483,065	571,288	1,833,845	4,688,352	16,486,177	18,392,047
Total current expenditures	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	507,142	674,688	2,245,661	5,601,376	21,043,113	23,375,197
Educational and general expenditures	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	377,903	521,990	1,706,444	4,513,208	16,789,069	17,616,444
Value of physical property	(8)	(8)	95,426	253,599	460,532	741,333	2,065,050	[9]2,753,780	4,799,964	13,448,548	42,093,580	46,053,585
Endowment and other nonexpendable funds[10]	(8)	(8)	78,788	194,998	323,661	569,071	1,512,023	1,764,604	2,644,323	5,571,121	[11]10,863,816	[11]11,341,366

[1] Total number of different individuals (not reduced to full-time equivalent). Beginning in 1959–60, data are for the first term of the academic year.

[2] Estimated.

[3] Preliminary data.

[4] Unless otherwise indicated, includes students enrolled at any time during the academic year.

[5] Data for first term of the academic year.

[6] Opening fall enrollment.

[7] Beginning in 1969–70, includes all master's degrees.

[8] Data not available.

[9] Includes unexpended plant funds.

[10] Book value.

[11] Endowment funds only.

NOTE.–Beginning in 1959–60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States; Faculty and Other Professional Staff in Institutions of Higher Education, Comprehensive Report on Enrollment in Higher Education; Fall Enrollment in Higher Education; Earned Degrees Conferred, Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education;* and unpublished data.

Table 101.—Estimated full-time and part-time resident instructional staff in institutions of higher education, by academic rank: United States, fall 1960 to 1973

[In thousands]

Fall of—	Total resident instructional staff	Instructor or above			Junior instructional staff		
		Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1960	276	236	154	82	40	8	32
1961	292	248	162	86	44	9	36
1962	312	265	173	92	47	10	37
1963	331	281	184	97	50	10	40
1964	367	307	212	95	60	12	48
1965	412	339	248	91	73	15	58
1966	445	361	278	83	84	17	67
1967	484	389	299	90	95	14	81
1968	523	427	331	96	96	16	80
1969	546	448	349	99	98	15	83
1970	574	472	368	104	102	15	87
1971	592	486	379	107	106	16	90
1972	600	493	384	109	107	16	91
1973	607	499	389	110	108	16	92

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Faculty and Other Professional Staff in Institutions of Higher Education; Numbers and Characteristics of Employees in Institutions of Higher Education; Teaching and Research Staff by Academic Field in Institutions of Higher Education, Fall 1968;* and unpublished data.

Table 102.—Full-time and part-time teaching and research staff in institutions of higher education, by academic rank and field: United States and outlying areas, fall 1968

Academic field	Resident instruction and departmental research staff					Organized research staff				
	Total	Senior		Junior		Total	Senior		Junior	
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All fields	**526,234**	**333,976**	**96,064**	**15,998**	**80,196**	**69,850**	**31,290**	**4,776**	**9,309**	**24,475**
Agriculture	4,172	3,123	360	105	584	7,160	3,865	192	631	2,472
Architecture	2,360	1,663	509	8	180	61	23	11	7	20
Biological sciences	29,487	19,011	3,453	1,604	5,419	9,112	3,635	425	1,882	3,170
Business and commerce	29,720	17,845	7,480	518	3,077	715	251	85	43	336
City planning	787	412	163	29	183	161	60	33	18	50
Communications	9,932	6,470	2,343	265	854	361	43	15	164	139
Computer sciences	8,454	4,071	2,885	489	1,009	2,756	1,237	154	511	854
Education	52,187	37,099	8,538	1,066	5,484	3,115	662	141	959	1,353
Engineering	27,351	16,972	2,820	1,600	5,959	12,080	5,766	247	1,430	4,637
English	41,133	28,770	4,961	1,092	6,310	459	72	15	98	274
Fine and applied arts	43,672	29,381	8,097	849	5,345	261	130	20	10	101
Foreign languages	29,593	19,100	3,704	791	5,998	321	91	38	37	155
Forestry	785	582	52	23	128	772	277	15	57	423
Geography	3,920	2,558	250	118	994	156	27	6	10	113
Health professions	52,437	25,328	21,508	2,578	3,023	10,149	5,635	2,875	1,100	739
Home economics	5,421	3,639	988	123	671	677	242	23	67	345
Law	3,729	2,504	956	60	209	106	48	6	26	26
Library science	2,466	1,598	372	105	391	121	18	8	29	66
Mathematics	29,549	18,909	4,220	612	5,808	1,808	1,041	78	180	509
Military sciences	2,740	2,354	41	294	51	0	0	0	0	0
Philosophy	7,344	5,368	777	82	1,117	98	20	6	0	72
Physical sciences	43,250	24,924	3,876	1,893	12,557	14,708	6,781	252	1,483	6,192
Psychology	16,808	9,611	3,376	376	3,445	1,987	482	150	222	1,133
Religion	8,540	6,333	1,735	82	390	36	11	14	5	6
Social sciences	59,548	39,249	9,486	1,021	9,792	2,577	847	167	340	1,223
Technologies	10,849	7,102	3,114	215	418	93	26	0	0	67

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Teaching and Research Staff by Academic Field in Institutions of Higher Education, Fall 1968.*

Selected Characteristics of College Faculty Members

A recent report from the American Council on Education describes in considerable detail the demographic characteristics, professional backgrounds, and academic activities of the teaching faculty in colleges and universities in 1972–73. While college teachers are obviously a diverse group, a composite picture of the typical faculty member emerges from the report.

The typical American college teacher is a white male between the ages of 31 and 50. He holds at least a master's degree, and he has attained the rank of assistant professor or above. He earns nearly $15,000 a year, but this figure is inflated somewhat by the fact that a sizable number of teachers are employed for 11 or 12 months a year rather than the traditional 9 or 10 months.

The typical college teacher received his highest academic degree in the 1960's, and he also began service with his present employer in the 1960's. His principal occupation is classroom teaching rather than administration or research, and he likes his work. If he had a chance to start all over again in a new job or a different academic discipline, he would decline the opportunity.

The American Council on Education conducted a similar survey of college faculty in 1968–69. When the 1968–69 and 1972–73 studies are compared, the following trends are apparent: During the 4-year period, the age of college faculty members increased. A larger percentage of teachers were 41 years old and over in 1972–73, and a smaller proportion were aged 40 or less. The percent of women on college faculties increased from 19 to 20 percent. The proportion of faculty members who are black rose from 2 to 3 percent. The percent of teachers with the rank of professor or associate professor increased from 42 to 51 percent, while the percent with the rank of instructor declined from 20 to 13 percent. Possibly reflecting the growth of enrollment and staff in 2-year colleges, the percent of faculty members holding a professional or doctor's degree declined substantially between 1968–69 and 1972–73.

A great deal of additional information appears in the two reports, *College and University Faculty: A Statistical Description* and *Teaching Faculty in Academe: 1972–73*, both by Alan E. Bayer. They may be purchased from the American Council on Education, 1 Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036.

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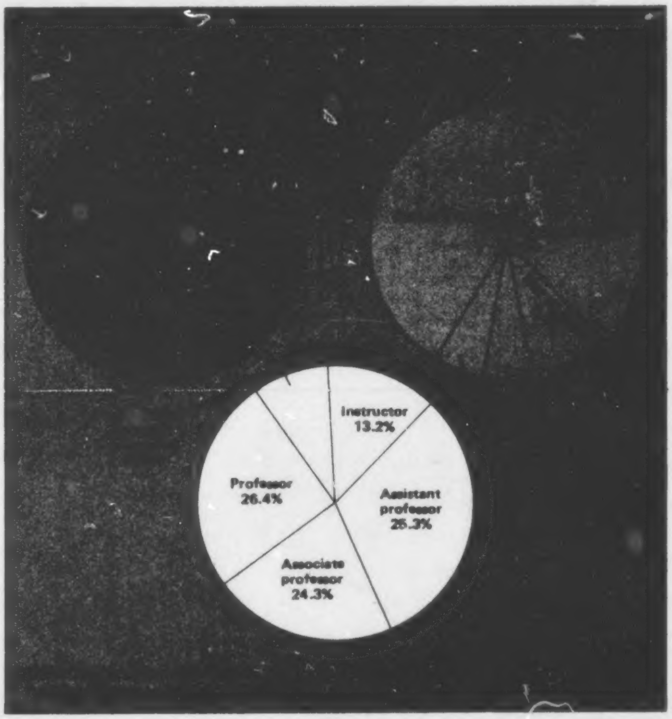

Table 103.—Demographic and background characteristics of college faculty members, by type of institution and by sex: United States, spring 1969

[Percentage distribution]

Item	All institutions			Universities			Four-year colleges			Two-year colleges		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Age:												
Over 60 (born before 1909)	7.7	7.3	9.3	7.4	7.2	8.6	8.5	7.9	10.4	6.6	6.2	8.0
51–60 (born 1909–1918)	15.7	15.1	18.5	15.7	15.1	19.4	15.6	15.0	17.7	16.1	15.2	18.5
41–50 (born 1919–1928)	26.7	26.7	26.6	27.1	27.3	25.8	25.7	25.6	26.4	28.0	27.6	29.0
36–40 (born 1929–1933)	16.5	17.3	13.0	17.3	18.3	11.7	15.9	16.4	14.5	14.6	15.5	12.2
31–35 (born 1934–1938)	17.4	18.5	12.8	17.8	18.6	13.3	17.1	18.4	12.8	16.6	18.3	11.9
30 or less (born after 1938)	16.0	15.0	19.7	14.6	13.4	21.1	17.0	16.7	18.1	18.0	17.2	20.3
Race:												
White	96.3	96.6	94.7	97.7	97.7	97.7	93.5	94.2	91.3	98.4	99.1	96.7
Black	2.2	1.8	3.9	0.5	0.4	1.0	5.0	4.2	7.4	.7	.5	1.4
Oriental	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.2	.9	.5	.2	1.4
Other	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.4	.4	.3	.3	.2	.5
Citizenship:												
Not U.S. citizen	3.8	4.0	2.8	4.8	5.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	.9	.8	1.3
U.S. citizen, naturalized	5.3	5.5	4.6	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.8	4.9	3.8	4.3	2.2
U.S. citizen, native	90.9	90.5	92.6	89.6	89.2	91.6	91.1	90.9	91.9	95.3	94.8	96.5
Father's educational attainment:												
Eighth grade or less	29.1	30.0	25.6	26.1	26.9	21.9	30.5	31.5	26.7	37.1	39.4	30.5
Some high school	14.3	14.4	13.7	13.5	13.6	13.3	15.0	15.4	13.6	15.1	15.2	15.0
Completed high school	17.5	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.2	17.7	17.1	17.4	16.0	19.3	19.1	20.1
Some college	12.6	12.4	13.7	13.1	12.9	14.2	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.1	10.8	15.9
College graduate	9.7	9.6	10.0	11.0	10.9	11.7	9.0	8.7	10.1	6.5	6.7	5.8
Some graduate school	5.4	5.0	7.1	5.8	5.5	7.5	5.6	4.9	7.8	3.2	2.7	4.5
Advanced degree	11.4	11.1	12.6	13.1	13.0	13.8	10.7	9.9	13.3	6.6	6.1	8.2
Religious background:												
Protestant	64.1	63.9	65.4	67.6	66.8	72.2	59.4	59.3	59.7	64.3	64.4	64.1
Catholic	16.9	15.9	21.3	13.0	12.7	14.8	19.9	18.6	24.3	23.4	21.8	28.2
Jewish	9.7	10.4	6.7	10.1	10.7	6.2	11.5	12.3	8.9	3.3	3.7	2.2
Other	3.3	3.4	2.7	3.3	3.4	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.6	3.8	2.8
None	3.2	3.3	2.6	3.7	3.7	3.3	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.4	1.4
No answer	2.7	3.0	1.2	2.3	2.6	.9	3.0	3.4	1.6	3.1	3.8	1.3
Current religion:												
Protestant	47.9	47.1	51.4	48.9	47.8	56.8	45.1	44.6	46.7	52.0	51.4	53.5
Catholic	13.5	12.2	19.2	9.6	9.2	12.2	16.4	14.7	22.4	20.1	17.8	26.8
Jewish	7.0	7.3	5.4	6.9	7.3	4.9	8.6	9.0	7.5	2.4	2.6	1.6
Other	5.9	6.1	5.2	6.0	6.2	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.1	6.8	7.1	5.9
None	20.7	21.9	15.6	23.7	24.6	18.8	19.0	20.2	15.0	13.8	15.0	10.1
No answer	4.9	5.4	3.1	4.7	4.9	3.4	5.3	5.8	3.3	5.0	6.0	2.1
Marital status:												
Currently married	79.3	87.0	47.4	83.2	89.4	48.1	74.9	83.7	45.6	76.7	86.0	50.3
Divorced, separated, widowed	4.8	3.0	12.4	4.1	2.7	12.1	5.7	3.5	12.9	5.2	2.8	12.2
Never married	15.9	10.0	40.1	12.7	7.9	39.8	19.4	12.8	41.5	18.1	11.2	37.5
Number of children:												
None	36.1	29.3	65.3	32.3	26.2	67.3	40.6	33.7	64.8	38.0	29.7	61.9
One	15.9	16.7	12.3	15.7	16.4	12.0	16.0	16.9	12.8	16.3	18.0	11.5
Two	23.7	26.3	12.9	25.4	27.7	12.0	22.0	24.3	13.8	22.5	25.9	12.7
Three or more	24.3	27.7	9.6	26.6	29.7	8.7	21.4	25.1	8.6	23.1	26.3	13.9

NOTE.—Data are based upon a sample survey by the Carnegie Commission on the Future of Higher Education and the American Council on Education. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: American Council on Education, Research Report Vol. 5, No. 5, *College and University Faculty: A Statistical Description*, June 1970.

Table 104.—Professional background and academic activity of college faculty members, by type of institution and by sex: United States, 1972–73

[Percentage distribution]

Item	All institutions			Universities			Four-year colleges			Two-year colleges		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Highest degree currently held:												
None, less than B.A.	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	3.3	3.6	2.3
Bachelor's	4.9	4.5	6.5	5.1	4.9	6.3	3.2	2.8	4.3	8.2	7.3	10.9
Master's	44.9	40.8	61.6	30.8	26.0	59.9	47.0	44.3	56.8	73.5	73.6	73.2
LL.B., J.D., other professional (except medical)	5.0	5.4	3.7	6.1	6.6	3.8	4.7	5.1	3.6	3.1	2.9	3.8
Doctorate (except medical, Ed.D., or Ph.D.)	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.9
Ed.D.	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.8	4.0	3.1	1.6	1.7	1.4
Medical (M.D. or D.D.S.)	1.1	1.2	0.5	2.3	2.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Ph.D.	30.2	33.8	15.6	40.2	44.9	16.4	31.4	34.2	21.5	4.3	4.5	3.4
(No answer)	8.1	8.3	7.4	10.3	10.6	8.5	7.3	7.1	8.2	4.7	4.9	4.0
Year highest degree received:												
Before 1940	4.4	4.6	3.4	6.0	6.3	4.7	3.5	3.7	2.9	2.4	3.2	2.2
1940–1949	9.0	9.4	7.4	11.6	11.8	10.6	7.6	8.2	6.5	5.7	6.2	4.1
1950–1959	24.3	25.5	19.1	26.2	27.7	18.7	22.7	23.5	20.0	22.9	24.4	18.1
1960–1969	46.5	45.4	50.7	43.6	42.4	49.8	48.5	47.8	50.8	48.9	47.9	51.9
1970–present	10.5	9.8	12.9	8.5	7.8	11.6	12.5	12.1	13.8	10.9	10.1	13.5
No higher degree, or no answer	5.5	5.2	6.5	4.1	4.0	4.7	5.1	4.9	6.0	9.2	8.9	10.2
Major field of highest degree:												
Business	4.1	4.7	1.9	3.2	3.7	0.9	4.7	5.5	2.0	5.0	5.5	3.5
Education (including physical and health education)	14.8	12.6	23.4	11.3	9.1	21.9	16.3	13.9	24.8	19.8	18.8	22.9
Biological sciences (including agriculture)	6.8	7.4	4.3	9.2	10.1	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.2	5.1	5.4	4.1
Physical sciences (including mathematics/statistics, and computer sciences)	11.5	13.3	4.3	10.8	12.3	3.0	12.4	14.6	4.4	11.4	13.0	6.2
Engineering (including architecture/design)	6.3	7.8	0.4	8.9	10.5	0.8	4.6	5.8	0.3	4.0	5.3	0.0
Social sciences (including psychology and geography)	12.4	13.3	8.6	13.1	14.2	7.4	13.0	14.1	8.7	9.5	9.2	10.5
Fine arts	8.4	8.3	9.2	7.2	7.0	8.4	10.2	9.8	11.6	7.7	8.2	5.9
Humanities	17.6	16.8	20.6	14.3	14.0	15.7	21.2	20.5	23.9	17.7	16.2	22.3
Health sciences	4.6	3.2	10.2	8.2	6.6	16.4	1.5	0.5	5.1	3.0	0.6	10.1
Other professions (including social work, law, journalism, library science)	4.0	3.7	4.9	5.3	5.1	6.2	3.7	3.3	5.1	1.4	1.0	2.6
All other fields (including home economics, industrial arts, vocational-technical)	2.7	2.1	5.4	2.8	1.7	8.4	2.0	1.5	3.6	4.2	4.3	3.8
None, no higher degree (including no answer)	6.7	6.7	6.6	5.8	5.7	6.2	5.5	5.3	6.3	11.4	12.5	8.1
Principal activity of current position:												
Administration	11.4	12.2	8.5	12.8	13.7	8.6	12.0	12.5	10.0	6.9	7.5	5.2
Teaching	82.2	81.2	86.5	75.8	74.2	83.5	85.4	84.9	87.2	90.6	90.8	89.8
Research	4.2	4.8	1.6	8.5	9.5	3.7	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4
Other	2.2	1.9	3.4	2.9	2.6	4.2	1.4	1.1	2.2	2.2	1.5	4.6
Employment status for current academic year:												
Full time	95.3	96.1	91.8	93.9	94.8	89.2	95.4	96.5	91.4	98.2	98.8	96.3
Part time, more than half time	1.3	0.9	2.9	1.6	1.2	3.8	1.4	0.9	3.2	0.5	0.3	1.2
Half time	1.2	0.8	2.7	1.3	0.9	3.5	1.4	1.0	2.9	0.6	0.4	1.2
Less than half time	2.2	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.1	3.5	1.9	1.7	2.5	0.7	0.6	1.3
Present rank:												
Professor	26.4	30.3	11.0	36.2	40.9	12.3	24.3	27.8	11.9	8.0	8.2	7.4
Associate professor	24.3	26.1	21.0	25.4	26.4	20.4	27.2	27.8	24.9	15.5	15.8	14.6
Assistant professor	25.3	23.8	31.2	24.4	22.3	35.1	32.2	30.8	37.1	12.9	12.5	13.9
Instructor	13.2	10.4	24.3	8.7	5.9	22.8	10.8	8.6	18.4	29.0	26.2	37.8
Lecturer	2.5	2.2	4.0	3.2	2.7	5.8	2.8	2.4	4.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Do not hold rank designation	6.7	6.8	6.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	32.1	34.4	25.0
Other rank	1.6	1.4	2.1	1.7	1.4	3.2	1.1	1.0	1.8	2.1	2.6	1.0
Number of hours per week in scheduled teaching:												
None, or no answer	6.6	6.4	7.6	7.2	7.1	7.9	6.2	5.9	7.1	6.4	5.8	8.0
1 to 4 hours	11.8	12.5	9.0	17.8	18.8	12.9	9.0	9.2	8.6	3.7	3.7	3.5
5 to 8 hours	21.8	23.2	16.2	32.6	34.6	22.5	17.5	18.0	15.8	5.9	5.5	7.2
9 to 12 hours	28.3	28.3	28.1	25.2	24.5	28.7	39.6	40.5	36.6	11.4	11.5	11.1
13 to 16 hours	17.3	16.2	21.9	8.8	7.7	14.3	17.5	17.2	18.8	36.7	35.7	40.0
17 hours or more	14.1	13.3	17.1	8.4	7.3	13.6	10.1	9.3	13.1	35.9	37.7	30.2
Current base institutional salary:												
$6,500 or less	2.7	2.0	5.7	2.9	2.3	6.1	2.9	2.1	6.3	1.7	0.9	4.1
$6,600–$9,500	7.0	4.4	17.6	4.3	2.2	14.7	9.2	6.0	21.5	8.7	6.6	15.5
$9,600–$11,500	12.5	10.4	21.4	9.0	6.4	22.0	16.9	15.3	22.8	11.6	9.6	18.0
$11,600–$13,500	16.4	16.2	17.3	13.9	12.8	19.1	19.4	20.4	15.7	15.9	15.5	17.2
$13,600–$15,500	15.8	16.5	13.1	15.0	15.1	14.6	15.1	16.3	10.6	19.1	20.4	15.0
$15,600–$17,500	13.2	14.2	8.9	12.6	13.2	9.4	10.4	11.5	6.0	20.5	22.7	13.3
$17,600–$19,500	9.9	10.9	5.5	10.6	11.8	4.5	7.3	8.0	4.7	13.4	15.0	8.4
$19,600–$21,500	6.8	7.7	2.8	8.8	9.9	3.4	6.0	6.9	2.6	3.7	4.2	2.4
$21,600–$24,500	6.1	7.0	2.3	8.9	10.3	1.7	5.0	5.2	3.9	1.8	2.2	0.5
$24,600 or more	9.7	10.8	5.4	14.1	16.0	4.6	7.9	8.4	6.0	3.5	2.9	5.6
Salary basis:												
9/10 months	66.8	66.2	69.0	60.1	59.3	64.3	68.4	68.7	67.5	78.9	78.5	79.9
11/12 months	33.2	33.8	31.0	39.9	40.7	35.7	31.6	31.3	32.5	21.1	21.5	20.1

NOTE.—Data are based upon a sample survey. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: American Council on Education, Research Report Vol. 8, No. 2, *Teaching Faculty in Academe: 1972–73.*

Table 105.—Number and average salary of full-time instructional faculty on 9–10-month contracts in institutions of higher education, by type of institution, academic rank, and sex: United States, 1972–73

Rank and sex	Total		Universities		Other 4-year institutions		2-year institutions	
	Number of faculty members	Average salary	Number of faculty members	Average salary	Number of faculty members	Average salary	Number of faculty members	Average salary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**251,897**	**$13,813**	**93,334**	**$15,301**	**120,192**	**$13,069**	**38,371**	**$12,853**
Men	195,843	14,360	78,008	15,869	92,106	13,493	25,729	12,890
Women	56,054	11,901	15,326	12,410	28,086	11,638	12,642	11,868
Professors	55,424	18,916	27,616	20,792	25,378	17,131	2,430	16,231
Men	49,968	19,127	25,876	20,967	22,198	17,203	1,894	16,544
Women	5,456	16,978	1,740	18,199	3,180	16,622	536	15,122
Associate professors	58,755	14,364	24,408	14,983	30,044	13,833	4,302	14,426
Men	49,205	14,472	21,386	15,072	24,613	13,953	3,226	14,469
Women	9,550	13,748	3,043	14,389	5,431	13,291	1,076	14,327
Assistant professors	86,234	12,046	31,371	12,464	46,697	11,741	8,166	12,181
Men	65,710	12,232	25,172	12,602	34,981	11,960	5,557	12,259
Women	20,524	11,450	6,199	11,901	11,716	11,086	2,609	12,015
Instructors	51,484	10,662	9,938	9,779	18,073	9,462	23,473	11,959
Men	30,960	11,005	5,594	10,031	10,314	9,605	15,062	12,327
Women	20,524	10,143	4,344	9,454	7,759	9,273	8,421	11,301

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics, preliminary data from release dated February 16, 1973.

Table 106.—Median salaries of instructional staff in institutions of higher education, by academic rank, type of institution, and size of enrollment: United States, 1969–70 and 1971–72

Type of institution and size of enrollment	1969–70					1971-72				
	All ranks combined	Professors	Associate professors	Assistant professors	Instructors	All ranks combined	Professors	Associate professors	Assistant professors	Instructors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All 4-year colleges and universities	**$11,745**	**$16,799**	**$12,985**	**$10,686**	**$8,357**	**$12,932**	**$18,081**	**$13,988**	**$11,611**	**$9,218**
Public universities:										
10,000 students and over	12,740	17,841	13,619	11,230	8,565	13,960	19,131	14,629	12,109	9,385
5,000 to 9,999	11,398	15,843	12,692	10,651	8,345	12,757	17,052	13,770	11,562	9,196
Under 5,000	11,426	15,855	12,560	10,492	8,375	12,411	16,777	13,707	11,382	9,241
Private universities:										
5,000 and over	13,044	18,829	13,503	10,979	8,542	14,303	20,869	14,844	11,912	9,612
Under 5,000	11,316	16,288	12,431	10,299	8,334	12,763	17,639	13,857	11,460	9,334
Public colleges	11,231	15,685	12,786	10,492	8,520	12,304	17,685	13,618	11,271	9,222
Private colleges:										
1,000 and over	10,191	14,302	11,473	9,699	8,152	11,483	15,929	12,716	10,748	9,156
500 to 999	9,413	12,597	10,610	9,124	7,777	10,440	13,735	11,470	10,007	8,506
Under 500	8,886	11,773	10,178	8,440	7,282	9,960	13,250	10,962	9,411	8,299
All 2-year institutions[1]	**10,626**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**11,759**	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public institutions	10,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,952	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,000 students and over	11,866	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,255	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,000 to 1,999	10,231	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,765	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under 1,000	9,164	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,002	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private institutions	8,190	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,856	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Since a majority of the reporting 2-year institutions have not established professional ranks, data are not shown by rank for these institutions.

NOTE.—Salaries are for 9 months of full-time teaching.

SOURCES: National Education Association, Research Division, Research Report 1970–R7, *Salaries in Higher Education, 1969–70*; and Research Report 1972–R5, *Salaries in Higher Education, 1971–72*. (Copyright © 1970 and 1972, respectively, by the National Education Association. All rights reserved.)

Table 107.—Median annual salaries of instructional staff and administrative officers in 4-year colleges and universities: United States, 1959—60 to 1971—72

Position	1959–60	1961–62	1963–64	1965–66	1967–68	1969–70	1971–72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Instructional staff in 4-year colleges and universities:							
All ranks	$ 6,711	$ 7,486	$ 8,163	$ 9,081	$10,235	$11,745	$12,932
Professors	9,107	10,256	11,312	12,953	14,713	16,799	18,091
Associate professors	7,332	8,167	8,969	10,058	11,393	12,965	13,968
Assistant professors	6,231	6,900	7,539	8,417	9,472	10,698	11,511
Instructors and lecturers	5,095	5,582	6,114	6,761	7,496	8,416	9,347
Administrative officers:							
President	13,827	15,375	17,330	19,838	22,303	25,979	29,750
Vice president	14,154	16,000	17,130	19,012	21,458	23,250	26,313
Dean of the college	10,723	12,230	13,644	15,703	16,141	19,125	19,975
Dean of students	8,796	9,592	10,664	12,027	14,086	16,050	[1]17,830
Dean of men	7,280	8,202	9,144	9,783	10,983	12,319	13,490
Dean of women	6,638	7,399	8,216	9,209	10,289	11,406	12,448
Dean of admissions	7,680	8,636	9,572	10,364	11,446	12,963	14,280
Registrar	6,340	7,312	8,142	9,123	10,366	11,743	13,108
Business manager	8,536	9,406	10,512	11,780	14,914	17,615	19,419
Chief librarian	7,076	8,163	8,883	10,225	11,817	13,439	14,891
Director of public relations	7,194	7,659	8,440	9,596	10,823	12,764	14,652
Director of athletics	8,104	8,930	9,871	11,125	12,470	14,311	15,821
Head football coach	7,824	8,554	9,321	10,716	11,488	13,395	14,591
Head basketball coach	6,888	7,700	8,542	9,383	10,485	11,779	13,208

[1] Median for "student personnel services vice president."

NOTE.—Salaries of instructional staff are for 9 months of full-time teaching; salaries of administrative officers are usually for 11 or 12 months of service.

SOURCES: National Education Association, Research Division, Research Report 1970-R3, *Economic Status of the Teaching Profession, 1969–70;* and Research Report 1972-R5, *Salaries Paid and Salary-Related Practices in Higher Education, 1971–72.* (Copyright © 1972 by the National Education Association. All rights reserved.)

Table 108.—Number of institutions of higher education, by type, control, and size of enrollment: United States, fall 1972

Control of institution and size of enrollment	All institutions		Universities		All other 4-year institutions		2-year institutions	
	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Public and private institutions	2,665	9,214,860	159	3,048,694	1,542	3,500,379	964	2,865,787
Under 200	262	28,947	0	0	190	19,889	72	9,058
200 to 499	367	130,019	0	0	215	76,209	152	53,810
500 to 999	542	396,178	0	0	366	268,811	176	127,367
1,000 to 2,499	680	1,062,898	1	1,985	409	637,026	270	423,887
2,500 to 4,999	328	1,161,428	10	40,410	175	611,911	143	509,107
5,000 to 9,999	259	1,841,726	46	371,133	120	836,034	93	634,559
10,000 to 19,999	149	2,093,994	46	703,222	52	672,172	51	718,600
20,000 to 29,999	44	1,014,850	27	620,068	11	252,302	6	142,480
30,000 or more	34	1,486,020	29	1,311,876	4	126,025	1	47,119
Public institutions	1,182	7,068,574	94	2,342,439	355	2,174,571	733	2,752,564
Under 200	10	1,462	0	0	4	483	6	979
200 to 499	60	23,095	0	0	8	2,800	52	20,295
500 to 999	159	119,903	0	0	21	17,241	138	102,662
1,000 to 2,499	314	511,792	0	0	66	115,193	248	396,599
2,500 to 4,999	233	835,511	0	0	94	341,181	139	494,330
5,000 to 9,999	206	1,453,452	15	123,701	99	700,251	92	629,500
10,000 to 19,999	129	1,806,344	30	468,649	48	619,095	51	718,600
20,000 to 29,999	39	897,232	22	502,450	11	252,302	6	142,480
30,000 or more	32	1,420,783	27	1,247,639	4	126,025	1	47,119
Private institutions	1,483	2,146,286	65	706,255	1,187	1,325,808	231	113,223
Under 200	252	27,485	0	0	186	19,406	66	8,079
200 to 499	307	106,924	0	0	207	73,409	100	33,515
500 to 999	383	276,276	0	0	345	251,570	38	24,706
1,000 to 2,499	366	550,906	1	1,985	343	521,833	22	27,088
2,500 to 4,999	95	325,917	10	40,410	81	270,730	4	14,777
5,000 to 9,999	53	388,274	31	247,432	21	135,783	1	5,059
10,000 to 19,999	20	287,650	16	234,573	4	53,077	0	0
20,000 to 29,999	5	117,618	5	117,618	0	0	0	0
30,000 or more	2	64,237	2	64,237	0	0	0	0

NOTE.—Includes students whose programs of study are creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree and also students in 1-, 2-, or 3-year undergraduate programs not creditable toward a bachelor's degree but designed for immediate employment or to provide general education.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1972.*

Trend in Higher Education is Toward Coeducation

The *Education Directory* for the academic year 1970–71, issued by the National Center for Educational Statistics, lists 2,573 colleges, universities, and professional schools in the United States and its outlying areas. Ten years earlier the comparable figure was 2,028. Thus, in a single decade, 545 schools have been added to the Office of Education's universe of institutions offering 2 or more years of college-level work.

One of the most obvious trends in American higher education in recent years is the trend toward coeducation. As the accompanying chart indicates, the number of institutions for men decreased from 236 to 154 in the past decade, and the number of colleges and universities for women dropped from 259 to 193. During the same period, the number of coeducational institutions rose from 1,533 to 2,226. A number of leading institutions which previously had been attended only by men or by women became coeducational during the 1960's.

Only 16 of the single-sex institutions (11 for men and 5 for women) are publicly controlled. Approximately three-fifths (205) of these institutions are affiliated with a religious group, and the remaining 126 are under private nonsectarian control.

Most of the institutions attended exclusively by men or by women students are relatively small colleges. More than four-fifths of them enroll fewer than 1,000 students, and the average enrollment is approximately 700. The 347 institutions combined enroll only about 3 percent of all the students on college campuses today.

For information on individual institutions, coeducational or otherwise, the reader may wish to consult the *Education Directory, Higher Education, 1970–71* (OE-50000-71). The publication may be purchased at $3.75 a copy from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

—W. VANCE GRANT
Acting Chief, Reference, Estimates, and Projections Branch, National Center for Educational Statistics

Figure 11.—Number of institutions of higher education, for men, for women, and coeducational: United States and outlying areas, 1960–61 to 1970–71

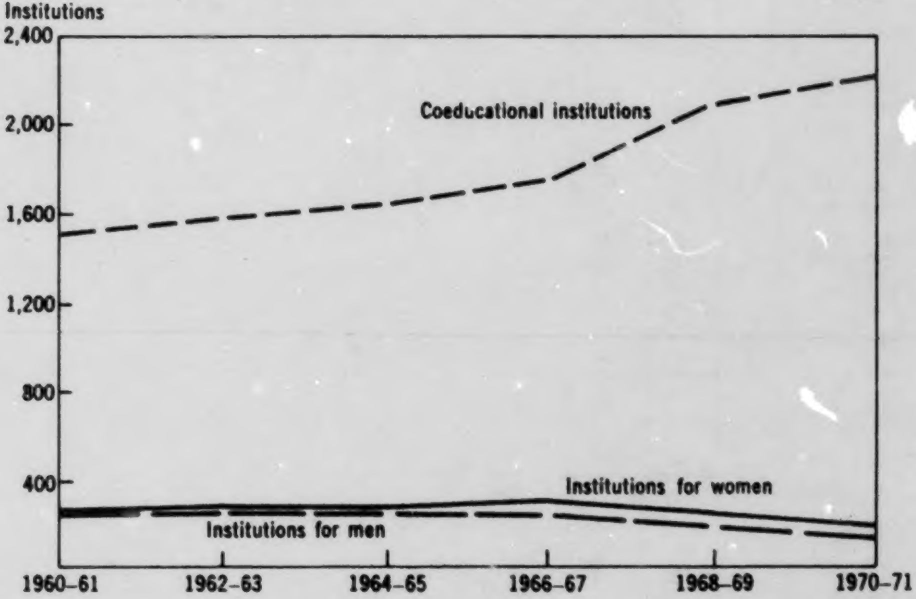

Table 109.—Number of institutions of higher education, by type, control, and State: Fall 1972

State	Total	All institutions		Universities		All other 4-year institutions		2-year institutions	
		Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	**2,686**	**1,182**	**1,483**	**94**	**65**	**356**	**1,187**	**733**	**231**
Alabama	51	30	21	2	0	10	16	18	5
Alaska	3	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	1
Arizona	20	14	6	2	0	1	4	11	2
Arkansas	19	8	11	1	0	5	8	2	3
California	216	114	102	1	4	21	90	92	8
Colorado	32	21	11	2	1	7	9	12	1
Connecticut	46	20	26	1	1	4	19	15	6
Delaware	7	3	4	1	0	1	1	1	3
District of Columbia	20	3	17	0	5	2	9	1	3
Florida	64	36	28	3	1	6	23	27	4
Georgia	61	29	32	1	1	15	23	13	8
Hawaii	13	8	5	1	0	1	4	6	1
Idaho	9	6	3	1	0	3	2	2	1
Illinois	138	50	88	3	5	7	73	40	10
Indiana	44	6	38	4	2	0	33	2	3
Iowa	54	18	36	2	1	1	30	15	5
Kansas	52	28	24	3	0	4	20	21	4
Kentucky	36	8	28	2	0	6	21	0	7
Louisiana	23	12	11	1	2	9	9	2	0
Maine	17	4	13	1	0	1	12	2	1
Maryland	48	25	23	1	1	8	20	16	2
Massachusetts	118	30	88	1	7	13	55	16	26
Michigan	87	42	45	3	1	10	38	29	6
Minnesota	57	26	31	1	0	7	27	18	4
Mississippi	41	24	17	2	0	6	10	16	7
Missouri	70	22	48	1	2	9	40	12	6
Montana	12	9	3	2	0	4	3	3	0
Nebraska	27	13	14	1	1	4	12	8	1
Nevada	6	5	1	1	0	1	1	3	0
New Hampshire	19	4	15	1	0	2	13	1	2
New Jersey	58	25	33	1	2	10	22	14	9
New Mexico	11	8	3	2	0	4	3	2	0
New York	225	79	146	2	12	33	118	44	16
North Carolina	113	68	45	2	2	14	29	52	14
North Dakota	12	9	3	2	0	4	3	3	0
Ohio	101	32	69	8	1	5	61	19	7
Oklahoma	40	26	14	2	1	10	8	14	5
Oregon	40	20	20	2	1	5	17	13	2
Pennsylvania	146	31	115	3	4	14	100	14	11
Rhode Island	13	3	10	1	0	1	10	1	0
South Carolina	46	22	24	2	0	7	19	13	5
South Dakota	16	6	10	2	0	4	8	0	2
Tennessee	62	19	43	1	1	6	34	12	8
Texas	132	77	55	6	4	23	44	48	7
Utah	13	9	4	2	1	2	1	5	2
Vermont	18	5	13	1	0	3	10	1	3
Virginia	69	36	33	3	0	10	26	23	7
Washington	43	31	12	2	0	4	12	25	0
West Virginia	24	14	10	1	0	9	8	4	2
Wisconsin	58	28	30	1	1	12	28	15	1
Wyoming	8	8	0	1	0	0	0	7	0
U.S. Service Schools	7	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Outlying areas	**15**	**7**	**8**	**1**	**0**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**1**
American Samoa	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Canal Zone	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Guam	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	10	2	8	1	0	1	7	0	1
Virgin Islands	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, unpublished data from the survey, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1972.*

Table 110.—Number of institutions of higher education, by control of institution and by State: Fall 1972

State	Total	Public			Private			
		State[1]	Local	State and Local	Independent of church	Denominational		
						Protestant	Roman Catholic	Other[2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United States	**2,665**	**673**	**334**	**175**	**663**	**493**	**296**	**31**
Alabama	51	30	0	0	5	13	3	0
Alaska	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Arizona	20	3	9	2	5	1	0	0
Arkansas	19	6	2	0	1	10	0	0
California	216	22	84	8	64	21	15	2
Colorado	32	15	4	2	6	3	2	0
Connecticut	46	20	0	0	17	0	9	0
Delaware	7	3	0	0	3	1	0	0
District of Columbia ..	20	0	2	1	8	2	7	0
Florida	64	9	27	0	15	8	5	0
Georgia	61	28	1	0	12	20	0	0
Hawaii	13	8	0	0	2	1	1	1
Idaho	9	4	2	0	0	2	0	1
Illinois	138	14	15	21	44	29	13	2
Indiana	44	6	0	0	9	19	10	0
Iowa	54	6	3	9	10	15	10	1
Kansas	52	9	16	3	2	16	6	0
Kentucky	36	8	0	0	8	14	6	0
Louisiana	23	10	1	1	1	4	6	0
Maine	17	4	0	0	11	0	2	0
Maryland	48	9	11	5	15	2	5	1
Massachusetts	118	27	3	0	71	4	12	1
Michigan	87	13	26	3	27	11	7	0
Minnesota	57	26	0	0	5	16	10	0
Mississippi	41	11	8	5	5	12	0	0
Missouri	70	8	11	3	17	19	12	0
Montana	12	6	3	0	0	1	2	0
Nebraska	27	5	8	0	5	7	2	0
Nevada	6	5	0	0	1	0	0	0
New Hampshire	19	4	0	0	13	0	2	0
New Jersey	58	11	6	8	12	6	14	1
New Mexico	11	7	1	0	1	0	2	0
New York	225	29	12	38	101	7	21	17
North Carolina	113	37	2	29	7	36	2	0
North Dakota	12	7	2	0	0	2	1	0
Ohio	101	25	3	4	26	24	17	2
Oklahoma	40	21	3	2	4	9	1	0
Oregon	40	7	11	2	12	7	1	0
Pennsylvania	146	17	11	3	59	30	26	0
Rhode Island	13	3	0	0	6	0	4	0
South Carolina	46	18	2	2	7	17	0	0
South Dakota	16	6	0	0	2	6	2	0
Tennessee	62	19	0	0	14	27	2	0
Texas	132	34	30	13	15	33	7	0
Utah	13	9	0	0	1	1	0	2
Vermont	18	5	0	0	11	0	2	0
Virginia	69	36	0	0	11	21	1	0
Washington	43	25	2	4	2	5	5	0
West Virginia	24	14	0	0	5	4	1	0
Wisconsin	58	15	8	5	15	5	10	0
Wyoming	8	1	5	2	0	0	0	0
U.S. Service Schools ..	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outlying areas	**15**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**0**
American Samoa	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canal Zone	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	10	2	0	0	4	1	3	0
Virgin Islands	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Includes institutions under Federal control (7 U.S. Service Schools and Canal Zone College).

[2] Includes Jewish, Latter Day Saints, Greek Orthodox, Russian Orthodox, and Unitarian.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1972; Education Directory, 1972–73, Higher Education;* and unpublished data.

Table 111.—Earned degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by level of degree and by State: 1970–71 and 1971–72

State	1970–71				1971–72[1]			
	Bachelor's degrees	First professional degrees	Master's degrees	Doctor's degrees	Bachelor's degrees	First professional degrees	Master's degrees	Doctor's degrees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United States	839,730	37,946	230,509	32,107	876,000	45,000	237,800	33,400
Alabama	13,000	425	2,561	285	13,600	500	2,640	290
Alaska	369	0	231	12	400	0	240	10
Arizona	8,261	212	3,156	396	8,600	250	3,250	410
Arkansas	7,284	206	1,186	116	7,500	240	1,220	120
California	73,844	3,093	21,097	3,349	76,900	4,620	21,740	3,490
Colorado	12,401	502	3,571	656	12,600	600	3,680	680
Connecticut	11,499	449	4,352	519	12,000	530	4,490	540
Delaware	1,602	0	472	75	1,700	0	490	80
District of Columbia	5,997	1,544	4,632	576	6,300	1,630	4,770	600
Florida	20,933	686	5,069	702	21,800	790	5,220	730
Georgia	15,117	769	4,541	455	15,800	910	4,650	470
Hawaii	3,061	0	1,104	78	3,200	0	1,140	80
Idaho	2,744	34	462	57	2,900	40	490	60
Illinois	41,861	2,461	13,767	2,086	43,700	2,920	14,190	2,170
Indiana	23,642	986	8,632	1,355	24,700	1,030	8,900	1,410
Iowa	14,784	[illegible]	2,686	702	15,400	710	2,750	730
Kansas	12,380	[illegible]	2,849	387	12,900	480	2,940	400
Kentucky	12,459	844	2,765	190	13,000	1,000	2,850	200
Louisiana	14,061	820	3,343	391	14,700	970	3,450	410
Maine	4,482	58	746	25	4,700	70	770	30
Maryland	12,824	602	3,244	552	13,200	710	3,340	570
Massachusetts	30,632	2,111	11,236	1,791	32,000	2,500	11,580	1,880
Michigan	36,792	1,481	13,261	1,793	38,400	1,760	13,680	1,870
Minnesota	18,674	738	2,781	613	19,500	880	2,870	640
Mississippi	8,816	195	1,656	225	9,200	230	1,710	230
Missouri	19,533	1,405	6,009	645	20,400	1,670	6,190	670
Montana	3,991	35	682	76	4,200	40	700	80
Nebraska	9,876	402	1,374	223	10,300	480	1,420	230
Nevada	1,253	0	260	19	1,300	0	270	20
New Hampshire	4,325	0	598	54	4,500	0	620	60
New Jersey	19,690	683	5,694	561	20,600	810	5,870	570
New Mexico	4,327	82	1,301	182	4,500	100	1,340	190
New York	72,236	4,195	29,971	3,370	75,400	4,970	30,890	3,510
North Carolina	19,847	737	3,443	723	20,700	870	3,550	750
North Dakota	4,017	34	665	118	4,200	40	690	120
Ohio	44,325	1,730	9,762	1,419	46,200	2,050	10,080	1,480
Oklahoma	[illegible]	352	2,869	467	13,000	420	2,990	490
Oregon	10,069	489	3,261	494	10,500	580	3,350	510
Pennsylvania	50,074	2,366	12,434	1,636	52,100	2,830	12,810	1,700
Rhode Island	5,107	0	1,304	207	5,300	0	1,340	220
South Carolina	8,039	278	1,092	125	8,400	330	1,130	130
South Dakota	4,796	58	866	52	5,000	70	890	50
Tennessee	16,575	968	3,236	484	17,300	1,030	3,340	500
Texas	43,329	2,112	9,603	1,368	46,100	2,500	9,900	1,410
Utah	9,366	166	2,016	394	9,800	200	2,080	410
Vermont	3,045	48	704	28	3,200	60	730	30
Virginia	14,762	808	3,174	372	15,400	960	3,270	390
Washington	16,556	387	3,427	574	17,300	460	3,530	600
West Virginia	7,901	184	1,265	102	8,200	220	1,300	110
Wisconsin	22,700	614	4,815	960	23,700	730	4,960	1,000
Wyoming	1,315	34	329	88	1,400	40	340	90
U.S. Service Schools	2,887	0	958	19	3,000	0	990	20
Outlying areas	6,380	330	977	6	6,700	390	1,010	10
Canal Zone	7	0	0	0	([2])	0	0	0
Guam	97	0	63	0	100	0	70	0
Puerto Rico	6,228	330	914	6	6,500	390	940	10
Virgin Islands	48	0	0	0	100	0	0	0

[1] Estimated.
[2] Less than 50.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Earned Degrees Conferred, 1970–71;* and Office of Education estimates.

Table 112.—Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1970–71

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Second-level (master's) degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All fields	830,730	475,594	364,136	230,509	138,146	92,363	32,107	27,530	4,577
Agriculture and natural resources	12,672	12,136	536	2,457	2,313	144	1,086	1,055	31
Agriculture, general	1,491	1,445	46	123	122	1	....	....	....
Agronomy	823	812	11	293	283	10	169	165	4
Soils science	212	207	5	87	84	3	89	84	5
Animal science	2,445	2,222	223	344	318	26	145	140	5
Dairy science	245	237	8	54	52	2	30	30	....
Poultry science	80	79	1	50	45	5	27	27	....
Fish, game, and wildlife management	936	916	20	151	144	7	43	42	1
Horticulture	385	347	38	161	147	14	76	73	3
Ornamental horticulture	200	176	24	10	9	1	2	2	....
Agricultural and farm management	213	210	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Agricultural economics	1,175	1,165	10	417	403	14	212	209	3
Agricultural business	883	865	18	5	5	....	....	....	....
Food science and technology	333	286	47	188	155	33	119	110	9
Forestry	1,826	1,804	22	291	282	9	92	92	....
Natural resources management	424	396	28	76	74	2	16	16	....
Agriculture and forestry technologies	154	154	....	16	16	....	8	8	....
Range management	136	134	2	27	27	....	15	15	....
Other	711	681	30	164	147	17	43	42	1
Architecture and environmental design	5,570	4,906	664	1,705	1,469	236	36	33	3
Environmental design, general	568	404	164	58	42	16	2	....	2
Architecture	3,459	3,284	175	625	578	47	6	6	....
Interior design	314	82	232	6	2	4	....	....	....
Landscape architecture	505	474	31	107	99	8	1	1	....
Urban architecture	....	....	....	60	54	6	3	2	1
City, community, and regional planning	229	204	25	810	658	152	23	23	....
Other	495	458	37	39	36	3	1	1	....
Area studies	2,492	1,174	1,318	1,007	618	389	144	120	24
Asian studies, general	162	83	79	100	68	32	6	5	1
East Asian studies	42	18	24	87	65	22	8	7	1
South Asian (India, etc.) studies	26	16	10	18	11	7	3	3	....
Southeast Asian studies	10	5	5	8	6	2	....	....	....
African studies	13	5	8	67	40	27	2	2	....
Islamic studies	3	1	2	....	....	....	1	1	....
Russian and Slavic studies	136	73	63	49	29	20	4	4	....
Latin American studies	280	148	132	148	78	70	3	3	....
Middle Eastern studies	4	2	2	8	6	2	....	....	....
European studies, general	51	31	20	....	....	....	....	....	....
Eastern European studies	20	17	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
West European studies	26	11	15	6	4	2	....	....	....
American studies	1,466	630	836	231	106	125	67	49	18
Pacific area studies	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other	252	133	119	285	205	80	50	46	4
Biological sciences	35,743	25,333	10,410	5,728	3,805	1,923	3,645	3,050	595
Biology, general	26,294	18,253	8,041	2,665	1,746	919	536	405	131
Botany, general	546	349	197	311	212	99	223	195	28
Bacteriology	353	210	143	74	47	27	42	34	8
Plant pathology	15	13	2	90	69	21	105	100	5
Plant physiology	7	6	1	28	19	9	37	34	3
Zoology, general	5,380	4,314	1,066	691	451	240	418	346	72
Pathology, human and animal	....	....	....	65	54	11	68	62	6
Pharmacology, human and animal	1	1	....	75	58	17	161	141	20
Physiology, human and animal	177	145	32	148	116	32	245	204	41
Microbiology	1,122	596	526	382	224	158	323	264	59
Anatomy	5	4	1	112	73	39	149	126	23
Histology	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....
Biochemistry	568	430	138	251	152	99	517	436	81
Biophysics	53	34	19	39	31	8	101	87	14
Molecular biology	66	49	17	6	4	2	32	25	7
Cell biology	29	17	12	6	1	5	16	10	6
Marine biology	52	50	2	45	40	5	12	12	....
Biometrics and biostatistics	8	4	4	44	31	13	24	20	4
Ecology	96	78	18	21	16	5	17	15	2
Entomology	164	147	17	188	161	27	215	202	13
Genetics	46	22	24	88	51	37	128	109	19
Radiobiology	....	....	....	25	19	6	13	11	2
Nutrition, scientific	38	14	24	103	23	80	42	32	10
Neurosciences	22	16	6	2	2	....	8	7	1
Toxicology	....	....	....	9	4	5	5	4	1
Embryology	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Other	701	581	120	259	200	59	206	168	38
Business and management	115,527	105,060	10,467	26,544	25,506	1,038	810	787	23
Business and commerce, general	30,187	27,208	2,979	8,693	8,316	377	190	188	2
Accounting	22,099	20,036	2,063	1,097	994	103	61	58	3
Business statistics	198	171	27	104	97	7	7	7	....
Banking and finance	5,922	5,757	165	1,781	1,741	40	23	23	....
Investments and securities	183	174	9	47	44	3	2	2	....

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1970–71.*

Table 112.—Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1970–71 – Continued

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Second-level (master's) degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Business management and administration	28,028	26,096	1,932	9,571	9,253	318	306	296	10
Operations research	136	129	7	504	476	28	50	48	2
Hotel and restaurant management	616	568	48	18	17	1	....	....	....
Marketing and purchasing	15,985	14,696	1,289	1,383	1,325	58	25	25	....
Transportation and public utilities	662	656	6	63	63	....	3	3	....
Real estate	420	404	16	40	40	....	3	3	....
Insurance	478	464	14	18	18	....	3	3	....
International business	220	202	18	245	235	10	6	6	....
Secretarial studies	1,323	34	1,289	....	....	....	....	....	....
Personnel management	1,205	1,116	89	296	288	8	3	3	....
Labor and industrial relations	1,148	1,094	54	300	284	16	25	24	1
Business economics	2,179	2,051	128	242	225	17	66	62	4
Other	4,538	4,204	334	2,142	2,090	52	37	36	1
Communications	10,802	6,989	3,813	1,856	1,214	642	145	126	19
Communications, general	1,734	1,068	666	518	314	204	93	78	15
Journalism	5,144	2,883	2,261	853	558	295	15	13	2
Radio/television	1,899	1,561	338	195	143	52	5	5	....
Advertising	1,194	882	312	94	73	21	....	....	....
Communication media	478	330	148	86	56	30	....	....	....
Other	353	265	88	110	70	40	32	30	2
Computer and information sciences	2,388	2,064	324	1,588	1,424	164	128	125	3
Computer and information sciences, general	1,624	1,388	236	1,131	988	143	110	107	3
Information sciences and systems	177	146	31	143	130	13	11	11	....
Data processing	409	360	49	171	166	5	....	....	....
Computer programing	32	32	....	5	5	....	....	....	....
Systems analysis	88	87	1	88	86	2	6	6	....
Other	58	51	7	50	49	1	1	1	....
Education	176,571	45,089	131,482	88,716	38,899	49,817	6,398	5,043	1,355
Education, general	2,026	383	1,643	12,867	5,458	7,409	1,598	1,272	326
Elementary education, general	90,432	8,090	82,342	17,070	3,123	13,947	219	116	103
Secondary education, general	3,549	1,529	2,020	5,422	2,937	2,485	212	170	42
Junior high school education	721	260	461	134	67	67	2	1	1
Higher education, general	6	6	....	308	145	163	274	233	41
Junior and community college education	1	1	....	91	55	36	6	5	1
Adult and continuing education	12	7	5	239	141	98	45	35	10
Special education, general	2,320	341	1,979	3,051	845	2,206	114	77	37
Administration of special education	....	....	....	106	40	66	9	6	3
Education of the mentally retarded	2,640	375	2,265	935	267	668	18	13	5
Education of the gifted	12	1	11	28	7	21	....	....	....
Education of the deaf	239	11	228	208	40	168	4	2	2
Education of the culturally disadvantaged	3	1	2	115	54	61	....	....	....
Education of the visually handicapped	78	4	74	97	25	72	2	1	1
Speech correction	2,358	284	2,074	572	78	494	40	30	10
Education of the emotionally disturbed	347	56	291	378	91	287	14	9	5
Remedial education	....	....	....	87	17	70	....	....	....
Special learning disabilities	125	9	116	179	37	142	2	2	....
Education of the physically handicapped	149	17	132	150	32	118	....	....	....
Education of the multiply handicapped	63	4	59	50	12	38	....	....	....
Social foundations	180	110	70	534	304	230	129	98	31
Educational psychology	307	198	109	1,286	612	674	362	274	88
Pre-elementary education	3,405	47	3,358	533	34	499	9	2	7
Educational statistics and research	3	....	3	61	34	27	58	45	13
Educational testing, evaluation, and measurement	....	....	....	222	106	116	30	24	6
Student personnel	7	3	4	13,335	6,589	6,746	556	440	116
Educational administration	5	4	1	7,702	6,127	1,575	957	875	82
Educational supervision	....	....	....	707	333	374	71	62	9
Curriculum and instruction	296	81	215	2,261	887	1,374	458	341	117
Reading education	9	1	8	2,789	299	2,490	61	31	30
Art education	5,661	1,598	4,063	998	334	664	53	37	16
Music education	7,264	3,064	4,200	1,564	837	727	109	95	14
Mathematics education	2,217	1,078	1,139	782	429	353	49	34	15
Science education	891	479	412	883	540	343	91	76	15
Physical education	24,732	15,177	9,555	4,410	3,032	1,378	283	214	69
Driver and safety education	132	99	33	171	146	25	2	1	1
Health education	1,089	447	642	405	139	206	51	43	8
Business, commerce, and distributive education	8,550	2,627	5,923	1,924	777	1,147	82	56	26
Industrial arts, vocational and technical education	7,071	6,965	106	2,099	1,988	111	106	100	6
Agricultural education	1,398	1,384	14	447	426	21	43	42	1
Education of exceptional children, not classified above	26	3	23	112	26	86	4	3	1
Home economics education	6,449	94	6,355	802	77	725	28	1	27
Nursing education	603	13	590	330	13	317	28	1	27
Other	1,195	238	957	2,272	1,279	993	219	176	43
Engineering	50,046	49,646	400	16,443	16,258	185	3,638	3,615	23
Engineering, general	2,864	2,829	35	813	804	9	219	216	3
Aerospace, aeronautical, astronautical engineering	2,443	2,426	17	717	711	6	217	214	3
Agricultural engineering	504	503	1	135	134	1	55	55	....

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1970–71.*

Table 112.—Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1970–71 — Continued

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Second-level (master's) degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Architectural engineering	272	268	4	31	29	2	3	3	....
Bioengineering and biomedical engineering	68	67	1	73	72	1	29	29	....
Chemical engineering	3,579	3,516	63	1,100	1,074	26	406	404	2
Petroleum engineering	292	291	1	100	99	1	17	17	....
Civil, construction, and transportation engineering	6,526	6,474	52	2,425	2,397	28	446	443	3
Electrical, electronics, communications engineering	12,198	12,122	76	4,282	4,252	30	879	876	3
Mechanical engineering	8,858	8,817	41	2,237	2,232	5	438	438	....
Geological engineering	123	122	1	39	39	....	9	9	....
Geophysical engineering	26	26	....	7	7	....	1	1	....
Industrial and management engineering	3,171	3,152	19	1,921	1,898	23	139	136	3
Metallurgical engineering	623	617	6	273	272	1	148	147	1
Materials engineering	76	73	3	124	118	6	78	77	1
Ceramic engineering	178	174	4	39	39	....	25	25	....
Textile engineering	212	211	1	32	31	1	1	1	....
Mining and mineral engineering	158	157	1	66	66	....	43	43	....
Engineering physics	373	368	5	65	63	2	26	25	1
Nuclear engineering	250	246	4	329	327	2	120	120	....
Engineering mechanics	260	258	2	264	262	2	148	147	1
Environmental and sanitary engineering	54	52	2	238	224	14	49	49	....
Naval architecture and marine engineering	416	415	1	71	71	....	13	13	....
Ocean engineering	64	64	....	52	52	....	1	1	....
Engineering technologies	5,148	5,106	42	134	134	....	1	1	....
Other	1,310	1,292	18	876	851	25	127	125	2
Fine and applied arts	30,394	12,256	18,138	6,675	3,510	3,165	621	483	138
Fine arts, general	3,595	1,272	2,323	556	268	288	28	21	7
Art	10,688	3,920	6,768	1,690	960	730	6	3	3
Art history and appreciation	1,709	333	1,376	263	92	171	46	24	22
Music (performing, composition, theory)	3,318	1,559	1,759	1,713	878	835	200	164	36
Music (liberal arts program)	2,648	1,124	1,524	623	362	271	86	73	13
Music history and appreciation	96	43	53	99	47	52	40	36	4
Dramatic arts	3,675	1,661	2,014	1,039	549	490	122	100	22
Dance	297	23	274	78	10	68	1	....	1
Applied design	2,048	916	1,132	120	82	38	2	1	1
Cinematography	70	58	12	26	24	2	....	....	....
Photography	477	401	76	57	50	7	....	....	....
Other	1,773	946	827	411	198	213	90	61	29
Foreign languages	19,945	5,075	14,870	4,755	1,642	3,113	781	484	297
Foreign languages, general	607	219	388	444	171	273	122	67	55
French	7,306	1,140	6,166	1,437	331	1,106	192	103	89
German	2,601	962	1,639	690	296	394	144	95	49
Italian	201	55	146	87	28	59	10	5	5
Spanish	7,068	1,807	5,261	1,456	529	927	168	98	70
Russian	715	277	438	110	51	59	14	14	....
Chinese	89	43	46	22	10	12	8	8	....
Japanese	77	26	51	19	3	16	1	....	1
Latin	463	166	297	132	49	83	5	5	....
Greek, classical	104	65	39	21	10	11	18	11	7
Hebrew	203	129	74	19	17	2	4	4	....
Arabic	15	4	11	6	6	....	4	3	1
Indian (Asiatic)	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	3	....
Scandinavian languages	62	16	46	29	13	16	1	1	....
Slavic languages (other than Russian)	110	55	55	88	37	51	32	24	8
African languages (non-Semitic)	2	....	2	3	2	1	1	....	1
Other	321	110	211	192	89	103	54	43	11
Health professions	25,226	5,788	19,438	5,749	2,567	3,182	466	389	77
Health professions, general	230	140	90	46	26	20	12	11	1
Hospital and health care administration	60	56	4	496	436	60	14	14	....
Nursing	12,199	253	11,946	1,530	31	1,499	7	1	6
Dental specialties	5	5	....	450	428	22	14	14	....
Medical specialties	11	11	....	129	106	23	43	29	14
Occupational therapy	663	26	637	51	6	45	....	....	....
Optometry	351	339	12	12	10	2	2	2	....
Pharmacy	4,549	3,636	913	194	154	40	94	93	1
Physical therapy	1,252	257	995	73	19	54	....	....	....
Dental hygiene	531	2	529	24	....	24	....	....	....
Public health	127	91	36	1,244	772	472	85	66	19
Medical record librarianship	148	7	141	....	....	....	....	....	....
Podiatry or podiatric medicine	....	....	....	6	6	....	....	....	....
Biomedical communication	....	....	....	5	5	....	....	....	....
Veterinary medicine specialties	2	2	....	89	83	6	46	45	1
Speech pathology and audiology	1,427	176	1,251	823	152	671	70	48	22
Chiropractic	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Clinical social work	36	24	12	304	166	138	7	5	2
Medical laboratory technologies	3,097	386	2,711	45	13	32	4	3	1
Dental technologies	62	62	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Radiologic technologies	48	29	19	32	23	9	10	10	....
Other	426	284	142	196	131	65	58	48	10

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1970–71.*

Table 112.—Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1970–71 – Continued

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Second-level (master's) degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Home economics	11,167	301	10,866	1,452	88	1,364	123	48	75
Home economics, general	5,439	49	5,390	648	21	627	18	....	18
Home decoration and home equipment	376	17	359	31	....	31	1	....	1
Clothing and textiles	1,521	13	1,508	123	2	121	8	....	8
Consumer economics and home management	232	13	219	58	2	56	5	1	4
Family relations and child development	1,667	41	1,626	296	45	251	55	34	21
Foods and nutrition	981	19	962	231	10	221	33	13	20
Institutional management and cafeteria management	342	128	214	32	6	26	2	....	2
Other	609	21	588	33	2	31	1	....	1
Law	545	518	27	955	909	46	20	20	....
Law, general	536	509	27	922	880	42	20	20	....
Other	9	9	....	33	29	4	....	....	....
Letters	73,122	28,546	44,576	12,710	5,407	7,303	2,416	1,849	567
English, general	51,562	17,002	34,560	7,510	2,852	4,658	1,008	708	300
Literature, English	4,541	1,599	2,942	885	365	520	274	190	84
Comparative literature	428	150	278	245	85	160	96	68	28
Classics	341	177	164	110	51	59	57	49	8
Linguistics	250	83	167	352	173	179	150	113	37
Speech, debate, and forensic science	6,970	2,983	3,987	1,715	700	1,015	235	180	55
Creative writing	154	72	82	185	132	53	6	6	....
Teaching of English as a foreign language	43	5	38	236	78	158	5	2	3
Philosophy	5,785	4,620	1,165	598	449	149	394	358	36
Religious studies	2,361	1,506	855	728	445	283	160	152	8
Other	687	349	338	146	77	69	31	23	8
Library science	1,013	81	932	7,001	1,311	5,690	39	28	11
Library science, general	978	80	898	6,959	1,296	5,663	35	26	9
Other	35	1	34	42	15	27	4	2	2
Mathematics	24,801	15,369	9,432	5,191	3,673	1,518	1,199	1,106	93
Mathematics, general	24,253	14,951	9,302	4,499	3,132	1,367	971	890	81
Statistics, mathematical and theoretical	214	160	54	495	396	99	185	173	12
Applied mathematics	248	201	47	132	115	17	43	43	....
Other	86	57	29	65	30	35	....	....	....
Military sciences	357	356	1	2	2	....	....	....	....
Military sciences (Army)	86	86	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Naval science (Navy, Marines)	44	44	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aerospace science (Air Force)	22	21	1	2	2	....	....	....	....
Other	205	205	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Physical sciences	21,412	18,459	2,953	6,367	5,521	846	4,390	4,144	246
Physical sciences, general	985	839	146	297	240	57	29	28	1
Physics, general	5,046	4,708	338	2,174	2,027	147	1,449	1,407	42
Molecular physics	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nuclear physics	22	18	4	14	11	3	33	32	1
Chemistry, general	11,037	9,006	2,031	2,197	1,733	464	1,952	1,798	154
Inorganic chemistry	14	10	4	5	4	1	26	21	5
Organic chemistry	9	7	2	26	14	12	58	53	5
Physical chemistry	1	1	....	14	8	6	46	41	5
Analytical chemistry	....	....	....	2	2	....	11	11	....
Pharmaceutical chemistry	2	2	....	31	26	5	66	62	4
Astronomy	102	94	8	100	88	12	76	69	7
Astrophysics	34	33	1	8	6	2	24	23	1
Atmospheric sciences and meteorology	249	245	4	153	149	4	61	61	....
Geology	2,359	2,097	262	606	544	62	289	279	10
Geochemistry	7	6	1	5	5	....	4	3	1
Geophysics and seismology	48	46	2	40	39	1	31	31	....
Earth sciences, general	667	559	108	262	227	35	25	24	1
Paleontology	3	3	....	9	7	2	7	6	1
Oceanography	228	222	6	152	140	12	52	50	2
Metallurgy	39	39	....	44	43	1	30	30	....
Other earth sciences	24	23	1	15	15	....	2	2	....
Other physical sciences	533	498	35	213	193	20	119	113	6
Psychology	37,880	21,029	16,851	4,431	2,783	1,648	1,782	1,356	427
Psychology, general	37,219	20,682	16,537	3,227	2,063	1,164	1,443	1,100	343
Experimental psychology	44	44	....	60	44	16	72	57	15
Clinical psychology	24	16	8	191	119	72	133	104	29
Psychology for counseling	21	14	7	499	286	213	20	16	4
Social psychology	78	33	45	37	25	12	51	33	18
Psychometrics	....	....	....	7	2	5	2	2	....
Industrial psychology	42	28	14	21	19	2	5	4	1
Developmental psychology	8	....	8	24	10	14	13	7	6
Physiological psychology	20	14	6	4	4	....	4	2	2
Other	424	198	226	361	211	150	39	30	9
Public affairs and services	9,220	4,723	4,497	8,260	4,274	3,986	178	135	43
Community services, general	233	77	156	72	64	8	2	2	....
Public administration	425	372	53	1,406	1,255	151	36	33	3
Parks and recreation management	1,621	1,058	563	218	153	65	2	1	1
Social work and helping services	4,608	1,139	3,469	6,019	2,415	3,604	126	87	39
Law enforcement and corrections	2,045	1,856	189	194	174	20	1	1	....
International public service	88	83	5	63	54	9	1	1	....
Other	200	138	62	288	159	129	10	10	....

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1970–71.*

Table 112.—Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1970–71 – Continued

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Second-level (master's) degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Social sciences	155,326	98,145	57,181	16,501	11,798	4,703	3,659	3,152	507
Social sciences, general	21,543	11,753	9,790	2,330	1,522	808	50	38	12
Anthropology	4,384	1,952	2,432	766	429	337	241	178	63
Archaeology	72	34	38	29	11	18	8	4	4
Economics	15,758	13,890	1,868	1,995	1,733	262	721	668	53
History	44,663	29,055	15,608	5,157	3,470	1,687	991	871	120
Geography	4,155	3,291	864	649	528	121	164	147	17
Political science and government	27,482	21,966	5,516	2,318	1,839	479	700	615	85
Sociology	33,263	13,610	19,653	1,808	1,131	677	574	455	119
Criminology	659	508	151	136	116	20	15	12	3
International relations	1,212	850	362	783	660	123	66	58	8
Afro-American (black culture) studies	80	47	33	17	13	4	....	....	....
American Indian cultural studies	2	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....
Mexican-American cultural studies	8	7	1	7	6	1	....	....	....
Urban studies	371	207	164	236	161	75	....	....	....
Demography	5	3	2	6	4	2	8	5	3
Other	1,669	971	698	263	175	88	121	101	20
Theology	3,744	2,727	1,017	2,710	2,049	661	312	306	6
Theological professions, general	1,891	1,644	247	1,342	1,204	138	249	246	3
Religious music	116	64	52	106	76	30	6	6	....
Biblical languages	24	23	1	18	10	8	....	....	....
Religious education	1,365	722	643	937	551	386	34	31	3
Other	348	274	74	307	208	99	23	23	....
Interdisciplinary studies	13,767	9,824	3,943	1,706	1,106	600	91	77	14
General liberal arts and sciences	5,461	3,880	1,581	549	306	243	11	8	3
Biological and physical sciences	3,897	3,193	704	524	407	117	15	14	1
Humanities and social sciences	2,020	1,091	929	336	184	152	21	14	7
Engineering and other disciplines	178	174	4	24	22	2	17	17	....
Other	2,211	1,486	725	273	187	86	27	24	3

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1970–71.*

Table 113.—First-professional degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student, control of institution, and field of study: United States, 1970–71

Control of institution and field of study	First-professional degrees[1]		
	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4
Total, all institutions	37,946	35,544	2,402
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	3,745	3,703	42
Medicine (M.D.)	8,919	8,110	809
Optometry (O.D.)	531	518	13
Osteopathy (D.O.)	472	461	11
Podiatry (Pod.D. or D.P.) or podiatric medicine (D.P.M.)	240	235	5
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	1,252	1,154	98
Law (LL.B. or J.D.)	17,421	16,181	1,240
Theology (B.D., M.Div., or Rabbi)	5,055	4,937	118
Other	311	245	66
Total, publicly controlled institutions	16,139	15,111	1,028
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	2,067	2,045	22
Medicine (M.D.)	5,093	4,682	411
Optometry (O.D.)	182	174	8
Osteopathy (D.O.)	.....	.....	.....
Podiatry (Pod.D. or D.P.) or podiatric medicine (D.P.M.)	.....	.....	.....
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	1,098	1,016	82
Law (LL.B. or J.D.)	7,606	7,132	474
Theology (B.D., M.Div., or Rabbi)	.....	.....	.....
Other	93	62	31
Total, privately controlled institutions	21,807	20,433	1,374
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	1,678	1,658	20
Medicine (M.D.)	3,826	3,428	398
Optometry (O.D.)	349	344	5
Osteopathy (D.O.)	472	461	11
Podiatry (Pod.D. or D.P.) or podiatric medicine (D.P.M.)	240	235	5
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	154	138	16
Law (LL.B. or J.D.)	9,815	9,049	766
Theology (B.D., M.Div., or Rabbi)	5,055	4,937	118
Other	218	183	35

[1] Includes degrees which require at least 6 years of college work for completion (including at least 2 years of preprofessional training).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Earned Degrees Conferred, 1970–71.*

Table 114.—Earned degrees conferred by institutions of higher education: United States, 1869–70 to 1971–72

Year	Earned degrees conferred			
	All degrees	Bachelor's and first-professional	Master's except first-professional[1]	Doctor's
1	2	3	4	5
1869–70	9,372	9,371	0	1
1879–80	13,829	12,896	879	54
1889–90	16,703	15,539	1,015	149
1899–1900	29,375	27,410	1,583	382
1909–10	39,755	37,199	2,113	443
1919–20	53,516	48,622	4,279	615
1929–30	139,752	122,484	14,969	2,299
1939–40	216,521	186,500	26,731	3,290
1941–42	213,491	185,346	24,648	3,497
1943–44	141,582	125,863	13,414	2,305
1945–46	157,349	136,174	19,209	1,966
1947–48	317,607	271,019	42,400	4,188
1949–50	496,661	432,058	58,183	6,420
1951–52	401,203	329,986	63,534	7,683
1953–54	356,608	290,825	56,788	8,995
1955–56	376,973	308,812	59,258	8,903
1957–58	436,979	362,554	65,487	8,938
1959–60	476,704	392,440	74,435	9,829
1961–62	514,323	417,846	84,855	11,622
1963–64	614,194	498,654	101,050	14,490
1965–66	709,832	551,040	140,555	18,237
1967–68	866,548	666,710	176,749	23,089
1969–70	1,065,391	827,234	208,291	29,866
1970–71	1,140,292	877,676	230,509	32,107
1971–72[2]	1,192,000	921,000	237,800	33,400

[1] Beginning in 1965–66, includes all master's degrees.

[2] Estimated.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1959–60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*; and publications on *Earned Degrees Conferred.*

Table 115.—Engineering degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by level of degree: United States and outlying areas, 1948–49 to 1970–71

Year	All engineering degrees	Bachelor's and first engineering degrees	Master's degrees[1]	Doctor's degrees
1	2	3	4	5
1948–49	50,415	45,200	4,798	417
1949–50	58,130	52,732	4,904	494
1950–51	47,635	41,893	5,156	586
1951–52	35,013	30,286	4,141	586
1952–53	28,499	24,164	3,743	592
1953–54	27,003	22,236	4,177	590
1954–55	27,672	22,589	4,484	599
1955–56	31,640	26,306	4,724	610
1956–57	37,039	31,211	5,232	596
1957–58	41,767	35,332	5,788	647
1958–59	45,601	38,134	6,753	714
1959–60	45,753	37,808	7,159	786
1960–61	44,980	35,860	8,177	943
1961–62	44,851	34,735	8,909	1,207
1962–63	44,471	33,458	9,635	1,378
1963–64	47,746	35,226	10,827	1,693
1964–65	50,871	36,691	12,056	2,124
1965–66	51,795	35,815	13,677	2,303
1966–67	52,687	36,188	13,885	2,614
1967–68	55,734	37,614	15,188	2,932
1968–69	60,173	41,553	15,243	3,377
1969–70	64,050	44,772	15,597	3,681
1970–71	70,452	50,357	16,457	3,638

[1] Also includes other postgraduate predoctoral degrees.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Engineering Degrees, 1965–66*; and *Earned Degrees Conferred.*

Table 116.—Number of first-professional degrees conferred in dentistry, medicine, and law, by sex: United States, 1949–50 to 1970–71

Year	Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)				Medicine (M.D.)				Law (LL.B. or J.D.)[1]			
	Number of institutions conferring degrees	Degrees conferred			Number of institutions conferring degrees	Degrees conferred			Number of institutions conferring degrees	Degrees conferred		
		Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1949–50 ...	40	2,579	2,561	18	72	5,612	5,028	584	......	.....	.....	.....
1950–51 ...	40	2,803	2,768	35	72	6,014	5,563	451	......	.....	.....	.....
1951–52 ...	41	2,918	2,895	23	72	6,201	5,871	330	......	.....	.....	.....
1952–53 ...	41	2,935	2,920	15	72	6,686	6,326	360	......	.....	.....	.....
1953–54 ...	42	3,102	3,063	39	73	6,712	6,377	335	......	.....	.....	.....
1954–55 ...	42	3,099	3,071	28	72	7,014	6,683	331	128	8,209	7,921	288
1955–56 ...	42	3,009	2,975	34	73	6,810	6,464	346	131	8,262	7,974	288
1956–57 ...	43	3,038	3,011	27	75	6,744	6,397	347	127	8,794	8,525	269
1957–58 ...	43	3,065	3,031	34	75	6,816	6,469	347	131	9,394	9,122	272
1958–59 ...	43	3,150	3,136	14	76	6,825	6,457	368	132	9,856	9,599	257
1959–60 ...	45	3,247	3,221	26	79	7,032	6,645	387	134	9,240	9,010	230
1960–61 ...	46	3,265	3,247	18	79	6,940	6,610	330	134	9,429	9,182	247
1961–62 ...	46	3,183	3,166	17	81	7,138	6,749	389	134	9,364	9,091	273
1962–63 ...	46	3,169	3,145	24	81	7,231	6,831	400	134	9,884	9,582	302
1963–64 ...	46	3,180	3,168	12	82	7,303	6,878	425	133	10,679	10,372	307
1964–65 ...	45	3,107	3,085	22	81	7,304	6,832	472	134	11,583	11,216	367
1965–66 ...	47	3,178	3,146	32	84	7,673	7,170	503	136	13,246	12,776	470
1966–67 ...	47	3,341	3,312	29	83	7,723	7,159	564	134	14,663	14,112	551
1967–68 ...	48	3,422	3,375	47	85	7,944	7,318	626	136	16,454	15,805	649
1968–69 ...	48	3,408	3,376	32	84	8,025	7,415	610	140	17,053	16,373	680
1969–70 ...	48	3,718	3,684	34	86	8,314	7,615	699	145	14,916	14,115	801
1970–71 ...	48	3,745	3,703	42	89	8,919	8,110	809	147	17,421	16,181	1,240

[1] Data prior to 1954–55 are not shown because they lack comparability with the figures for subsequent years.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Earned Degrees Conferred.*

Table 117.—Doctor's degrees[1] conferred by 60 large institutions of higher education: 1961–62 to 1970–71

Institution	Rank order[2]	Total, 1961–62 to 1970–71	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Columbia University (N.Y.)	1	6,804	549	517	602	616	631	760	796	823	815	705
University of California at Berkeley	2	6,352	430	418	492	565	645	722	675	803	823	759
University of Wisconsin	3	6,308	435	428	456	531	545	627	720	749	900	915
University of Illinois	4	6,076	444	450	496	493	545	589	660	721	809	870
Harvard University (Mass.)[3]	5	5,107	378	448	483	471	491	[illegible]	568	554	588	612
University of Michigan	6	5,094	364	379	403	364	439	475	548	627	686	809
Ohio State University	7	4,413	262	329	341	397	362	425	457	542	622	676
Michigan State University	8	4,279	210	223	303	368	365	423	461	530	675	731
Stanford University (Calif.)	9	4,226	261	276	301	382	403	498	491	527	505	582
New York University	10	4,217	299	349	362	345	385	438	439	507	519	574
University of Minnesota	11	4,208	276	314	316	366	396	408	489	484	546	613
Indiana University	12	4,110	234	266	322	342	383	384	448	547	561	623
Purdue University (Ind.)	13	3,839	258	290	302	322	345	361	403	484	576	498
University of California at Los Angeles	14	3,816	202	224	269	306	311	396	442	481	615	570
Cornell University (N.Y.)	15	3,572	261	212	259	312	319	358	405	431	494	521
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	16	3,469	224	274	306	335	360	386	351	414	439	400
University of Texas	17	3,319	198	219	243	249	336	359	381	448	418	468
University of Chicago (Ill.)	18	3,177	228	290	273	290	306	293	328	384	361	434
Yale University (Conn.)	19	2,860	224	231	253	295	[4]285	[4]285	278	316	348	345
Pennsylvania State University	20	2,743	157	202	201	232	258	258	276	344	379	436
University of Southern California	21	2,702	142	169	175	205	241	261	341	322	393	453
Northwestern University (Ill.)	22	2,698	166	196	198	236	241	279	298	320	360	404
University of Pennsylvania	23	2,693	154	164	212	246	251	262	285	368	373	378
University of Washington	24	2,625	142	161	182	226	252	266	290	332	342	432
University of Iowa	25	2,610	173	206	223	224	225	282	278	292	319	389
Iowa State University of Science and Technology	26	2,343	165	174	201	216	208	248	253	271	296	311
University of Missouri[5]	27	2,115	93	100	122	184	190	219	217	287	362	361
University of Maryland	28	2,108	109	110	116	177	166	205	241	295	350	339
Princeton University (N.J.)	29	2,073	167	172	192	171	222	215	229	212	238	255
Case Western Reserve University (Ohio)[6]	30	2,026	102	146	148	180	145	177	236	271	295	327
University of Florida	31	2,016	121	99	129	169	185	215	244	265	296	303
University of Pittsburgh (Pa.)	32	1,906	139	137	135	156	169	161	185	181	315	326
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	33	1,820	114	117	136	162	164	156	213	238	241	278
Rutgers, The State University (N.J.)	34	1,777	91	111	147	172	160	191	198	229	246	233
Florida State University	35	1,734	90	84	81	126	131	182	207	233	286	314
University of Colorado	36	1,701	91	108	123	148	189	153	193	193	251	252
University of Oregon	37	1,659	86	70	93	124	152	172	203	246	273	260
University of Kansas	38	1,651	78	92	107	128	139	160	186	233	268	260
Syracuse University (N.Y.)	39	1,621	80	90	102	132	131	162	193	194	290	267
Johns Hopkins University (Md.)	40	1,615	113	103	119	136	141	148	219	201	223	212
University of Oklahoma	41	1,585	68	91	107	122	156	176	172	226	246	224
Duke University (N.C.)	42	1,559	92	106	115	141	159	158	181	164	223	220
Boston University (Mass.)	43	1,496	125	116	106	118	111	123	158	208	216	214
Catholic University of America (D.C.)	44	1,463	110	118	107	129	130	133	143	182	191	210
Oklahoma State University	45	1,433	56	63	94	120	144	182	168	170	218	218
University of Nebraska	46	1,416	69	91	101	99	136	171	160	155	213	222
University of Utah	47	1,407	67	81	81	92	114	151	142	193	248	238
University of Tennessee	48	1,400	60	77	77	91	98	103	175	197	236	286
Louisiana State University	49	1,396	75	104	99	95	117	148	161	178	198	221
University of Rochester (N.Y.)	50	1,384	82	93	86	104	119	144	154	184	215	203
Wayne State University (Mich.)	51	1,360	69	89	90	111	124	143	148	188	190	208
Texas A. & M. University	52	1,293	59	45	73	86	130	136	166	177	216	215
State University of New York at Buffalo	53	1,256	33	37	51	72	100	114	134	218	246	249
University of Arizona	54	1,249	40	44	63	99	115	154	138	137	214	245
Oregon State University	55	1,192	66	66	82	99	119	93	145	159	166	207
University of Virginia	56	1,152	62	68	73	64	90	119	129	166	176	226
University of Northern Colorado	57	1,144	78	71	81	78	101	100	191	137	147	160
University of Georgia	58	1,124	23	41	51	55	92	135	118	156	197	256
North Carolina State University at Raleigh	59	1,074	40	54	54	95	95	123	102	143	163	205
California Institute of Technology	60	1,069	84	90	101	98	104	110	110	125	120	117

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[1] Includes Ph.D., Ed.D., and comparable degrees at the doctoral level. Excludes first-professional degrees, such as M.D., D.D.S., and D.V.M.

[2] Institutions ranked by total number of doctor's degrees conferred during the 10-year period 1961–62 to 1970–71.

[3] Includes degrees conferred by Radcliffe College.

[4] Estimated by the Office of Education.

[5] Includes degrees conferred by the University of Kansas City, which became a branch of the University of Missouri in 1963–64.

[6] Includes degrees conferred by Case Institute of Technology and Western Reserve University prior to their merger in 1966–67.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Earned Degrees Conferred*.

Table 118.—Male college graduates in the population, by field of highest degree: United States, March 1967

Field of highest degree	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Field of highest degree	Number (in thousands)	Percent
1	2	3	1	2	3
Total	6,350	100.0	Humanities	379	6.0
			English and journalism	174	2.7
Biological sciences	285	4.5	Speech and drama	31	0.5
Agriculture	136	2.1	Foreign languages and literatures	53	0.8
Zoology	16	0.2	Philosophy	47	0.7
Forestry	16	0.3	All other fine and applied arts[1]	74	1.2
All other biological sciences[1]	117	1.8			
			Law	406	6.4
Business and commerce	1,171	18.4	Physical sciences	533	8.4
Accounting	236	3.7	Mathematical subjects	124	2.0
All other business and commerce[1]	935	14.7	Chemistry	223	3.5
			Physics	93	1.5
Education	975	15.4	Geology	38	0.6
Elementary education	24	0.4	All other physical sciences[1]	55	0.9
Educational administration	75	1.2			
Industrial arts (educational)	37	0.6	Religion	142	2.2
Physical education	58	0.9	Theology	110	1.7
All other education[1]	781	12.3	All other religion[1]	32	0.5
Engineering	1,000	15.7	Social sciences	678	10.7
Civil engineering	111	1.7	Psychology	95	1.5
Electrical engineering	173	2.7	Economics	174	2.7
Mechanical engineering	186	3.0	History	158	2.5
All other engineering[1]	528	8.3	Political science	61	1.0
			Sociology	55	0.9
Health professions	477	7.5	All other social sciences[1]	135	2.1
Dentistry (D.D.S. and D.M.D.)	93	1.5			
Medicine (M.D.)	235	3.7	Other fields	178	2.8
Pharmacy	80	1.3	Architecture	54	0.8
All other health professions[1]	69	1.1	All other	124	2.0
			Not reported	126	2.0

[1] Includes not specified.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports,* Series P–20, No. 201.

Table 119.—Associate degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by type of degree: United States, 1965–66 to 1970–71

Sex of student and type of degree	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All associate degrees	111,607	139,183	159,441	183,279	206,023	252,610
Men	63,779	78,356	90,317	105,661	117,432	144,395
Women	47,828	60,827	69,124	77,618	88,591	108,215
Associate in arts	72,034	88,785	101,269	113,709	127,903	(1)
Men	39,132	47,984	54,472	62,452	70,113	(1)
Women	32,902	40,801	46,797	51,257	57,790	(1)
Associate in science	18,928	25,801	31,146	36,454	40,743	(1)
Men	11,472	15,434	19,252	22,922	24,748	(1)
Women	7,456	10,367	11,894	13,532	15,995	(1)
All other associate degrees	20,645	24,597	27,026	33,116	37,377	(1)
Men	13,175	14,938	16,593	20,287	22,571	(1)
Women	7,470	9,659	10,433	12,829	14,806	(1)

[1] Data not available.

NOTE.—Associate degrees are based on at least 2 but less than 4 years of work beyond high school. Except for the years 1965–66 and 1970–71, respondents have been asked to report only degrees which are based on at least 2 years of work that is wholly or chiefly creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Associate Degrees and Other Formal Awards Below the Baccalaureate.*

Table 120.—Formal awards based on organized occupational curriculums at the technical or semiprofessional level in institutions of higher education, by length and type of curriculum and by sex of recipient: United States and outlying areas, 1970–71

Curriculum	All awards			Awards based on organized occupational curriculums of—					
				At least 2 years but less than 4 years			At least 1 year but less than 2 years		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All curriculums	**153,549**	**83,380**	**70,169**	**124,093**	**71,527**	**52,566**	**29,456**	**11,853**	**17,603**
Science and engineering-related curriculums	87,728	50,882	36,846	68,213	42,123	26,090	19,515	8,759	10,756
Mechanical and engineering technologies	37,437	36,915	522	30,172	29,761	411	7,265	7,154	111
Mechanical engineering, general	2,560	2,538	22	2,363	2,342	21	197	196	1
Aeronautical and aviation	2,173	2,154	19	1,951	1,937	14	222	217	5
Engineering graphics	2,917	2,857	60	2,355	2,313	42	562	544	18
Architectural drafting	1,938	1,885	53	1,691	1,649	42	247	236	11
Chemical	589	485	104	547	476	71	42	9	33
Automotive	4,041	4,037	4	2,820	2,816	4	1,221	1,221	.....
Diesel	721	712	9	559	550	9	162	162	.....
Welding	1,097	1,090	7	475	475	.....	622	615	7
Civil	1,637	1,625	12	1,577	1,565	12	60	60	.....
Electronics and machine	7,851	7,826	25	7,001	6,979	22	850	847	3
Electromechanical	1,301	1,297	4	1,279	1,276	3	22	21	1
Industrial	1,657	1,637	20	1,267	1,252	15	390	385	5
Textile	155	48	107	148	42	106	7	6	1
Instrumentation	203	201	2	157	155	2	46	46	.....
Mechanical	2,749	2,732	17	2,347	2,337	10	402	395	7
Nuclear	65	56	9	63	55	8	2	1	1
Construction and building	4,229	4,215	14	2,551	2,541	10	1,678	1,674	4
All other mechanical engineering technologies	1,554	1,520	34	1,021	1,001	20	533	519	14
Natural-science technologies	7,028	5,426	1,602	6,107	4,751	1,356	921	675	246
Natural science, general	656	483	173	472	305	167	184	178	6
Agriculture	2,870	2,608	262	2,734	2,487	247	136	121	15
Forestry and wildlife	1,087	1,079	8	957	949	8	130	130	.....
Food services	693	462	231	455	343	112	238	119	119
Home economics	872	75	797	761	61	700	111	14	97
Marine and oceanographic	183	168	15	175	168	15	8	8	.....
Laboratory, general	144	84	60	144	84	60	.....	.....	.....
Sanitation and public health inspection	145	130	15	80	74	6	65	56	9
All other natural science technologies	378	337	41	329	288	41	49	49	.....
Health services and paramedical technologies	34,518	2,911	31,607	24,370	2,455	21,915	10,148	456	9,692
Health services assistant, general	258	28	230	46	9	37	212	19	193
Dental assistant	2,191	53	2,138	685	32	653	1,506	21	1,485
Dental hygiene	2,506	17	2,489	2,461	16	2,445	45	1	44
Dental laboratory	264	171	93	227	153	74	37	18	19
Medical or biological laboratory assistant	1,335	305	1,030	1,016	281	735	319	24	295
Animal laboratory assistant	55	32	23	55	32	23	.....	.....	.....
Radiologic	1,139	357	782	1,072	333	739	67	24	43
Nursing, R.N.	14,408	609	13,799	14,405	608	13,797	3	1	2
Nursing, practical	7,708	212	7,496	1,218	41	1,177	6,490	171	6,319
Occupational therapy	243	26	217	185	23	162	58	3	55
Surgical	244	40	204	70	26	44	174	14	160
Optical	81	73	8	81	73	8	.....	.....	.....
Medical record	374	15	359	338	15	323	36	.....	36
Medical assistant and medical office assistant	1,256	80	1,176	552	61	491	704	19	685
Inhalation therapy	570	300	270	540	290	250	30	10	20
Psychiatric	634	205	429	555	172	383	79	33	46
Electro diagnostic	22	5	17	14	4	10	8	1	7
Institutional management	176	85	91	55	40	15	121	45	76
Physical therapy	239	43	196	228	42	186	11	1	10
All other health services and paramedical technologies	815	255	560	567	204	363	248	51	197
Data-processing technologies	8,745	5,630	3,115	7,564	5,156	2,408	1,181	474	707
Data processing, general	5,027	3,302	1,725	4,698	3,087	1,611	329	215	114
Key punch operator and other input preparation	648	81	567	164	24	140	484	57	427
Computer programmer	2,149	1,554	595	1,965	1,415	550	184	139	45
Computer operator and peripheral equipment operation	387	188	199	210	130	80	177	58	119
Data processing equipment maintenance	431	429	2	431	429	2	.....	.....	.....
All other data processing technologies	103	76	27	96	71	25	7	5	2

Table 120.—Formal awards based on organized occupational curriculums at the technical or semiprofessional level in institutions of higher education, by length and type of curriculum and by sex of recipient: United States and outlying areas, 1970–71 — Continued

Curriculum	All awards			Awards based on organized occupational curriculums of—					
				At least 2 years but less than 4 years			At least 1 year but less than 2 years		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nonscience- and nonengineering-related curriculums	65,821	32,498	33,323	55,880	29,404	26,476	9,941	3,094	6,847
Business and commerce technologies	51,037	23,457	27,580	43,571	22,067	21,504	7,466	1,390	6,076
Business and commerce, general	11,008	7,991	3,017	10,396	7,781	2,615	612	210	402
Accounting	5,301	3,591	1,710	4,829	3,414	1,415	472	177	295
Banking and finance	272	216	56	252	207	45	20	9	11
Marketing, distribution, purchasing, business, and industrial management	9,237	6,666	2,571	8,649	6,217	2,432	588	449	139
Secretarial	16,534	279	16,255	12,190	238	11,952	4,344	41	4,303
Personal service	1,262	78	1,184	498	22	476	764	56	708
Photography	577	516	61	529	488	41	48	28	20
Communications and broadcasting	728	527	201	723	522	201	5	5	.....
Printing and lithography	512	487	25	431	420	11	81	67	14
Hotel and restaurant management	916	694	222	847	644	203	69	50	19
Transportation and public utility	324	238	86	262	203	59	62	35	27
Applied arts, graphic arts, and fine arts	2,998	1,355	1,643	2,924	1,312	1,612	74	43	31
All other business and commerce technologies	1,368	819	549	1,041	599	442	327	220	107
All other nonscience- and nonengineering-related curriculums	14,784	9,041	5,743	12,309	7,337	4,972	2,475	1,704	771
Public service related, general	277	102	175	212	92	120	65	10	55
Bible study or religion related	744	340	404	604	305	299	140	35	105
Education	3,856	589	3,267	3,351	508	2,843	505	81	424
Library assistant	471	31	440	376	30	346	95	1	94
Police, law enforcement, corrections	6,873	6,453	420	5,502	5,098	404	1,371	1,355	16
Recreation and social work related	1,146	526	620	1,121	505	616	25	21	4
Fire control	735	716	19	581	571	10	154	145	9
Public administration and management	111	96	15	84	74	10	27	22	5
Other	571	188	383	478	154	324	93	34	59

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Associate Degrees and Other Formal Awards Below the Baccalaureate, 1970–71.*

Table 121.—Current-fund revenue of institutions of higher education, by control of institution and by source of revenue: United States, 1970–71

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Source	Current-fund revenue, by control of institution					
	Public and private		Public		Private	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total current-fund revenue	$23,879,188	100.0	$15,526,885	100.0	$8,352,303	100.0
Educational and general revenue	18,392,047	77.0	12,341,136	79.5	6,050,911	72.4
Tuition and fees from students	5,021,211	21.0	2,032,329	13.1	2,988,882	35.8
Federal Government	2,824,626	11.8	1,815,495	11.7	1,009,131	12.1
Unrestricted appropriations	565,785	2.4	464,297	3.0	101,488	1.2
For sponsored research	1,471,989	6.2	806,682	5.2	665,307	8.0
For other sponsored programs	786,852	3.3	544,516	3.5	242,336	2.9
State governments	6,502,813	27.2	6,386,800	41.1	116,013	1.4
Unrestricted appropriations	6,310,536	26.4	6,213,096	40.0	97,440	1.2
For sponsored research	91,190	.4	80,649	.5	10,541	.1
For other sponsored programs	101,087	.4	93,055	.6	8,032	.1
Local governments	907,274	3.8	845,634	5.4	61,641	.8
Unrestricted appropriations	827,507	3.5	825,591	5.3	1,917	(1)
For sponsored research	26,903	.1	4,232	(1)	22,671	.3
For other sponsored programs	52,864	.2	15,811	.1	37,053	.5
Endowment earnings	470,655	2.0	55,494	.4	415,161	5.0
Private gifts and grants	1,091,655	4.6	295,356	1.9	796,299	9.5
Unrestricted gifts	678,028	2.8	67,319	.4	610,709	7.3
Philanthropic, research	84,550	.4	30,703	.2	53,847	.6
Other grants, research	186,038	.8	115,093	.7	70,945	.9
Philanthropic, other programs	43,925	.2	14,963	.1	28,962	.3
Other grants, other programs	99,114	.4	67,278	.4	31,836	.4
Recovery of indirect costs	383,860	1.6	197,485	1.3	186,375	2.2
For sponsored research	306,604	1.3	149,629	1.0	156,975	1.9
For other sponsored programs	77,255	.3	47,855	.3	29,400	.3
Other educational and general revenue	1,189,954	5.0	712,542	4.6	477,411	5.7
Auxiliary enterprise revenue	3,125,238	13.1	1,890,128	12.2	1,235,110	14.8
Student-aid grants	709,101	3.0	391,179	2.5	317,921	3.8
Federal Government	373,374	1.6	236,154	1.5	137,220	1.6
State governments	91,966	.4	65,482	.4	26,484	.3
Local governments	2,854	(1)	2,480	(1)	374	(1)
Private gifts and grants	134,954	.6	63,157	.4	71,798	.9
Endowment earnings	72,250	.3	13,975	.1	58,275	.7
Other student-aid grants	33,703	.1	9,932	.1	23,771	.3
Major service programs	1,652,802	6.9	904,441	5.8	748,361	9.0
Federal funds for hospitals	36,850	.2	300	(1)	36,550	.4
Other hospital revenue	784,628	3.3	520,002	3.3	264,625	3.2
Other major service program revenue[2]	831,324	3.5	384,139	2.5	447,185	5.4

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

[2] Revenue for federally funded research and development centers were reported in this item.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1970–71.*

Table 122.—Current-fund revenue of institutions of higher education from State and local governments related to total current-fund revenue, by control of institution and by State: 1970–71

State	Publicly controlled institutions[1]		Privately controlled institutions	
	Amount (in thousands of dollars)	Percent of total current-fund revenue	Amount (in thousands of dollars)	Percent of total current-fund revenue
1	2	3	4	5
United States	[1]$7,300,396	47.4	$204,512	2.4
Alabama	78,538	33.6	715	1.5
Alaska	17,000	46.4	81	2.7
Arizona	101,825	49.6	277	3.4
Arkansas	47,801	42.2	13	0.1
California	1,172,230	54.7	3,212	0.4
Colorado	108,064	37.9	67	0.1
Connecticut	90,234	58.8	3,874	1.7
Delaware	20,185	38.8	.....	.....
District of Columbia	21,591	72.5	455	0.2
Florida	224,452	51.6	3,277	2.1
Georgia	125,026	46.3	162	0.1
Hawaii	45,528	43.5	.....	.....
Idaho	28,488	50.1	.....	.....
Illinois	466,414	57.9	11,301	1.8
Indiana	170,665	38.1	1,419	0.9
Iowa	103,059	39.0	397	0.4
Kansas	97,284	43.4	2	([2])
Kentucky	112,254	49.4	35	0.1
Louisiana	128,047	55.9	212	0.3
Maine	26,079	45.8	12	([2])
Maryland	120,249	43.9	1,187	0.6
Massachusetts	120,491	63.0	2,655	0.3
Michigan	353,885	40.7	1,086	0.9
Minnesota	140,465	38.1	352	0.4
Mississippi	69,718	40.4	.....	.....
Missouri	139,403	48.8	491	0.2
Montana	31,043	46.1	.....	.....
Nebraska	51,125	39.7	110	0.2
Nevada	16,134	48.3	.....	.....
New Hampshire	15,974	32.9	.....	.....
New Jersey	152,853	52.1	3,713	1.8
New Mexico	42,472	37.1	94	1.4
New York	766,091	69.9	130,729	8.5
North Carolina	173,473	44.6	383	0.2
North Dakota	22,469	32.7	3	0.1
Ohio	230,676	32.4	2,676	0.9
Oklahoma	65,831	31.5	11	([2])
Oregon	90,617	39.0	303	0.7
Pennsylvania	258,670	41.8	30,701	4.6
Rhode Island	34,036	55.6	262	0.4
South Carolina	63,954	42.0	47	0.1
South Dakota	19,631	29.5	6	([2])
Tennessee	97,039	43.6	156	0.1
Texas	367,011	46.4	1,187	0.5
Utah	45,641	30.6	306	0.4
Vermont	12,989	28.2	139	0.4
Virginia	121,505	37.2	.....	.....
Washington	195,930	53.6	83	0.2
West Virginia	64,005	51.7	184	0.7
Wisconsin	216,383	43.3	2,137	2.2
Wyoming	20,066	45.1	.....	.....

[1] Excludes U.S. service schools.

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Financial Statistics of Higher Education, 1970–71.*

Table 123.—Current-fund revenue of institutions of higher education, by control of institution and by State: 1969–70 and 1970–71

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State	1969–70			1970–71			Percent change, 1969–70 to 1970–71		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	$21,515,242	$13,768,624	$7,746,618	$23,879,188	$15,526,885	$8,352,303	11	13	8
Alabama	259,200	214,487	44,713	281,828	233,414	48,414	9	9	8
Alaska	30,995	28,136	2,858	39,666	36,623	3,043	28	30	6
Arizona	180,149	172,952	7,197	213,310	205,145	8,165	18	19	13
Arkansas	126,706	107,010	19,696	133,406	112,710	20,695	5	5	5
California	2,697,846	1,969,642	728,203	2,916,610	2,143,413	773,196	8	9	6
Colorado	300,002	251,149	48,853	334,101	285,028	49,073	11	13	(1)
Connecticut	344,842	129,324	215,518	379,549	153,360	226,188	10	19	5
Delaware	53,819	48,198	5,621	59,540	52,001	7,539	11	8	34
District of Columbia ..	258,430	25,408	233,022	302,882	29,797	273,086	17	17	17
Florida	515,285	377,926	137,359	591,200	435,277	155,923	15	15	14
Georgia	351,641	233,546	118,095	398,686	269,992	128,894	13	16	9
Hawaii	96,012	89,985	6,028	111,593	104,573	7,020	16	16	16
Idaho	60,775	49,791	10,984	69,528	56,809	12,719	14	14	16
Illinois	1,287,395	711,093	576,302	1,418,593	806,022	612,570	10	13	6
Indiana	545,041	397,027	148,014	611,319	448,450	162,869	12	13	10
Iowa	348,894	249,206	99,688	368,991	264,478	104,513	6	6	5
Kansas	232,827	200,136	32,691	259,213	224,409	34,804	11	12	6
Kentucky	253,812	204,718	49,094	279,372	227,330	52,042	10	11	6
Louisiana	269,149	197,641	71,508	303,680	229,104	74,576	13	16	4
Maine	80,069	49,892	30,177	89,012	56,895	32,117	11	14	6
Maryland	407,893	228,966	178,926	470,509	273,863	196,647	15	20	10
Massachusetts	1,003,974	159,508	844,466	1,088,537	200,921	887,617	8	26	5
Michigan	913,400	797,326	116,074	996,152	869,714	126,438	9	9	9
Minnesota	411,417	324,280	87,137	452,360	358,898	93,401	10	11	7
Mississippi	166,951	147,091	19,860	193,799	172,394	21,405	16	17	8
Missouri	455,271	267,612	187,658	482,345	285,597	196,749	6	7	5
Montana	63,968	58,568	5,400	73,014	67,289	5,724	14	15	6
Nebraska	157,383	115,755	41,628	173,465	128,748	44,717	10	11	7
Nevada	31,487	31,430	57	33,471	33,412	59	6	6	4
New Hampshire	100,714	43,092	57,622	110,216	48,521	61,695	9	13	7
New Jersey	445,481	256,321	189,160	500,062	293,562	206,501	12	15	9
New Mexico	110,500	104,214	6,286	120,934	114,358	6,576	9	10	5
New York	2,341,591	924,985	1,416,606	2,630,675	1,096,506	1,534,169	12	19	8
North Carolina	538,603	337,278	201,324	610,860	389,110	221,750	13	15	10
North Dakota	68,084	65,132	2,953	72,479	68,702	3,777	6	5	28
Ohio	912,443	628,552	283,891	1,017,835	711,778	306,057	12	13	8
Oklahoma	217,929	185,933	31,996	244,749	209,275	35,474	12	13	11
Oregon	248,484	210,156	38,328	272,682	232,148	40,534	10	10	6
Pennsylvania	1,179,014	554,170	624,843	1,286,935	618,994	667,941	9	12	7
Rhode Island	117,572	52,482	65,090	129,455	61,247	68,207	10	17	5
South Carolina	185,909	133,758	52,151	209,137	152,250	56,886	12	14	9
South Dakota	76,070	61,784	14,286	81,930	66,637	15,293	8	8	7
Tennessee	347,277	196,670	150,607	393,841	222,586	171,254	13	13	14
Texas	839,061	631,168	207,893	963,845	736,970	226,875	15	17	9
Utah	191,902	131,545	60,357	218,471	149,147	69,324	14	13	15
Vermont	74,619	40,971	33,648	84,429	46,114	38,315	13	13	14
Virginia	358,034	277,962	80,072	412,153	326,195	85,959	15	17	7
Washington	381,093	334,634	46,459	417,661	365,530	52,131	10	9	12
West Virginia	135,747	111,663	24,084	149,765	123,890	25,875	10	11	7
Wisconsin	534,423	442,295	92,138	597,662	500,215	97,448	12	13	6
Wyoming	41,606	41,606	.....	44,570	44,570	.....	7	7	...
U.S. Service Schools ..	164,443	164,443	.....	182,912	182,912	.....	11	11	...
Outlying areas	123,349	102,339	21,010	142,187	117,849	24,338	15	15	16
Canal Zone	972	972	.....	1,088	1,088	.....	12	12	...
Guam	5,275	5,275	.....	5,829	5,829	.....	11	11	...
Puerto Rico	112,588	91,578	21,010	129,828	105,490	24,338	15	15	16
Virgin Islands	4,513	4,513	.....	5,441	5,441	.....	21	21	...

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1970–71.*

Table 124.—Income of institutions of higher education: United States, 1919–20 to 1970–71

Item	1919–20	1929–30	1939–40	1949–50	1959–60	1963–64	1965–66	1967–68	1969–70	1970–71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Current-fund income	**$199,922**	**$554,511**	**$715,211**	**$2,374,645**	**$5,785,537**	**$9,543,514**	**$12,734,225**	**$16,825,188**	**$21,515,242**	**$23,879,188**
Educational and general	172,929	483,065	571,288	1,833,845	4,688,352	7,788,446	10,285,252	13,845,566	16,486,177	18,392,047
Student tuition and fees[1]	42,255	144,126	200,897	394,610	1,157,482	1,892,839	2,665,399	3,380,294	4,419,845	5,021,211
Federal Government:										
Veterans' tuition and fees[1]	.....	.....	.....	307,325	3,422	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Research[2]	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	827,263	1,796,710	2,653,776	3,348,240	2,692,384	2,738,723
Other purposes	12,783	20,658	38,860	216,994	206,305	364,179				
State governments[4]	[5]61,690	[5]150,847	151,222	491,636	1,374,476	2,110,981	2,994,314	4,181,070	5,787,910	6,588,716
Local governments	([5])	([5])	24,392	61,700	151,715	239,851	316,452	503,661	774,803	907,274
Endowment earnings	26,482	68,605	71,304	96,341	206,619	266,157	316,231	363,990	447,275	470,656
Private gifts and grants[6]	7,584	26,172	40,453	118,627	382,560	550,554	640,744	848,450	1,001,454	1,091,654
Related activities	([3])	([3])	32,777	111,987	244,872	363,220	704,036	689,821	484,977	524,897
Sales and services of educational departments	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	45,423	64,742		118,618	127,900	137,775
Other educational and general	22,135	72,657	11,383	34,526	88,207	139,082		411,456	759,730	911,342
Auxiliary enterprises	26,993	60,419	143,923	511,265	1,004,283	1,606,974	2,139,117	2,481,670	2,900,390	3,125,238
Student-aid income[7]	([3])	([3])	([3])	16,288	92,902	148,093	309,855	497,930	658,016	709,101
Other current income	.....	11,027	.....	13,247	.....	.....	.....	.....	[8]1,470,660	1,652,802
Plant-fund receipts	**19,194**	**82,078**	**66,209**	**528,747**	**1,308,506**	**2,532,004**	**3,483,706**	([9])	([9])	([9])
Federal Government	.....	.....	22,987	12,358	57,599	134,215	322,473	.....	.....	.....
State governments	11,294	30,621	18,404	283,920	319,513	630,473	738,328	.....	.....	.....
Local governments			2,154	19,373	36,304	62,694	80,666	.....	.....	.....
Private gifts and grants	7,900	51,457	22,663	72,620	196,408	314,556	365,910	.....	.....	.....
Loans—noninstitutional sources	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	361,112	744,306	1,512,787	.....	.....	.....
Loans—institutional sources	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	31,873	64,121	77,556	.....	.....	.....
Transfers from other funds	([3])	([3])	([3])	60,582	228,576	422,673	375,986			
Miscellaneous receipts	([3])	([3])	([3])	79,894	77,122	158,966		.....	.....	.....
Other fund receipts	([9])	([9])	**44,518**	**[10]116,932**	**498,950**	**629,371**	**815,702**	([9])	([9])	([9])
Private gifts and grants	50,907	63,512	36,376	66,850	209,146	308,592	327,072	.....	.....	.....
Other sources	([9])	([9])	8,142	50,082	289,804	320,779	488,630	.....	.....	.....
Net increase in principal of funds	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	**419,310**	**483,935**	**662,576**	([9])	**367,978**	**498,058**
Endowment funds[11]	.....	.....	.....	.....	375,178	444,669	662,576	.....	367,978	498,058
Annuity funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,854	25,350	([9])	.....	([9])	([9])
Student loan funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,279	13,915	([9])	.....	([9])	([9])

[1] Tuition and fees received from veterans under Public Law 550 are reported under student fees and not under income from the Federal Government.

[2] Income from the Federal Government for research at agricultural experiment stations administered by land-grant institutions is included under Federal Government "other purposes," not under "research."

[3] Data not separately collected.

[4] Includes Federal aid received through State channels and regional compacts.

[5] Income from State and local governments tabulated under State.

[6] Beginning in 1967–68, the private grants represent nongovernmental revenue for sponsored research and other sponsored programs.

[7] Specifically designated or earmarked funds.

[8] Major public service programs previously reported in Federal Government research, in related activities, and in other items of education and general revenue.

[9] Data not collected.

[10] Does not include interfund transfers.

[11] Includes funds functioning as endowment; increase calculated on book value.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1959–60, data are for 50 States and the District of Columbia; data for earlier years are for 48 States and the District of Columbia. Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

Table 125.—Private gifts and grants to institutions of higher education, by control of institution: United States, 1959–60 to 1970–71

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Control of institution and purpose of private gift and grant	1959–60	1961–62	1963–64	1965–66	1967–68	1969–70	1970–71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GIFTS AND GRANTS TO ALL INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION							
Educational and general funds[1]	$382,569	$450,145	$550,684	$640,744	$848,450	$1,001,455	$1,091,654
As percent of total educational and general revenue	8.2	7.5	7.1	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.9
Research, included in educational and general funds[2]	87,274	93,876	123,784	152,805	213,754	255,878	270,567
Student-aid funds	45,475	57,000	65,121	86,476	103,012	127,984	134,954
As percent of total student-aid revenue[3]	48.9	48.3	44.0	27.9	20.7	19.4	
Plant funds	196,408	226,496	314,556	365,910	(5)	(5)	(5)
As percent of total plant-fund income[4]	28.6	23.8	24.2	19.3			
Real property, appraised value	24,187	49,867	42,397	72,921	69,132	(5)	(5)
As percent of gross additions to plant assets	1.8	3.0	1.7	2.3	1.7		
Endowment funds	187,527	230,074	269,463	282,173	(5)	(5)	(5)
As percent of total endowment income applied to educational and general revenue and to student-aid revenue	81.9	88.1	89.3	79.7	(5)	(5)	(5)
Annuity and living trust funds	16,000	19,846	30,294	34,493	(5)	(5)	(5)
Student loan funds	5,619	8,468	8,835	10,406	(5)	(5)	(5)
GIFTS AND GRANTS TO PUBLICLY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS							
Educational and general funds[1]	85,232	98,148	113,632	155,378	215,592	262,485	295,356
As percent of total educational and general revenue	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4
Research, included in educational and general funds[2]	37,727	43,376	60,842	81,491	111,088	126,028	145,796
Student-aid funds	17,245	21,562	23,492	30,762	40,197	53,261	63,157
As percent of total student-aid revenue[3]	42.5	42.2	37.4	22.4	15.5	15.3	
Plant funds	19,800	18,084	30,807	44,518	(5)	(5)	(5)
As a percentage of total plant-fund income[4]	4.2	2.7	3.3	3.3			
Real property, appraised value	9,831	26,557	15,942	28,847	34,718	(5)	(5)
As percent of gross additions to plant assets	1.3	2.7	1.1	1.5	1.3		
Endowment funds	17,173	25,398	34,773	48,724	(5)	(5)	(5)
As percent of total endowment income applied to educational and general revenue and to student-aid revenue	75.2	95.8	103.9	130.8	(5)	(5)	(5)
Annuity and living trust funds	57	641	450	2,559	(5)	(5)	(5)
Student loan funds	1,570	3,268	4,184	2,993	(5)	(5)	(5)
GIFTS AND GRANTS TO PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS							
Educational and general funds[1]	297,337	351,998	437,052	485,365	632,857	738,970	796,299
As percent of total educational and general revenue	14.7	13.2	12.7	11.3	12.2	13.3	13.2
Research, included in educational and general funds[2]	49,546	50,500	62,943	71,313	102,666	129,850	124,792
Student-aid funds	28,230	35,438	41,629	55,714	62,815	74,723	71,798
As percent of total student-aid revenue[3]	54.0	52.9	48.8	32.3	28.3	24.2	22.6
Plant funds	176,608	208,412	283,748	321,392	(5)	(5)	(5)
As percent of total plant-fund income[4]	82.1	75.9	78.0	58.3			
Real property, appraised value	14,356	23,309	26,455	44,074	34,414	(5)	(5)
As percent of gross additions to plant assets	2.6	3.4	2.3	3.9	2.5		
Endowment funds	170,354	204,676	234,690	233,450	(5)	(5)	(5)
As percent of total endowment income applied to educational and general revenue and to student-aid revenue	82.6	87.3	87.5	73.7	(5)	(5)	(5)
Annuity and living trust funds	15,943	19,206	29,844	31,934	(5)	(5)	(5)
Student loan funds	4,049	5,200	4,651	7,413	(5)	(5)	(5)

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[1] Data for 1967–68 to 1970–71 include separately reported revenue from nongovernmental sources for sponsored research and other sponsored programs.

[2] Data for 1967–68 to 1970–71 were reported as revenue from nongovernmental sources for sponsored research.

[3] Excludes revenue for student work assignments and student loans.

[4] Excludes transfers and loans.

[5] Data not collected.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

Table 126.—Estimated tuition and fees, and room and board rates, in institutions of higher education, by type and control of institution: United States, 1964–65 to 1974–75

Year and control of institution	Tuition and required fees: All institutions	Tuition and required fees: Universities	Tuition and required fees: Other 4-year institutions	Tuition and required fees: 2-year institutions	Board rates: All institutions	Board rates: Universities	Board rates: Other 4-year institutions	Board rates: 2-year institutions	Charges for dormitory rooms: All institutions	Charges for dormitory rooms: Universities	Charges for dormitory rooms: Other 4-year institutions	Charges for dormitory rooms: 2-year institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1964–65:												
Public	$243	$298	$224	$99	$436	$462	$402	$361	$271	$291	$241	$178
Private	1,088	1,297	1,023	702	488	515	479	464	331	390	308	289
1969–70:												
Public	323	427	306	179	511	540	483	465	370	395	347	309
Private	1,533	1,809	1,470	1,034	561	608	543	546	437	503	408	413
1974–75:												
Public	450	648	432	248	616	661	571	590	519	559	587	472
Private	2,241	2,608	2,142	1,472	674	747	639	643	589	679	545	567

NOTE.—Data are for the entire academic year and are average charges per full-time resident degree-credit student. They have not been adjusted for changes in the purchasing power of the dollar.

SOURCES: Estimated from U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Higher Education Basic Student Charges;* and *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education.*

Table 127.—Basic student charges by institutions of higher education for tuition and fees, room, and board, by control and type of institution: United States and outlying areas, 1971–72

Type of charge and type of institution	Charges to full-time undergraduate students: Publicly controlled institutions: Resident students	Charges to full-time undergraduate students: Publicly controlled institutions: Nonresident students	Charges to full-time undergraduate students: Privately controlled institutions
1	2	3	4
Tuition and fees, room, and board:			
Universities	$1,542	$2,226	$3,330
Other 4-year institutions	1,262	1,823	2,519
2-year institutions	1,049	1,539	2,101
Tuition and required fees:			
Universities	514	1,198	2,117
Other 4-year institutions	390	951	1,534
2-year institutions	219	709	1,137
Room charges:			
Universities	446	446	584
Other 4-year institutions	383	383	424
2-year institutions	334	334	420
Board charges:			
Universities	582	582	629
Other 4-year institutions	489	489	561
2-year institutions	496	496	544

NOTE.—Data represent average institutional charges unweighted by numbers of students attending.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Higher Education Basic Student Charges, 1971–72.*

Table 128.—Current-fund expenditures of institutions of higher education, by control and by purpose: United States, 1970–71

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Purpose	Current-fund expenditures, by control of institution					
	Public and private		Public		Private	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total current-fund expenditures	**$23,375,197**	**100.0**	**$14,996,042**	**100.0**	**$8,379,155**	**100.0**
Educational and general expenditures	17,616,444	75.4	11,745,502	78.3	5,870,942	70.1
General administration and general expense	2,983,911	12.8	1,781,838	11.8	1,202,073	14.3
Instruction and departmental research	7,804,410	33.4	5,477,185	36.5	2,327,225	27.8
Extension and public services	588,390	2.5	542,543	3.6	45,848	.5
Libraries	716,212	3.1	463,481	3.1	252,731	3.0
Plant operation and maintenance	1,730,664	7.4	1,137,256	7.6	593,409	7.1
Sponsored activities other than research	890,507	3.8	608,812	4.1	281,695	3.4
Sponsored research	1,858,021	7.9	1,019,405	6.8	838,616	10.0
Other separately budgeted research	351,317	1.5	301,354	2.0	49,962	.6
Related organized activities	693,011	3.0	413,626	2.8	279,382	3.3
Auxiliary enterprises	2,988,407	12.8	1,781,372	11.9	1,207,036	14.4
Student-aid grants	1,098,198	4.7	528,243	3.5	569,955	6.8
Major public service programs	1,672,148	7.1	940,926	6.3	731,222	8.7
Hospitals[1]	842,552	3.6	549,312	3.7	293,241	3.5
Other major public service programs[1]	829,596	3.5	391,614	2.6	437,981	5.2

[1] Before 1968–69, these data were included with educational and general items.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1970–71.*

Table 129.—Expenditures of institutions of higher education: United States, 1929–30 to 1970–71

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1929–30	1939–40	1949–50	1959–60	1961–62	1963–64	1965–66	1967–68	1969–70	1970–71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Current-fund expenditures	**$507,142**	**$674,688**	**$2,245,661**	**$5,601,376**	**$7,154,826**	**$9,177,677**	**$12,509,489**	**$16,480,786**	**$21,043,112**	**$23,375,197**
Educational and general	377,903	521,990	1,706,444	4,513,208	5,768,243	7,426,063	9,951,106	13,190,420	15,788,699	17,616,444
General administration and general expense	42,633	62,827	213,070	583,224	730,429	957,512	1,251,107	1,738,946	2,627,993	2,983,911
Instruction and departmental research	221,598	280,248	780,994	1,793,320	2,202,443	2,801,707	[1]3,911,377	[1]5,653,473	[1]7,653,097	[1]8,694,917
Extension and public services	24,982	35,325	86,674	205,595	244,337	297,350	438,385	597,544	521,148	588,390
Libraries	9,654	19,487	56,147	135,384	177,362	236,718	346,248	493,266	652,596	716,212
Plant operation and maintenance	60,919	69,612	225,110	469,943	564,225	686,054	844,506	1,127,290	1,541,696	1,730,664
Separately organized research	18,117	27,266	225,341	1,022,353	1,474,406	1,973,383	2,448,300	2,696,968	2,144,076	2,209,338
Related activities	(2)	27,225	119,108	294,265	367,027	458,507	558,170	640,711	648,069	693,011
Other educational and general	(2)	(2)	(2)	[3]9,134	[3]8,013	[3]13,832	153,013	240,222	(2)	(2)
Auxiliary enterprises	(4)	124,184	476,401	916,117	1,157,517	1,452,244	1,887,744	2,302,419	2,769,276	2,988,407
Student-aid expenditures	(4)	(4)	(4)	172,050	228,765	300,370	425,524	712,425	984,594	1,098,198
Other current expenditures	129,239	28,514	62,816	.....	.....	.....	245,115	275,523	[5]1,500,544	[5]1,672,148
Gross additions to plant value[6]	**125,106**	**83,765**	**416,831**	**1,314,717**	**1,676,122**	**2,437,610**	**3,124,631**	**4,093,957**	**4,232,526**	**4,165,446**

[1] Includes "other sponsored programs."
[2] Data not collected separately.
[3] Sales and services expenditures.
[4] Data not tabulated separately.
[5] "Major public service programs" previously reported in "separately organized research," "extension and public services," and "related activities."
[6] Includes expenditures from plant and current funds, gifts and grants of plant assets, and increases in value due to reappraisal and other adjustments.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1959–60, data are for 50 States and the District of Columbia; data for earlier years are for 48 States and the District of Columbia. Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

Table 130.—Current-fund expenditures of institutions of higher education, by control and by State: 1969–70 and 1970–71

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State	1969–70			1970–71			Percent change, 1969–70 to 1970–71		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	$21,043,111	$13,249,546	$7,793,567	$23,375,197	$14,996,042	$8,379,155	11	13	8
Alabama	254,174	208,085	46,089	275,900	226,786	49,114	9	9	7
Alaska	31,011	27,990	3,021	39,939	36,738	3,200	29	31	6
Arizona	171,128	164,117	7,010	202,824	195,070	7,754	19	19	11
Arkansas	120,827	102,615	18,212	128,443	108,694	19,749	6	6	8
California	2,636,081	1,907,868	728,213	2,807,568	2,032,668	774,900	7	7	6
Colorado	289,835	244,338	45,497	325,996	276,736	49,[illegible]	12	13	8
Connecticut	333,964	119,132	214,832	366,218	134,960	231,258	10	13	8
Delaware	47,822	42,770	5,052	56,051	49,569	6,482	17	16	28
District of Columbia	263,743	24,858	238,885	300,143	28,007	272,137	14	13	14
Florida	497,029	360,898	136,131	565,780	414,844	150,936	14	15	11
Georgia	350,135	232,931	117,204	395,645	268,277	127,369	13	15	9
Hawaii	91,956	85,590	6,365	112,250	105,072	7,178	22	23	13
Idaho	60,912	50,324	10,588	66,366	54,383	11,984	9	8	13
Illinois	1,243,868	667,631	576,237	1,402,723	789,890	612,834	13	18	6
Indiana	537,907	387,099	150,807	596,554	433,578	162,976	11	12	8
Iowa	341,466	238,739	102,727	363,429	258,694	104,735	6	8	2
Kansas	227,756	193,493	34,263	255,288	219,644	35,644	12	14	4
Kentucky	245,858	196,573	49,285	271,793	219,154	52,639	11	11	7
Louisiana	265,101	192,633	72,468	299,367	221,570	77,797	13	15	7
Maine	79,628	48,275	31,353	88,852	55,460	33,391	12	15	7
Maryland	402,377	222,270	180,106	470,226	270,242	199,984	17	22	11
Massachusetts	999,302	150,552	848.749	1,080,646	186,813	893,832	8	24	5
Michigan	914,456	797,887	116,569	986,607	859,806	126,801	8	8	9
Minnesota	404,246	314,217	90,029	446,224	350,721	95,503	10	12	6
Mississippi	163,471	144,205	19,266	187,533	167,189	20,343	15	16	6
Missouri	443,275	255,520	187,755	469,664	272,634	197,030	6	7	5
Montana	61,825	56,427	5,399	70,876	65,024	5,852	15	15	8
Nebraska	157,613	115,813	41,800	174,115	130,148	43,967	10	12	5
Nevada	29,869	29,823	46	32,518	32,459	59	9	9	28
New Hampshire	99,903	42,932	56,971	110,886	48,096	62.790	11	12	10
New Jersey	423,321	237,637	185,684	484,428	280,643	203,785	14	18	10
New Mexico	107,384	100,971	6,413	117,765	111,219	6,546	10	10	2
New York	2,260,917	826,458	1,434,458	2,556,579	1,003,046	1,553,533	13	21	8
North Carolina	527,727	326,146	201,581	586,942	370,529	216,413	11	14	7
North Dakota	64,580	61,334	3,246	70,190	66,454	3,736	9	8	15
Ohio	882,459	594,980	287,479	1,012,864	704,269	308,595	15	18	7
Oklahoma	221,097	188,409	32,688	244,295	209,337	34,958	10	11	7
Oregon	249,592	212,263	37,329	267,138	227,893	39,245	7	7	5
Pennsylvania	1,179,112	546,472	632,640	1,283,318	616,979	666,338	9	13	5
Rhode Island	117,947	51,333	66,614	131,632	59,964	71,668	12	17	8
South Carolina	184,612	133,117	51,495	206,385	150,619	55,767	12	13	8
South Dakota	73,163	58,073	15,090	81,608	65,239	16,369	12	12	8
Tennessee	344,968	191,920	153,048	394,372	219,318	175,054	14	14	14
Texas	802,873	594,124	208,749	936,538	712,708	223,830	17	20	7
Utah	188,213	129,553	58,659	212,084	144,901	67,184	13	12	15
Vermont	74,138	40,832	33,306	83,490	46,201	37,290	13	13	12
Virginia	353,206	273,611	79,595	402,982	318,661	84,321	14	16	6
Washington	366,254	319,797	46,457	408,364	356,608	51,756	11	12	11
West Virginia	130,146	105,213	24,933	141,810	116,023	25,787	9	10	3
Wisconsin	522,619	429,447	93,172	577,142	477,661	99,481	10	11	7
Wyoming	38,150	38,150	.....	42,368	42,368	.....	11	11	...
U.S. Service Schools	164,097	164,097	.....	182,477	182,477	.	11	11	...
Outlying areas	118,564	100,121	18,444	140,028	116,4[illegible]	23,594	18	16	28
Canal Zone	972	972	.....	1,088	1,088	.....	12	12	...
Guam	4,993	4,993	.....	5,021	5,021	.....	1	1	...
Puerto Rico	108,470	90,026	18,444	128,651	105,068	23,594	19	17	28
Virgin Islands	4,130	4,130	.....	5,268	5,268	.....	28	28	...

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1970–71.*

Table 131.—Personal income, 1970, related to educational and general expenditures for higher education and to educational and general funds received from State and local governments, by State: 1970–71

State	Personal income, 1970 (millions of dollars)	Educational and general expenditures for higher education, 1970–71[1]		Educational and general funds from State and local governments, 1970–71	
		Amount (thousands of dollars)	Percent of personal income	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Percent of personal income
1	2	3	4	5	6
United States	**$801,493**	**$17,441,443**	**2.18**	**$7,410,087**	**0.92**
Alabama	9,925	195,474	1.97	78,996	.80
Alaska	1,399	35,832	2.56	17,048	1.22
Arizona	6,487	160,631	2.48	102,069	1.57
Arkansas	5,517	90,372	1.64	47,613	.86
California	88,863	2,032,471	2.29	1,167,431	1.31
Colorado	8,523	247,264	2.90	106,312	1.25
Connecticut	14,638	286,011	1.95	92,772	.63
Delaware	2,394	44,229	1.85	19,735	.82
District of Columbia	4,116	202,573	4.92	21,914	.53
Florida	25,077	466,179	1.86	224,853	.90
Georgia	15,434	297,368	1.93	125,003	.81
Hawaii	3,472	99,706	2.87	45,528	1.31
Idaho	2,340	47,905	2.05	27,776	1.19
Illinois	49,961	1,023,588	2.05	467,486	.94
Indiana	19,721	428,240	2.17	169,058	.86
Iowa	10,613	278,323	2.62	103,177	.97
Kansas	8,808	194,331	2.21	97,220	1.10
Kentucky	9,990	214,319	2.15	111,788	1.12
Louisiana	11,128	235,118	2.11	126,624	1.14
Maine	3,226	67,283	2.09	26,075	.81
Maryland	16,877	312,505	1.85	119,329	.71
Massachusetts	24,750	802,401	3.24	126,743	.51
Michigan	36,785	746,397	2.03	350,792	.96
Minnesota	14,732	354,053	2.40	139,703	.95
Mississippi	5,755	133,220	2.31	69,578	1.21
Missouri	17,427	376,370	2.16	139,630	.80
Montana	2,400	54,678	2.28	30,978	1.29
Nebraska	5,649	133,061	2.36	51,155	.91
Nevada	2,244	30,069	1.34	16,134	.72
New Hampshire	2,686	82,823	3.08	15,961	.59
New Jersey	32,930	377,380	1.15	153,808	.47
New Mexico	3,183	95,540	3.00	42,348	1.33
New York	86,391	2,080,921	2.41	872,420	1.01
North Carolina	16,383	453,369	2.77	172,925	1.06
North Dakota	1,897	51,668	2.72	22,069	1.16
Ohio	42,501	701,006	1.65	231,700	.55
Oklahoma	8,570	156,473	1.83	65,297	.76
Oregon	7,816	193,702	2.48	90,312	1.16
Pennsylvania	46,579	947,366	2.03	276,482	.59
Rhode Island	3,726	101,900	2.73	34,126	.92
South Carolina	7,614	139,062	1.83	63,693	.84
South Dakota	2,107	55,827	2.65	19,576	.93
Tennessee	12,091	273,797	2.26	97,000	.80
Texas	40,213	745,204	1.85	357,328	.89
Utah	3,443	147,136	4.27	45,882	1.33
Vermont	1,541	60,340	3.92	12,936	.84
Virginia	16,986	274,977	1.62	119,769	.71
Washington	13,602	345,156	2.54	195,859	1.44
West Virginia	5,297	100,414	1.90	63,660	1.20
Wisconsin	16,457	435,299	2.65	214,306	1.30
Wyoming	1,227	32,112	2.62	20,063	1.64

[1] Excludes U.S. service schools.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1970–71.* U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business,* August 1972.

Table 132.—Physical plant value per student in institutions of higher education, by control and by level: United States, 1969–70 and 1970–71

Control and level of institution	Institutions		Plant value	
	Number	Enrollment[1]	Total (in thousands of dollars)	Per student
1	2	3	4	5
1969–70				
All institutions	2,525	7,916,991	$42,093,580	$5,317
4-year institutions	1,839	5,974,666	37,546,269	6,284
2-year institutions	686	1,942,325	4,547,311	2,341
Publicly controlled institutions	1,060	5,839,719	26,651,026	4,564
4-year institutions	426	4,021,396	22,786,526	5,666
2-year institutions	634	1,818,323	3,864,500	2,125
Privately controlled institutions	1,465	2,077,272	15,442,554	7,434
4-year institutions	1,213	1,953,270	14,759,743	7,556
2-year institutions	252	124,002	682,811	5,506
1970–71				
All institutions	2,556	8,580,887	46,053,585	5,367
4-year institutions	1,665	6,357,679	40,908,673	6,436
2-year institutions	891	2,223,208	5,144,912	2,314
Publicly controlled institutions	1,089	6,428,134	29,548,021	4,597
4-year institutions	435	4,326,162	25,086,243	5,799
2-year institutions	654	2,101,972	4,461,778	2,123
Privately controlled institutions	1,467	2,152,753	16,505,564	7,667
4-year institutions	1,230	2,031,517	15,822,430	7,788
2-year institutions	237	121,236	683,134	5,635

[1] Total resident and extension enrollment, full-time and part-time, degree-credit and non-degree-credit, fall 1969 and 1970.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

Table 133.—Endowment funds per student in institutions of higher education, by control and by level: United States, 1969–70 and 1970–71

Control and level of institution	Number	Enrollment[1]	Book value of endowment funds[2]	
			Total (in thousands of dollars)	Per student
1	2	3	4	5
1969–70				
All institutions	2,525	7,916,991	$10,853,816	$1,371
4-year institutions	1,839	5,974,666	10,756,004	1,800
2-year institutions	686	1,942,325	97,812	50
Publicly controlled institutions	1,060	5,839,719	1,874,118	321
4-year institutions	426	4,021,396	1,847,128	459
2-year institutions	634	1,818,323	26,990	15
Privately controlled institutions	1,465	2,077,272	8,979,697	4,323
4-year institutions	1,213	1,953,270	8,908,875	4,561
2-year institutions	252	124,002	70,822	571
1970–71				
All institutions	2,556	8,580,887	11,341,366	1,322
4-year institutions	1,665	6,357,679	11,237,896	1,768
2-year institutions	891	2,223,208	103,470	47
Publicly controlled institutions	1,089	6,428,134	1,951,581	304
4-year institutions	435	4,326,162	1,924,909	445
2-year institutions	654	2,101,972	26,672	13
Privately controlled institutions	1,467	2,152,753	9,389,785	4,362
4-year institutions	1,230	2,031,517	9,312,987	4,584
2-year institutions	237	121,236	76,798	633

[1] Total resident and extension enrollment, full-time and part-time, degree-credit and non-degree-credit, fall 1969 and 1970.

[2] Including funds functioning as endowment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

Table 134.—Property of institutions of higher education: United States, 1919–20 to 1970–71

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1919–20	1929–30	1939–40	1949–50	1959–60	1965–66	1969–70	1970–71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Property value at end of year	$1,310,404	$3,437,118	[1]$4,489,600	[1]$7,401,187	[1]$18,893,385	$35,617,407	$52,947,396	$57,394,951
Land, buildings, and equipment	741,333	2,065,050	2,753,780	4,799,964	13,448,548	26,851,273	42,093,580	46,053,585
Endowment (book value)[2]	569,071	1,372,068	[3]1,735,820	[3]2,601,223	[3]5,444,837	8,766,134	10,853,816	11,341,366
Liabilities of plant funds	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	1,984,306	6,071,751	9,384,731	9,896,240

[1] Excludes data reported for student loan funds: $28,784,000 in 1939–40, $43,100,000 in 1949–50, and $126,284,000 in 1959–60.

[2] Includes funds functioning as endowment.

[3] Includes annuity funds: $49,537,000 in 1939–40, an unspecified amount in 1949–50, and $122,757,000 in 1959–60.

[4] Data not collected.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

Table 125.—Student financial aid funds disbursed by institutions of higher education, by type of program, control of institution, type of aid, and academic level of recipient: United States and outlying areas, 1966–67

[In thousands of dollars]

Student financial aid program and academic level of recipient	Total	Federally sponsored				Nonfederally sponsored (Non-Federal) funds
		U.S. Office of Education		Other departments and agencies		
		Non-Federal matching funds	Federal funds	Non-Federal matching funds	Federal funds	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Publicly controlled institutions					
Total, all programs	**$693,502**	**$24,504**	**$231,511**	**$1,337**	**$99,996**	**$336,153**
Work assignments	290,016	8,476	77,689	216	25,123	178,513
Undergraduate	201,747	7,850	70,080	78	10,825	112,915
First-professional	4,903	49	455	. . .	373	4,027
Graduate	83,367	578	7,154	138	13,926	61,571
Grants	246,912	2,454	46,652	369	68,030	129,407
Undergraduate	149,990	2,084	27,497	154	20,505	99,749
First-professional	6,489	42	673	17	2,436	3,322
Graduate	90,434	329	18,481	198	45,090	26,336
Loans	156,573	13,574	107,171	752	6,843	28,234
Undergraduate	125,705	11,183	89,588	196	1,813	22,924
First-professional	11,486	522	4,700	518	4,696	1,050
Graduate	19,383	1,869	12,883	38	334	4,260
	Privately controlled institutions					
Total, all programs	**$604,175**	**$17,756**	**$167,960**	**$874**	**$75,094**	**$342,490**
Work assignments	115,482	3,592	32,359	25	14,651	64,854
Undergraduate	83,766	3,326	29,731	25	1,566	49,118
First-professional	2,255	114	1,013	. . .	149	979
Graduate	29,461	152	1,615	. . .	12,937	14,758
Grants	342,189	3,142	35,419	9	51,246	252,374
Undergraduate	224,987	3,109	21,466	. . .	9,491	190,921
First-professional	19,383	30	857	. . .	6,775	11,722
Graduate	97,819	2	13,096	9	34,980	49,731
Loans	146,504	11,023	100,182	839	9,198	25,262
Undergraduate	116,535	9,480	85,319	226	2,344	19,166
First-professional	14,085	587	5,390	501	5,545	2,063
Graduate	15,884	956	9,473	112	1,309	4,033

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Student Financial Aid, 1966–67.*

Table 136.—Selected data for land-grant institutions on students and finances: United States and outlying areas, 1961–62 and 1971–72

Item	1961–62	1971–72
1	2	3
Opening (fall) enrollment:		
Total enrollment	[1]770,858	[2]1,504,042
First-time enrollment	[3]148,526	[2]249,330
Regular Federal appropriations	$103,134,598	$230,426,120
Funds for instruction and facilities (Morrill-Nelson and Bankhead-Jones Funds)	10,744,000	12,600,000
Funds for research (experiment stations)	33,306,536	67,469,923
Hatch funds, as amended	32,800,589	60,946,492
Research under Agricultural Marketing Act	505,947	6,523,431
Funds for cooperative extension	59,084,062	150,356,197
Smith-Lever funds (Act of 1914, as amended)	57,597,842	147,649,561
Extension under Agricultural Marketing Act	1,486,220	2,706,636
Endowment income under land-grant funds	4,383,552	8,884,492
From 1862 land-grant funds	2,919,418	5,375,768
From other Federal land-grant funds	1,464,134	3,508,724

[1] Resident and extension, degree-credit and non-degree-credit, first-term enrollment.

[2] Resident and extension, degree-credit and non-degree-credit, opening fall enrollment.

[3] Resident, degree-credit, first-term enrollment.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Year Ended June 30, 1962; Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1971;* and *Statistics on Condition of Land-Grant Funds, 1972 Report.*

CHAPTER IV

Federal Programs for Education and Related Activities*

Federal land grants provided under the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 represent the first instance of U.S. Government financial assistance for education. With this enactment, the National Government embarked upon a program of educational support unique among national governments in its commitment to State and local autonomy and in the responsibility it assumed for a public function of national interest.

A variety of programs and procedures are used by the Federal Government to support numerous educational activities. Procedures include financial grants and loans, allocation of surplus commodities and federally owned property, operation of special programs and institutions, and the cost of services or contracts.

This highly complex Federal educational involvement affects, directly or indirectly, every person in this country and many persons from other countries. Programs may be for the purchase of research and training services in educational institutions; for support of individuals for whom there is a special Federal responsibility; for support of schools in areas where Federal activities would result in undue burdens on school services without such support; for support of vocational education, foreign language study, and similar special areas; or for numerous other purposes.

A capsule view of the history of Federal educational activities is provided in the following list of selected Federal educational legislation:

Year	Program
1787	Northwest Ordinance–authorized land grants for the establishment of educational institutions.
1862	First Morrill Act–authorized public land grants to the States for the establishment and maintenance of agricultural and mechanical colleges.
1867	Department of Education Act–authorized the establishment of the Office of Education.
1874	Aid to State nautical schools–provided funds for State nautical schools.
1890	Second Morrill Act–provided for money grants for support of instruction in the agricultural and mechanical colleges.
1917	Smith-Hughes Act–provided for grants to States for support of vocational education.
1918	Vocational Rehabilitation Act–authorized funds for rehabilitation of World War I veterans.
1919	Federal surplus property–authorized use of Federal surplus property by educational institutions.
1920	Smith-Bankhead Act–authorized grants to States for vocational rehabilitation programs.
1933	School lunch programs–provided assistance in school lunch programs. The use of surplus farm commodities in school lunch programs began in 1936 and the National School Lunch Act of 1946 continued and expanded this assistance.
1935	Bankhead-Jones Act–made grants to States for agricultural experiment stations.
1937	National Cancer Institute Act–established Public Health Service fellowship program. Subsequently, fellowships were authorized in legislation concerning other agencies.
1940	School Milk Program–provided funds for cost of milk served to school children.
1941	Amendment to Lanham Act of 1940–authorized Federal aid for construction, maintenance, and operation of schools in federally

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* **Albert R. Munse of the Reference, Estimates, and Projections Branch, National Center for Educational Statistics, had the major responsibility for the development of data for this chapter.**

impacted areas. Such assistance was continued under Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, in 1950.

1943 Vocational Rehabilitation Act—provided assistance to disabled veterans.

School Lunch Indemnity Plan—provided funds for local school lunch food purchases.

1944 Servicemen's Readjustment Act—provided assistance for education of veterans.

Surplus Property Act—authorized transfer of surplus property to educational institutions.

1946 George-Barden Act—expanded Federal support of vocational education.

1948 United States Information and Educational Exchange Act—provided for the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the United States and other countries.

1949 Federal Property and Administrative Services Act—provided for donation of surplus property to educational institutions and for other public uses.

1950 Public Laws 815 and 874—provided assistance for construction (Public Law 815) and operation (Public Law 874) of schools in federally affected areas.

Housing Act—authorized loans for construction of college housing facilities.

1954 School Milk Program—provided funds for purchase of milk for school lunch programs.

Cooperative Research Act—authorized cooperative arrangements with universities, colleges, and State education agencies for educational research.

National Advisory Committee on Education Act—established a National Advisory Committee on Education to recommend to the Secretary of the Department of HEW needed studies of national concern in the field of education and to propose appropriate action indicated by such studies.

1956 Library Services Act—authorized grants to States for extension and improvement of rural public library services.

1957 Practical Nurse Training Act—provided grants to States for practical nurse training.

1958 National Defense Education Act—provided assistance to State and local school systems for strengthening instruction in science, mathematics, modern foreign languages, and other critical subjects; improvement of State statistical services; guidance, counseling, and testing services and training institutes; higher education student loans and fellowships; foreign language institutes and advanced foreign language study and training provided by colleges and universities; experimentation and dissemination of information on more effective utilization of television, motion picture, and related media for educational purposes; and vocational education for technical occupations necessary to the national defense.

Public Law 85-926—Federal assistance for training teachers of the handicapped authorized.

Public Law 85-905—authorized a loan service of captioned films for the deaf.

1961 Area Redevelopment Act—included provisions for training or retraining of persons in redevelopment areas.

1962 Manpower Development and Training Act—provided training in new and improved skills for the unemployed and underemployed.

Public Law 87-477—provided grants for the construction of educational television broadcasting facilities.

Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962—authorized loans, advances, and grants for education and training of refugees.

1963 Health Professions Educational Assistance Act—provided funds to expand teaching facilities and for loans to students in the health professions.

Vocational Education Act of 1963—increased Federal support of vocational education, including support of residential vocational schools, vocational work-study programs, and research, training, and demonstrations in vocational education.

Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963—authorized grants and loans for classrooms, libraries, and laboratories in public community colleges and technical institutes as well as undergraduate and graduate facilities in other institutions of higher education.

1964 Civil Rights Act of 1964—authorized the Commissioner, to (1) arrange, through grants or contracts with institutions of higher education, for the operation of short-term or regular session institutes for special training to improve ability of elementary and secondary school instructional staff to deal effectively with special education problems occasioned by desegregation; (2) make grants to school boards to pay, in whole or in part, the cost of providing inservice training in dealing with problems incident to desegregation; (3) provide school boards technical assistance in desegregation and required nondiscrimination in federally assisted programs.

Economic Opportunity Act of 1964–authorized grants for college work-study programs for students of low-income families; established a Job Corps program and authorized support for work-training programs to provide education and vocational training and work experience for unemployed youths; provided training and work experience opportunities in welfare programs; authorized support of education and training activities and of community action programs, including Head Start, Follow Through, Upward Bound; authorized the establishment of the Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA).

1965 Elementary and Secondary Education Act–authorized grants for elementary and secondary school programs for children of low-income families; school library resources, textbooks and other instructional materials for school children; supplementary educational centers and services; strengthening State education agencies; and educational research and research training.

Health Professions Educational Assistance Amendments–authorized scholarships to aid needy students in the health professions and grants to improve the quality of teaching in schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, optometry, and podiatry.

Higher Education Act of 1965–provided grants for university community service programs, college library assistance, library training and research, strengthening developing institutions, and educational opportunity; insured student loans; teacher training programs; and undergraduate instructional equipment. Established a National Teacher Corps and provided for graduate teacher training fellowships.

Medical Library Assistance Act–provided assistance for construction and improvement of health sciences libraries.

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act–authorized grants and loans for projects in the creative and performing arts, and for research, training, and scholarly publications in the humanities.

National Technical Institute for the Deaf Act–provided for the establishment, construction, equipping, and operation of a residential school for postsecondary education and technical training of the deaf.

National Vocational Student Loan Insurance Act–encouraged State and nonprofit private institutions and organizations to establish adequate loan insurance programs to assist students to attend postsecondary business, trade, technical, and other vocational schools.

Disaster Relief Act–provided for assistance to local education agencies to help meet exceptional cost resulting from a major disaster.

1966 International Education Act–provided grants to institutions of higher education for the establishment, strengthening, and operation of centers for research and training in international studies and the international aspects of professional and other fields of study.

National Sea Grant College and Program Act–authorized the establishment and operation of Sea Grant colleges and programs by initiating and supporting programs of education and research in the various fields relating to the development of marine resources.

Adult Education Act–authorized grants to States for the encouragement and expansion of educational programs for adults, including training of teachers of adults and demonstrations in adult education (previously part of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964).

Model Secondary School for the Deaf Act–authorized the establishment and operation, by Gallaudet College, of a model secondary school for the deaf to serve the National Capital region.

Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1966–in addition to modifying existing programs, authorized grants to assist States in the initiation, expansion, and improvement of programs and projects for the education of handicapped children at the preschool, elementary, and secondary school levels.

1967 Education Professions Development Act–amended the Higher Education Act of 1965 for the purpose of improving the quality of teaching and to help meet critical shortages of adequately trained educational personnel by authorizing support for the development of information on needs for educational personnel, training and retraining opportunities responsive to changing manpower needs, attracting a greater number of qualified persons into the teaching profession, attracting persons who can stimulate creativity in the arts and other skills to undertake short-term or long-term assignments in education, and helping to make educational personnel training programs more responsive to the needs of schools and colleges.

Public Broadcasting Act of 1967–established a Corporation for Public Broadcasting to have major responsibility in channeling Federal funds to noncommercial radio and television stations, program production groups, and ETV networks directly or through contract; conduct research, demonstration, or training in matters related to noncommercial broadcasting; and authorize grants for construction of educational radio as well as television facilities.

1968 Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1967–in addition to modifying existing programs, authorized support of regional centers for education of handicapped children, model centers and services for deaf-blind children, recruitment of personnel, and dissemination of information on education of the handicapped; technical assistance in education to rural areas; support of dropout prevention projects; and support of bilingual education programs. Also, in order to give adequate notice of available Federal financial assistance, authorized advance funding for any program for which the Commissioner of Education has responsibility for administration by authorizing appropriations to be included in the appropriations act for the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which they are available for obligation.

Handicapped Children's Early Education Assistance Act–authorized preschool and early education programs for handicapped children.

Vocational Education Amendments of 1968–changed the basic formula for allocating funds; provided for a National Advisory Council on Vocational Education, expansion of vocational education services to meet the needs of the disadvantaged, the collection and dissemination of information for programs administered by the Commissioner of Education, and the preparation of a catalog of all Federal education assistance programs.

Higher Education Amendments of 1968–provided new programs to assist disadvantaged college students through special counseling and summer tutorial programs, and to assist colleges to combine resources for cooperative uses, including closed-circuit television and computer networks. Also authorized grants to expand and strengthen student cooperative programs and to expand programs which provide clinical experiences to law students.

1970 Elementary and Secondary Education Assistance Programs, Extension (Public Law 91-230)–authorized comprehensive planning and evaluation grants to State and local education agencies; provided for the establishment of a National Commission on School Finance.

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act–established a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science to meet the needs of the people, to utilize effectively the Nation's educational resources, and to cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of such services.

Environmental Education Act–established an Office of Environmental Education for the purpose of curriculum development and initiation and maintenance of environmental education programs at the elementary-secondary education levels; dissemination of information; the provision of training programs for teachers and other educational, public, community, labor, and industrial leaders and employees; community education programs; and the distribution of material dealing with environment and ecology.

Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970–provided for the development, demonstration, and evaluation of curriculums on the problems of drug abuse; dissemination of information; training programs for teachers, counselors, law-enforcement officers, and other public leaders and officials; and community education programs for parents and others on drug abuse problems.

1971 Comprehensive Health Manpower Training Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-257)–amended title VII of the Public Health Service Act. Increased and expanded provisions for health manpower training and training facilities.

Nurse Training Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-158)–amended title VIII, Nurse Training, of the Public Health Service Act. Increased and expanded provisions for nurse training facilities.

1972 Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-255)–established a Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention to provide overall planning and policy for all Federal drug-abuse prevention functions; a National Advisory Council for Drug Abuse Prevention; community assistance grants for community mental health centers for treatment and rehabilitation of persons with drug abuse problems; and, in December 1974, a National Institute of Drug Abuse.

Education Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-318)–established a National Institute of Education; general aid for institutions of higher education; Federal matching grants for State student incentive grants; a National Commission on Financing Postsecondary Education; State Advisory Councils on Community Colleges; a Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education and State grants for the design, establishment, and conduct of postsecondary occupational education; and a bureau-level Office of Indian Education. Amended current Office of Education programs to increase their effectiveness and better meet special needs. Prohibited sex bias in admissions to institutions of vocational, professional, graduate higher, and public institutions of undergraduate higher education.

There is no single total for Federal funds for education that is meaningful for all purposes, but there are many possible totals which may be constructed to service particular needs. This multiplicity is probably due to the many kinds of assistance provided, the differences in the manner of distributing assistance, the special circumstances which describe the program beneficiary as each program was legislatively tailored for its special purpose, and, of course, the purposes of the data user. However, table 138 (Part I), "Federal funds supporting education in educational institutions," gives one summary which the Office of Education has found useful. Part I includes those programs more frequently considered in the general category of Federal aid to education. Grants and loans are separated because of the obvious difference which requires repayments of loans but not grants. Part II includes data for other programs which may also be considered in determining Federal funds for education.

In contrast with table 138, which shows program amounts, table 137 shows where the money comes from–the Federal agencies which make the funds available for the various education programs. This table reveals that the Federal role in education and related activities involves many Federal agencies and varies from relatively insignificant amounts to almost $7 billion estimated for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the 1974 fiscal year. Seven agencies report education amounts in excess of $100 million, exclusive of outlays for research and development. The support provided various levels of education–elementary-secondary, higher, vocational-technical and continuing education, and "other" programs–is also shown.

Noteworthy is the fact that amounts in tables 137 and 138 report Federal funds from a "Federal" vantage point. This will differ from State and local education agency reports and higher education reports of Federal receipts. A major reason for the difference is the fact that payments to individuals and to nonschool agencies for education or education services cannot be identified as Federal funds by the educational institutions. Consequently, summaries of State, local, and institutional reports of Federal receipts will be less than amounts reported for the same years from this "Federal" perspective.

A somewhat different view of the Federal educational involvement is brought into focus in table 139, from the National Science Foundation publication *Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activities*, Vol. XXI. For example, to the extent that federally supported research may be considered to be education-related, this table shows federally supported educational activity taking place in many institutions other than those formally described as educational, including industrial establishments, federally operated facilities, and various nonprofit establishments. Figures from the National Science Foundation were used also to obtain the research and development amounts reported in tables 137 and 138 for colleges and universities and for Federal obligations to universities and colleges reported in table 143.

Table 140 gives additional information about the programs for training grants, fellowships, and traineeships included in table 137. Figures for this tabulation, like those in tables 137 and 138, were obtained from information provided the Office of Management and Budget for "Special Analysis H," a chapter in its publication *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 1974*.

A summary of Office of Education disbursements for the years from 1960 to 1974, by legislative program, is presented in table 142. This table reveals the support pattern for the Office of Education by showing changes in levels of support for different educational activities and the appearance of new activities. Funds transferred to the Office of Education from other Federal agencies for various education services are presented at the bottom of table 142.

State-by-State data on Federal educational assistance from various Federal agencies are displayed in tables 141, 143, and 144. Table 143 includes amounts for higher education institutions only and is based on Federal obligations during the 1971 fiscal year regardless of when funds were spent by a recipient institution. Higher education loans to students and institutions, Federal expenditures for Federal employee training, and veterans' education benefits are not included in these higher education figures.

In contrast with table 143, "Obligations," amounts reported in table 141 combine "obligations" for Office of Education programs with "outlay" amounts by the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Child Development in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Table 145 shows Office of Education funds for instructional materials and equipment.

Table 137.—Federal funds for education and related activities, by agency: Fiscal years 1972 to 1974

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Total			Elementary-secondary education			Higher education			Vocational-technical and continuing education			Other		
	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total	$16,455,685	$18,196,218	$17,906,236	$3,856,527	$4,086,258	$4,062,779	$5,540,099	$6,390,800	$6,343,384	$2,505,075	$2,501,577	$2,462,880	$4,553,984	[illegible]	$5,037,412
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	6,312,472	6,630,398	6,757,490	3,147,399	3,156,020	3,213,084	2,491,188	2,708,943	2,797,109	186,409	221,817	211,203	487,476	543,618	536,094
Office of Education	(4,767,176)	(4,721,468)	(4,806,206)	(2,938,807)	(2,783,037)	(2,820,904)	(1,601,392)	(1,688,342)	(1,800,006)	(78,286)	(85,965)	(59,449)	(148,690)	(163,124)	(125,847)
Public Health Service	(815,354)	(916,451)	(912,785)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(784,402)	(881,791)	(879,159)	(5,464)	(8,203)	(7,472)	(25,488)	(26,467)	(26,154)
Social and Rehabilitation Service	(153,628)	(178,334)	(160,612)	(13,753)	(11,968)	(10,564)	(37,325)	(42,791)	(24,944)	(102,550)	(121,575)	(125,114)	.....	.....	.....
Other	(576,315)	(816,145)	(877,887)	(194,839)	(361,015)	(381,626)	(68,069)	(96,019)	(93,000)	(109)	(6,074)	(19,168)	(313,298)	(354,037)	(384,093)
Department of Agriculture	1,415,718	1,711,573	1,526,132	28,624	42,657	51,338	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,387,094	1,668,916	1,474,794
Department of Commerce	10,646	11,325	12,423	.....	.....	.....	2,213	2,466	2,352	180	1,625	1,923	8,253	7,234	8,148
Department of Defense	1,110,773	1,219,327	1,305,093	176,930	204,861	224,025	711	715	753	.....	.....	.....	933,132	1,013,751	1,080,315
Department of Housing and Urban Development	162,188	164,986	155,300	79,123	92,334	96,040	55,565	40,473	27,220	25,176	29,379	30,240	2,324	2,800	2,800
Department of the Interior	266,027	302,767	289,776	200,796	225,638	221,209	23,603	32,050	31,159	41,553	44,980	37,280	75	99	128
Department of Justice	41,756	57,171	21,266	.....	.....	.....	28,608	40,278	587	4,062	7,332	10,733	9,086	9,561	9,946
Department of Labor	1,880,800	1,925,400	1,696,000	111,800	227,400	128,000	.....	.....	.....	1,769,000	1,698,000	1,568,000	.....	.....	.....
Department of State	43,320	48,280	53,960	4,237	4,643	5,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,083	43,637	48,860
Department of Transportation	17,343	18,168	17,515	.....	.....	.....	910	910	910	440	500	500	15,993	16,758	16,105
Department of the Treasury	5,287	4,553	7,200	.....	.....	.....	1,688	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,599	4,481	7,200
Action	26,385	33,104	27,770	2,476	2,446	2,083	4,090	8,647	5,800	.....	757	712	19,819	21,254	19,175
Agency for International Development	55,612	65,862	64,889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,612	65,862	64,889
Appalachian Regional Development Commission	38,024	45,947	53,940	28,204	36,200	42,700	9,408	9,447	9,940	167	900	900	245	400	400
Atomic Energy Commission	9,830	11,037	8,165	2,428	2,840	2,470	7,085	7,725	5,115	317	472	580	.....	.....	.....
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	8,000	8,000	11,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	8,000	11,000
District of Columbia (Office of Education estimate)	53,334	46,715	41,862	43,370	39,478	33,664	9,964	7,237	8,198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Environmental Protection Agency	6,641	7,196	6,969	.....	.....	.....	6,641	7,196	6,969	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Government Services Administration	2,514	2,575	2,726	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,514	2,575	2,726
Library of Congress	54,577	62,616	67,919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,577	62,616	67,919
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	6,269	3,017	2,830	.....	.....	.....	4,372	1,187	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,897	1,830	1,830
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	21,683	39,194	81,165	2,060	4,256	5,496	10,342	18,256	32,445	9,281	16,683	43,225	.....	.....	.....
National Science Foundation	62,298	40,851	28,450	1,868	1,912	1,200	60,430	38,939	27,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Office of Economic Opportunity	48,947	44,118	2,000	9,686	9,875	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,261	34,243	2,000	.....	.....	.....
Smithsonian Institution	25,029	30,266	33,863	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,029	30,266	33,863
U.S. Information Agency	3,029	3,209	3,225	852	991	993	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,177	2,218	2,232
Veterans Administration	1,882,340	2,499,910	2,410,329	16,674	37,708	36,378	1,436,437	1,927,313	1,818,587	429,229	534,889	555,364	.....	.....	.....
All Federal agencies (research and development in educational institutions)	2,884,843	3,157,654	[1]3,217,000	.....	.....	.....	1,386,844	1,538,936	[1]1,568,000	.....	.....	.....	1,497,999	1,618,718	[1]1,649,000

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[1] Estimated by the Office of Education.

SOURCE: Compiled by the National Center for Educational Statistics, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, from information collected by the Office of Management and Budget for its report *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 1973.* Research and development data are from *Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activities,* Vol. XXI, National Science Foundation.

Table 138.—Federal funds for education and related activities: Obligations for fiscal years 1962 to 1967 and outlay for fiscal years 1968 to 1974

[In thousands of dollars]

Type of support, level, and program area	New obligational authority						Outlay						
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 (estimated)	1974 (estimated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	PART I. Federal funds supporting education in educational institutions												
Total grants and loans	**$2,173,700**	**$2,507,600**	**$2,749,300**	**$3,908,700**	**$6,779,578**	**$8,352,866**	**$7,804,454**	**$8,055,396**	**$9,222,139**	**$10,927,645**	**$11,901,721**	**$13,070,635**	**$12,868,823**
Grants, total	1,853,200	2,111,700	2,350,500	3,379,600	6,167,878	7,611,283	7,201,173	7,523,169	8,615,843	10,442,808	11,325,086	12,440,088	12,462,906
Elementary-secondary education	556,100	600,400	666,300	942,900	2,480,078	3,037,637	2,967,004	2,838,439	3,212,418	3,724,363	3,856,527	4,098,258	4,062,779
School assistance in federally affected areas	304,900	330,300	323,100	407,600	433,900	469,137	506,372	397,581	656,372	527,043	648,608	457,462	130,910
Economic opportunity programs[1]	53,000	60,900	67,000	123,500	404,300	721,257	628,533	552,434	534,482	664,356	473,307	754,701	683,936
National Defense Education Act—equipment[2]	59,300	58,700	92,900	90,900	104,400	109,200	109,009	74,316	58,547	44,647	42,629	38,280	11,764
Supporting services[3]	4,300	4,700	5,200	6,500	173,100	273,561	280,481	290,107	237,532	215,262	267,749	346,111	186,020
Assistance for educationally deprived children[4]	.....	.....	.....	.....	959,000	1,057,455	1,056,963	1,096,106	1,207,894	1,575,282	1,613,847	1,554,700	456,029
Teacher Corps	4,000	6,800	5,100	.....	6,500	11,324	16,019	19,358	18,191	26,761	23,887	10,613	37,566
Vocational education	26,400	26,300	24,900	127,700	184,678	194,636	185,224	152,441	181,379	241,481	282,545	254,876	153,536
Dependents' schools abroad	40,500	45,300	61,500	80,500	86,100	87,533	68,220	108,589	137,138	146,615	168,908	191,621	211,102
Public lands revenue for schools	43,500	44,600	48,600	51,500	54,100	50,173	52,294	86,112	82,376	78,893	73,286	99,377	98,634
Assistance in special areas[5]	14,800	17,700	32,600	50,200	68,800	56,969	58,286	71,118	78,992	120,719	156,757	170,988	162,400
Veterans' education	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,294	3,200	4,924	6,233	13,763	16,674	37,708	36,378
Emergency school assistance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,239	68,816	54,364	175,012
Education revenue sharing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,692,699
Other[6]	4,400	5,100	5,400	4,500	5,200	5,108	2,383	5,353	13,282	16,313	19,515	27,487	27,794
Higher education	1,210,300	1,397,800	1,480,400	2,052,600	2,830,400	3,634,494	3,262,988	3,318,177	3,814,332	4,745,192	4,963,464	5,750,253	5,937,467
Basic research in U.S. educational institutions proper[7]	602,900	681,600	688,600	784,900	940,300	1,032,823	1,061,818	1,020,906	985,784	1,064,386	1,199,980	1,326,335	[8]1,360,000
Research facilities[7]	121,800	157,900	133,500	191,700	194,000	250,568	199,790	238,516	225,130	227,908	186,864	213,601	[8]218,000
Training grants	196,000	234,600	261,200	282,400	366,500	363,608	381,116	404,990	704,689	769,296	982,008	1,143,343	1,010,851
Fellowships and traineeships	103,900	143,000	181,800	196,900	264,900	360,162	320,303	247,840	191,271	267,907			
Facilities and equipment	37,100	41,000	56,100	384,100	668,900	822,203	549,382	482,387	513,162	518,944	400,147	263,201	264,260
Other institutional support	33,000	43,400	69,500	93,400	163,800	169,926	139,637	173,086	178,156	266,090	292,291	352,474	350,441
Other student assistance	103,900	69,900	62,300	100,400	214,200	590,586	608,863	740,498	1,003,594	1,631,185	1,902,174	2,462,299	2,753,915
Other higher education assistance	11,700	16,400	17,400	18,800	18,800	54,619	2,069	9,975	12,546	9,478	.....	.....	.....
Vocational-technical and continuing education (not classifiable by level)	87,800	113,500	203,800	384,100	857,400	939,152	971,181	1,366,553	1,589,093	1,973,253	2,505,095	2,591,577	2,462,660
Vocational, technical, and work training[9]	34,600	82,700	171,000	364,300	817,900	827,303	851,683	1,163,444	1,269,254	1,515,741	1,941,281	1,895,683	1,768,225
Veterans' education	49,900	29,000	25,100	10,300	6,300	54,000	79,645	123,970	244,634	357,414	429,229	534,889	555,364
General continuing education[10]	400	400	1,900	1,500	19,200	29,200	28,701	60,364	65,865	88,305	125,715	147,087	122,244
Training State and local personnel	2,900	1,400	5,800	8,000	14,000	28,649	11,152	18,775	9,360	11,793	8,870	13,918	16,827
Loans, total (higher education)	**320,500**	**396,900**	**398,800**	**529,100**	**611,700**	**741,583**	**603,281**	**532,227**	**606,296**	**484,837**	**576,635**	**630,547**	**405,917**
Student loan program, National Defense Education Act[11]	74,600	90,700	111,300	180,100	235,900	237,954	226,303	259,641	295,173	382,102	515,072	596,400	380,341
College facilities loans[12]	245,900	306,200	287,500	369,000	375,800	503,629	376,978	272,586	311,123	102,735	61,563	35,147	25,576

PART II. Other Federal funds for education and related activities

Total	$2,777,364	$2,936,341	$3,239,851	$3,717,232	$3,903,859	$3,930,053	$3,605,629	$3,339,677	$3,428,724	$4,011,245	$4,553,964	$5,124,883	$5,037,412
Applied research and development[7]	754,700	806,700	906,300	962,300	1,026,600	1,088,150	1,142,350	1,237,499	1,236,749	1,318,963	1,497,999	1,618,718	[8]1,649,000
School lunch and milk programs	366,900	379,300	411,700	507,500	421,900	448,005	543,845	597,700	676,196	928,186	1,213,075	1,472,890	1,273,263
Training of Federal personnel	1,177,500	1,279,600	1,370,400	1,577,900	1,706,700	1,537,399	1,138,333	639,863	691,694	854,930	961,215	1,045,679	1,115,027
U.S. academies	59,416	59,099	119,796	130,971	154,593	133,002	141,599	170,468	184,262	218,869	232,047	233,288	232,340
Professional training, military	1,086,584	1,188,601	1,202,604	1,373,229	1,470,507	1,309,948	923,470	375,105	492,040	614,099	718,180	800,018	867,637
Civilian education and training in non-Federal facilities	31,500	31,900	48,000	73,700	81,600	94,449	73,264	94,290	15,392	21,962	10,988	12,373	15,050
Library services	22,200	23,900	25,300	82,900	86,300	141,381	136,099	186,124	170,135	186,338	165,096	174,657	150,744
Grants to public libraries	6,900	7,400	7,500	54,900	55,000	76,000	62,017	62,794	50,235	52,975	56,246	50,873	17,904
National library services[13]	15,300	16,500	17,800	28,000	31,300	65,381	74,082	123,330	119,900	133,363	108,850	123,784	132,840
International education	109,100	116,100	130,000	178,700	232,658	326,742	272,008	278,135	193,464	180,668	122,740	136,336	139,098
Educational exchange program	28,100	35,600	38,000	37,400	53,500	44,712	41,670	38,172	30,850	36,101	37,837	42,442	47,711
Agency for International Development projects	81,000	80,500	84,600	87,800	111,800	203,270	140,000	170,000	111,326	105,608	55,612	65,862	64,889
Action (previously Peace Corps)	......	......	......	44,300	57,176	41,944	43,641	44,095	28,150	25,026	19,819	20,983	18,925
Other international education and training	.....	.....	7,400	9,200	10,183	36,816	46,697	25,868	23,139	13,933	9,472	7,048	7,573
Other	346,964	330,741	396,151	417,932	429,701	388,376	372,994	400,356	460,486	542,160	593,839	576,304	710,280
Agricultural extension service	59,300	63,000	79,400	85,400	90,700	92,824	90,030	97,273	124,526	154,672	169,811	191,698	197,198
Educational television facilities	......	......	5,200	5,100	15,200	3,304	6,737	8,756	19,163	28,580	8,000	8,000	11,000
Education in Federal correctional institutions	2,100	2,500	2,900	3,500	3,600	6,341	3,662	3,816	5,007	6,333	9,066	9,561	9,945
Value of surplus property transferred:													
Acquisition cost of personal property	244,900	223,800	268,700	277,300	266,400	215,509	199,383	223,503	246,330	255,668	299,805	329,788	362,767
Fair value of real property	21,000	21,100	15,100	17,900	15,100	16,684	26,276	13,254	12,468	25,718	12,200	23,000	20,000
Other[14]	19,664	20,341	24,851	28,732	38,701	53,714	46,906	53,754	52,992	71,189	94,957	114,267	109,370

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[1] Includes Office of Economic Opportunity, Indian education, Appalachian Regional Development, Department of Labor, NYC in-school work support, and Head Start Preschool.

[2] Includes small amounts for National Defense Education Act loans to private elementary-secondary schools.

[3] Includes supplemental centers, school library materials, strengthening State education agencies, captioned films for the deaf, dissemination of information, school counseling and testing, American Printing House for the Blind, planning and evaluation, National Aeronautics and Space Administration elementary-secondary schools program, and Civil Rights technical assistance.

[4] Includes Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I, handicapped children, dropout prevention, bilingual education, Kendall School for the Deaf, and Model School for the Deaf.

[5] Includes District of Columbia, Canal Zone, territories and dependencies, Cuban refugees, and payments in lieu of taxes by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

[6] Includes elementary-secondary programs of the National Science Foundation, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, Department of Defense, Junior ROTC, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration; also, Office of Child Development programs not included elsewhere, and Office of Education programs and expenditures not otherwise included.

[7] Data are from *Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activities*, annual publication, National Science Foundation. Includes university-operated research centers.

[8] 1974 amounts are estimated by the Office of Education at 1.9 percent increase over 1973 level.

[9] Includes adult vocational education and manpower training programs.

[10] Includes Office of Education, Action, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Economic Development, and additional programs for continuing education.

[11] Includes National Defense Education Act and insured student loans.

[12] Includes Department of Housing and Urban Development college housing loans and Office of Education college facilities loans.

[13] Includes Library of Congress, Smithsonian Institution, General Services Administration, National Archives and Records Service, National Agricultural Library, National Library of Medicine, and Government Printing Office depository library and catalog and index activities.

[14] Includes Office of Education and education programs and administration expenditures not otherwise included.

NOTE.—Because of the exclusion of some programs and because data are based on Federal disbursement rather than on the authority to spend, the figures since 1968 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

SOURCE: Compiled by the National Center for Educational Statistics, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, from information collected by the Office of Management and Budget for its report *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States, Fiscal year 1974*. Research data are from *Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activities*, Vol. XXI, National Science Foundation.

Table 139.—Summary of Federal funds for research, development, and R&D plant: Fiscal years 1971, 1972, and 1973

[In millions of dollars]

Item	Actual	Estimates	
	1971	1972	1973
1	2	3	4
Total expenditures for research, development, and R&D plant	$15,992.4	$16,733.9	$17,326.9
Research and development	15,379.7	16,093.6	16,632.4
R&D plant	612.7	640.3	694.5
Total obligations for research, development, and R&D plant	16,160.8	17,485.3	18,626.8
Research and development	15,549.5	16,820.9	17,790.8
Total research	6,150.2	6,749.4	7,296.9
Basic research	2,132.3	2,395.2	2,604.3
Applied research	4,017.9	4,354.3	4,692.6
Development	9,399.3	10,071.5	10,493.9
R&D plant	611.2	664.4	836.0
Research and development			
Performers			
Federal intramural[1]	4,165.6	4,509.1	4,597.8
Industrial firms	7,630.5	8,120.6	8,682.9
FFRDC's[2] administered by industrial firms	480.2	515.1	553.3
Universities and colleges	1,644.5	1,915.3	2,126.1
FFRDC's administered by universities and colleges	728.9	782.7	817.9
Nonprofit institutions	485.6	510.3	484.2
FFRDC's administered by nonprofit institutions	210.2	197.4	207.5
Other domestic performers	141.1	187.5	227.5
Foreign	63.1	82.8	93.6
Research			
Performers			
Federal intramural[1]	2,033.2	2,171.9	2,273.0
Industrial firms	1,626.9	1,705.2	1,913.9
FFRDC's administered by industrial firms	75.7	76.2	80.5
Universities and colleges	1,495.7	1,757.4	1,953.1
FFRDC's administered by universities and colleges	398.9	442.0	467.1
Nonprofit institutions	314.3	360.5	320.3
FFRDC's administered by nonprofit institutions	52.4	52.2	67.7
Other domestic performers	100.5	121.8	145.6
Foreign	52.7	62.2	75.7
Fields of science			
Life sciences	1,673.3	1,967.6	2,126.0
Psychology	115.7	140.5	144.6
Physical sciences	1,042.6	1,116.1	1,230.9
Environmental sciences	677.5	764.3	804.6
Mathematics	121.7	138.7	142.2
Engineering	2,111.2	2,163.2	2,258.1
Social sciences	305.7	330.5	403.0
Other sciences	102.6	128.6	187.5
Basic research			
Performers			
Federal intramural[1]	534.6	577.9	590.3
Industrial firms	412.5	469.5	521.3
FFRDC's administered by industrial firms	29.2	30.3	30.4
Universities and colleges	794.4	913.4	1,024.0
FFRDC's administered by universities and colleges	260.0	286.5	301.3
Nonprofit institutions	72.4	79.3	82.3
FFRDC's administered by nonprofit institutions	2.1	5.5	11.9
Basic research—Continued			
Other domestic performers	$19.2	$20.6	$22.7
Foreign	7.9	12.1	20.1
Fields of science			
Life sciences	595.7	738.4	814.2
Psychology	48.8	57.5	62.0
Physical sciences	743.4	769.6	871.6
Environmental sciences	392.7	455.6	467.4
Mathematics	52.3	60.4	59.7
Engineering	219.7	225.5	208.8
Social sciences	69.6	80.6	106.3
Other sciences	10.2	7.6	14.3
Applied research			
Performers			
Federal intramural[1]	1,498.5	1,594.1	1,682.7
Industrial firms	1,214.4	1,235.7	1,392.6
FFRDC's administered by industrial firms	46.4	45.9	50.1
Universities and colleges	701.3	844.0	929.1
FFRDC's administered by universities and colleges	138.9	155.4	165.8
Nonprofit institutions	241.9	281.2	238.0
FFRDC's administered by nonprofit institutions	50.2	46.7	55.8
Other domestic performers	81.3	101.2	122.9
Foreign	44.8	50.1	55.6
Fields of science			
Life sciences	1,077.6	1,229.2	1,311.8
Psychology	66.9	83.0	82.6
Physical sciences	299.2	346.5	359.3
Environmental sciences	284.8	308.7	337.2
Mathematics	69.5	78.3	82.5
Engineering	1,891.5	1,937.7	2,049.3
Social sciences	236.1	249.9	296.7
Other sciences	92.3	121.0	173.2
Development			
Performers			
Federal intramural[1]	2,132.4	2,337.1	2,324.7
Industrial firms	6,003.6	6,415.4	6,769.0
FFRDC's administered by industrial firms	404.5	438.9	472.8
Universities and colleges	148.8	157.9	173.0
FFRDC's administered by universities and colleges	330.0	340.7	350.9
Nonprofit institutions	171.3	149.8	163.9
FFRDC's administered by nonprofit institutions	157.8	145.2	139.7
Other domestic performers	40.5	65.8	81.9
Foreign	10.4	20.7	17.9
R&D Plant			
Performers supported			
Federal intramural	200.0	272.6	390.6
Industrial firms	56.8	92.5	102.0
FFRDC's administered by industrial firms	110.6	84.6	86.8
Universities and colleges	49.2	54.0	69.2
FFRDC's administered by universities and colleges	178.7	132.8	144.4
Nonprofit institutions	2.5	19.7	31.1
FFRDC's administered by nonprofit institutions	3.3	3.9	6.5
Other domestic performers	1.2	1.7	2.5
Foreign	8.9	2.5	2.8

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activities*, Vol. XXI.

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[1] Intramural activities cover costs associated with the administration of intramural and extramural programs by Federal personnel as well as actual intramural performance.

[2] Federally Funded Research and Development Centers.

Table 140.—Fellowship, traineeship, and training grant programs of Federal agencies: Expenditures and number of participants[1] Fiscal year 1972

Agency and program	Amount expended (thousands)	Number of participants (thousands)
1	2	3
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare		
Office of Education:		
College teacher fellowships	$53,782	8
Education professions development	94,336	(2)
Civil rights training	11,158	1,106
Emergency school aid training grants	11,213	100
Education personnel training—handicapped education	24,850	22
Education personnel training—vocational education	10,000	60
Education personnel training—adult education	3,409	3
National Institutes of Health:		
Health manpower—institutional and student support	308,228	110
Other NIH—institutional and student support	177,417	29
Health Services and Mental Health Administration:		
Training grants and fellowships—institutional and student support	112,136	9
Various manpower—institutional and student support	36,002	2
Various manpower—education personnel training	121	1
Office of Child Development—education personnel training	11,198	500
Model School for the Deaf—education personnel training	102	(2)
Food and Drug Administration—education personnel training	1,381	(2)
Department of the Interior		
Bureau of Indian Affairs—education personnel training	540	2
Department of Housing and Urban Development		
Model cities—institutional support	15,585	(2)
Community development—student support	478	(2)
Department of Justice		
Law Enforcement Administration—student support	$28,606	80
Department of Transportation		
Urban Mass Transportation Administration—student support	900	(2)
Action		
Education personnel training	722	(2)
Institutional and student support	3,368	(2)
Atomic Energy Commission		
Student support	615	2
Education personnel training	922	(2)
Environmental Protection Agency		
Institutional and student support	6,841	(2)
National Aeronautics and Space Administration		
Institutional and student support	4,372	1
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities		
Student support	140	(2)
Education personnel training	3,576	1
National Science Foundation		
Education personnel training and student support	80,430	40

[1] Dollar amounts and numbers of participants may not be comparable because of nonresponse for some items.

[2] Data not reported.

SOURCE: Compiled by the National Center for Educational Statistics, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, from information obtained from the Office of Management and Budget for *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 1974.*

Table 141.—Federal funds to State and local governments for elementary and secondary education, by agency and by State: Fiscal year 1972

[In thousands of dollars]

State or other area	Total	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare		Department of Agriculture[3]
		Office of Education[1]	Office of Child Development[2]	
1	2	3	4	5
Total	$4,681,313	$3,292,591	$201,791	$1,186,931
Alabama	121,583	80,702	5,720	35,161
Alaska	31,309	28,916	940	1,453
Arizona	52,348	38,632	3,677	10,039
Arkansas	65,787	44,529	2,921	18,337
California	415,201	323,043	15,076	77,082
Colorado	52,848	38,772	2,921	11,155
Connecticut	41,387	29,866	1,593	9,928
Delaware	13,120	9,558	592	2,970
District of Columbia	31,624	20,470	3,126	8,028
Florida	147,343	96,255	6,905	44,183
Georgia	141,056	92,367	3,146	45,543
Hawaii	25,085	19,546	1,328	4,211
Idaho	16,629	12,265	940	3,424
Illinois	187,534	127,728	8,151	51,655
Indiana	74,160	46,728	2,860	24,572
Iowa	52,207	33,480	1,818	16,909
Kansas	46,885	33,433	2,513	10,939
Kentucky	103,577	67,643	5,863	30,071
Louisiana	115,418	68,396	4,984	42,038
Maine	22,858	15,796	1,001	6,061
Maryland	91,776	69,487	2,268	20,021
Massachusetts	95,711	65,559	4,412	25,740
Michigan	142,227	103,542	5,148	33,537
Minnesota	71,319	45,644	2,206	23,469
Mississippi	119,160	68,781	21,225	29,154
Missouri	87,664	59,251	4,678	23,735
Montana	20,131	15,893	1,246	2,992
Nebraska	29,689	20,798	1,124	7,767
Nevada	9,932	7,959	368	1,605
New Hampshire	12,848	9,175	552	3,121
New Jersey	126,420	96,146	5,679	24,595
New Mexico	47,143	34,841	1,982	10,320
New York	412,967	312,926	15,137	84,904
North Carolina	166,870	112,293	6,251	48,326
North Dakota	21,058	16,168	654	4,236
Ohio	156,796	101,887	5,761	49,148
Oklahoma	67,769	47,164	3,759	16,846
Oregon	38,674	27,860	1,124	9,690
Pennsylvania	206,253	154,535	6,128	45,590
Rhode Island	19,871	15,664	572	3,635
South Carolina	102,253	69,184	3,738	29,331
South Dakota	23,875	18,392	960	4,523
Tennessee	107,990	70,678	4,249	33,063
Texas	280,867	195,622	10,030	75,215
Utah	27,479	19,194	1,042	7,243
Vermont	9,344	6,584	511	2,249
Virginia	139,823	103,752	3,044	33,027
Washington	65,215	48,553	2,478	14,184
West Virginia	50,776	33,531	2,206	15,039
Wisconsin	63,724	42,044	2,033	19,647
Wyoming	9,919	8,035	327	1,557
Puerto Rico	85,000	53,814	4,048	27,138
Virgin Islands	2,872	1,524	429	919
Other territories	9,939	7,986	347	1,606

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[1] Includes elementary-secondary and occupational, vocational, and adult education amounts from table 144 and amounts for handicapped children, elementary-secondary education.

[2] Data from *Federal Aid to States, Fiscal Year 1972*, Department of the Treasury.

[3] Includes amounts for National School Lunch Program, Special Milk Program (Schools), School Breakfast Program, Cost of Commodities to Schools, and Nonfood Assistance.

NOTE.—Data combine "obligated" amounts for the Office of Education and expenditures for other agencies.

SOURCE: National Center for Educational Statistics, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Table 142.—Office of Education expenditures, by legislative program: Fiscal years 1960 to 1974

[In thousands of dollars]

Legislative program	1960	1962	1964	1966	1968	1970	1971	1972	1973[1]	1974[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	**$459,965**	**$547,408**	**$673,005**	**$2,024,428**	**$3,613,476**	**$4,111,596**	**$4,543,641**	**$4,903,711**	**$4,868,061**	**$4,875,084**
Elementary and Secondary Education Act[2]	811	1,247	1,648	816,982	1,327,723	1,412,949	1,743,115	1,835,564	1,798,028	613,669
Title I. Educationally deprived children	.....	.....	.....	746,904	1,049,116	[3]1,170,355	1,516,210	1,570,388	1,500,004	411,000
Title II. Library resources	.....	.....	.....	47,871	91,054	44,670	59,253	74,648	76,800	59,963
Title III. Supplementary education centers	.....	.....	.....	10,938	161,256	158,781	112,071	122,527	142,270	83,191
Title V. Strengthening State departments of education[4]	811	1,247	1,648	11,269	26,297	29,247	28,545	32,879	33,336	10,862
Title VII. Bilingual education	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,192	20,876	26,010	35,708	40,056
Title VIII. Dropout prevention	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,704	6,160	9,112	9,910	8,597
School assistance in federally affected areas	258,198	282 909	33[illegible]89	409,593	506,372	656,372	527,043	648,608	467,452	130,910
Maintenance and operation	174,850	226,419	283,688	353,851	470,887	620,463	506,851	628,305	442,248	106,235
Construction	83,348	56,490	50,601	55,742	35,485	35,909	20,192	20,303	25,204	24,675
Higher Education Act	.....	.....	.....	35,232	365,884	531,090	853,307	772,707	943,042	1,451,307
Title I. University community services	.....	.....	.....	3,926	9,897	10,869	10,963	9,518	5,884	.....
Title II. Library programs:[5]										
College library resources	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,906	34,063	5,596	3,913	10,973	8,298
Library training	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,381	7,005	4,769	2,469	2,678	3,597
Acquisition and cataloging by Library of Congress	.....	.....	.....	300	5,478	5,721	7,079	.....	.....	.....
Title III. Strengthening developing institutions	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,428	27,731	35,894	35,766	50,000	77,577
Title IV. Student assistance:										
Equal opportunity grants	.....	.....	.....	.....	103,104	142,577	160,676	167,600	218,267	[6]634,704
Work-study program and cooperative education	.....	.....	.....	30,634	111,812	172,075	191,665	251,997	258,513	263,535
Insured loans	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,947	98,330	150,396	201,321	246,945	294,710
Student loans insurance fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,323	11,035	26,589	46,167	5[illegible],000
Title V. Teacher Corps	.....	.....	.....	362	16,019	18,191	28,761	23,887	40,613	3[illegible],565
Title VI. Undergraduate instructional assistance:										
Television and other equipment	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,415	4,968	2,258	5,684	10,258	3,990
Special programs for disadvantaged—Talent Search, Special Services, Upward Bound	.....	.....	.....	10	2,497	7,437	44,215	43,963	52,734	70,331
Higher Education Facilities Act	.....	.....	.....	105,526	461,965	437,387	340,033	212,628	134,545	109,838
Title I. Public community colleges and technical institutes and other undergraduate facilities	.....	.....	.....	48,739	317,063	317,227	277,690	180,700	106,834	71,362
State administration and planning	.....	.....	.....	1,675	5,066	5,961	5,540	7,221	3,550	2,900
Major disaster areas	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
Title II. Graduate facilities	.....	.....	.....	4,220	37,970	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Title III. College construction loans	.....	.....	.....	50,892	101,719	114,199	56,802	24,468	14,361	15,576
Construction loans interest subsidization	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	39	10,000	20,000
Vocational education[7]	45,179	51,762	54,503	128,468	255,224	285,568	370,954	430,722	453,265	251,612
Vocational Education Act of 1963										
George-Barden and supplemental acts	45,179	51,762	54,503	118,396	250,197	271,282	328,087	370,619	384,910	202,619
Smith-Hughes Act										
Work-study program and cooperative education	.....	.....	.....	10,072	5,027	5,322	16,011	24,256	25,110	16,291
Innovative programs in vocational education and research	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,593	8,801	13,777	16,958	16,692
National advisory councils	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	271	321	324	69
State advisory councils	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,218	2,474	2,658	2,690	93
Consumer and homemaking education	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,059	15,310	19,091	23,273	15,848

Table 142.—Office of Education expenditures, by legislative program: Fiscal years 1960 to 1974 – Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Legislative program	1960	1962	1964	1966	1968	1970	1971	1972	1973[1]	1974[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Education professions development	8,683	13,893	13,969	42,147	60,271	104,671	93,541	93,117	98,123	77,125
Elementary and secondary teacher training programs[8]	8,683	13,893	13,969	42,147	58,387	72,924	63,078	69,641	79,195	66,587
Preschool, elementary, and secondary training grants to States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,500	22,525	13,562	7,837	2,351
Higher education training programs	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,884	10,247	7,938	9,924	11,091	8,187
Public Library Services and Construction Act	6,066	6,932	7,443	40,915	62,017	52,687	52,270	54,086	48,367	14,831
Public library services	6,066	6,932	7,443	25,000	34,306	33,489	37,637	44,284	35,681	9,329
Construction	.....	.....	.....	15,915	26,615	17,527	12,788	7,184	10,068	4,885
Interlibrary cooperation	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,096	1,671	1,845	2,618	2,618	617
Educational improvement for the handicapped	380	1,191	4,982	15,366	40,965	79,065	85,146	93,138	113,500	89,760
Education for the handicapped	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,867	31,073	29,280	32,667	36,844	10,780
Teacher education and recruitment	308	943	2,466	10,448	24,162	31,219	27,366	25,205	35,273	29,870
Research and innovation (includes deaf-blind and resource centers)	.....	.....	1,016	3,227	8,277	12,515	20,667	16,883	22,476	25,970
Captioned films and media services	72	248	1,500	1,691	649	4,258	5,079	11,706	11,446	12,355
Early childhood education	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,754	6,667	7,461	10,785
National Defense Education Act	117,965	158,801	216,338	320,172	370,034	332,898	330,783	392,233	389,902	62,683
Title II. Student loans and cancellations	40,326	74,532	111,729	177,394	182,826	194,520	231,706	287,163	305,908	28,631
Title III. Instructional assistance:										
Grants and loans[9]	49,848	39,510	56,131	76,175	85,916	58,547	44,647	42,629	38,260	11,764
Title IV College teacher fellowships	4,620	17,313	19,680	31,974	60,650	63,518	40,884	53,782	[10]27,500	[10]20,228
Title V. Guidance, counseling, and testing	12,870	14,064	13,710	22,017	23,093	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Title VI Language development:[11]										
Language and area centers, fellowships, and research	10,301	13,382	15,088	12,612	17,550	16,313	13,546	8,659	18,234	2,060
Research and development	6,004	7,461	12,712	31,245	79,955	87,823	114,905	[12]102,235	[12]106,972	[12]69,762
Training and research	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,832	6,736	6,929	4,844	2,483	662
Construction	.....	.....	.....	.....	333	1,917	3,582	13,085	8,605	3,185
Research and development and educational media research and dissemination (includes amounts for research in education renewal proposal)[13]	6,004	7,461	12,712	31,245	74,790	79,170	104,394	[14]84,306	[14]95,884	[14]65,915
Adult basic education[15]	.....	.....	.....	33,616	28,701	43,464	57,018	56,971	61,472	27,245
Civil rights activities	.....	.....	.....	5,291	7,437	10,608	19,132	22,315	17,791	16,096
Land-grant colleges	5,052	10,744	14,500	14,500	14,500	21,961	12,680	12,600	8,700	2,700
Education revenue sharing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,692,699
Drug Abuse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,916	11,172	9,968
Special foreign currency program-training, research and study (grants to American institutions overseas)	.....	6	138	500	857	774	1,749	2,279	2,736	3,257
Educational broadcasting facilities[16]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,163	5,580	12,182	12,845	11,818
Follow Through	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,024	43,810	52,298
Emergency school assistance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,239	69,999	54,443	180,157
Office of Education salaries and expenses including technical services and planning and evaluation	11,606	12,664	14,251	25,901	40,906	47,714	68,170	73,845	98,293	100,737
Miscellaneous expired accounts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,745	11,049	4,203	6,812
Consolidated Working Fund-net advances and reimbursements	+29	−202	−1,768	−1,026	−9,325	+2,404	−207	−769	.....	.....

Expenditures from funds transferred to the Office of Education by other Federal agencies:[17]										
Manpower Development and Training Act[18]	.....	.....	64,777	76,532	90,461	121,451	141,529	126,800	.....	.....
Educational television facilities	.....	.....	1,962	4,883	6,737	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mutual exchange activities (foreign currency)[19]	.....	.....	.....	1,892	1,434	930	944	873	.....	.....
Appalachian Regional Development and Training Act[20]	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,763	27,128	37,906	[21]36,640	.....	.....
Cuban Refugee Program	.....	5,196	9,603	9,302	16,990	19,486	19,851	18,110	.....	.....
Office of Economic Opportunity[22]	.....	.....	.....	84,881	686	38,234	47,280	78,096	.....	.....
Consolidated Working Fund-gross outlay	62	3,068	2,250	10,515	11,395	6,166	56,000	3,377	.....	.....

[1] Estimated.

[2] Title VI for education of the handicapped is not included here but is included under "Educational improvement for the handicapped." "Nutrition and Health" included in "Research and Development."

[3] Includes some elementary-secondary school expenditures from expired accounts.

[4] Includes Title X, National Defense Education Act (NDEA).

[5] Amounts for college library improvement are included under research and development.

[6] Includes Basic Educational Opportunity Grants.

[7] Amounts for vocational research are included under research and development.

[8] Includes funds for teacher training institutes (after 1969) provided under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act and NDEA.

[9] Includes assistance under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act.

[10] Includes "Ellender" fellowships.

[11] Includes Fulbright-Hays Act.

[12] Includes transfers to the National Institute of Education.

[13] Includes amounts for college library improvement and vocational research in addition to other R. & D. funds.

[14] Includes "Nutrition and Health."

[15] Includes amounts for adult vocational education and adult vocational-education teacher training.

[16] Amounts for this activity supported with transferred funds prior to 1969.

[17] Amounts listed below are not included in the Office of Education expenditure totals.

[18] Includes amounts for Area Redevelopment Act.

[19] Includes Educational Exchange.

[20] Funds transferred prior to 1967 are included in the Consolidated Working Fund.

[21] Also includes Development Facilities, Economic Development Assistance, Department of Commerce ($1,981 thousand); Regional Development Programs, Regional Action, Planning Commission ($3,319 thousand); and Military Construction, Army ($470 thousand).

[22] Some OEO transfers also included in the Consolidated Working Fund.

SOURCE: Compiled by the National Center for Educational Statistics and the Office of Administration, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Table 143.—Federal obligations to universities and colleges, by agency and by State: Fiscal year 1971[1]

[In thousands of dollars]

State or other area	Department or agency										
	Total	Department of Agriculture	Atomic Energy Commission	Department of Defense	Office of Economic Opportunity	Environmental Protection Agency	Health, Education, and Welfare	Department of the Interior	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	National Science Foundation	Other[2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	$4,464,151	$214,597	$732,457	$378,859	$37,521	$27,160	$2,270,833	$22,617	$309,131	$424,977	$46,990
Alabama	53,802	6,549	106	2,454	646	142	40,873	353	1,841	1,025	14
Alaska	9,571	1,033	172	2,340	0	157	2,000	197	662	2,665	425
Arizona	36,682	2,026	437	3,314	600	235	15,429	290	1,604	12,749	8
Arkansas	21,255	4,928	100	0	0	99	15,840	141	77	804	66
California	906,726	7,557	351,873	30,964	6,675	3,614	231,173	1,558	198,089	63,361	2,882
Colorado	75,197	2,093	990	4,256	426	958	34,681	1,531	2,771	25,290	1,597
Connecticut	57,182	1,367	3,130	2,219	0	97	40,514	217	957	8,472	209
Delaware	5,570	1,090	19	577	0	32	2,204	256	61	1,342	0
District of Columbia	98,447	679	217	4,164	6,420	217	82,369	36	1,437	2,263	688
Florida	72,962	4,508	1,759	4,629	507	814	47,638	184	1,196	9,373	2,354
Georgia	57,734	7,019	1,019	3,549	131	585	37,675	499	890	5,015	1,392
Hawaii	19,834	1,393	696	1,978	340	404	8,836	123	1,060	4,460	546
Idaho	6,103	1,871	58	113	0	40	3,159	339	20	490	13
Illinois	353,686	6,752	208,792	18,838	477	987	90,236	346	5,861	20,030	1,361
Indiana	64,773	5,475	3,422	2,482	0	502	38,928	243	3,071	10,911	1,739
Iowa	61,383	5,375	8,198	1,631	0	445	37,621	361	2,073	5,506	184
Kansas	34,022	3,526	631	415	0	146	25,056	336	764	3,028	121
Kentucky	35,877	7,287	86	942	335	236	24,153	388	278	1,561	631
Louisiana	66,939	5,069	358	1,218	344	325	53,716	130	565	3,949	275
Maine	6,832	1,842	4	14	0	59	3,570	100	42	719	482
Maryland	143,369	2,874	3,405	67,365	125	297	56,255	233	4,835	7,991	789
Massachusetts	291,517	2,551	14,418	99,035	3,311	2,007	99,962	1,276	34,180	31,212	3,565
Michigan	121,246	6,070	4,841	9,206	1,224	957	74,766	312	4,676	16,486	2,708
Minnesota	84,098	5,187	1,850	1,715	347	1,028	65,217	458	2,882	4,627	787
Mississippi	29,623	6,782	16	417	633	190	19,910	100	197	1,306	72
Missouri	94,021	5,908	376	2,828	0	311	77,743	390	1,094	4,929	442
Montana	9,712	1,935	52	156	0	247	5,275	385	23	1,626	3
Nebraska	28,371	3,244	50	92	0	64	23,740	183	15	720	283
Nevada	6,261	902	226	311	0	46	2,936	988	6	730	28
New Hampshire	19,367	1,329	41	498	0	69	13,684	133	1,188	2,167	258
New Jersey	65,850	2,574	13,022	2,900	531	493	32,779	196	3,615	9,197	543
New Mexico	26,254	1,992	72	6,501	987	87	11,732	526	2,393	1,760	184
New York	411,410	7,610	81,129	17,144	1,421	1,704	242,134	728	7,109	47,193	5,238
North Carolina	[redacted]	9,263	1,834	6,248	545	914	70,203	250	846	9,691	5,100
North Dakota	10,119	2,350	39	394	0	0	6,243	243	14	801	35
Ohio	110,017	7,096	2,326	9,868	143	701	77,106	506	1,379	9,103	1,770
Oklahoma	31,936	4,378	97	1,790	0	420	19,594	226	1,065	3,747	619
Oregon	43,234	2,764	900	1,874	540	808	27,864	261	686	6,823	714
Pennsylvania	183,341	8,269	4,325	18,288	247	1,653	125,487	1,654	2,473	19,878	1,267
Rhode Island	[redacted]	1,013	524	2,503	0	42	8,266	303	245	3,261	31
South Carolina	24,087	5,162	128	437	150	661	15,815	163	165	1,241	165
South Dakota	11,277	2,275	20	46	137	77	5,941	921	476	1,384	0
Tennessee	80,601	6,609	6,089	1,910	0	534	60,539	175	381	3,643	721
Texas	157,267	11,174	3,384	10,018	1,131	506	105,972	701	8,438	14,847	1,298
Utah	37,582	1,610	1,566	3,862	731	410	22,145	1,093	442	5,229	694
Vermont	10,221	1,341	37	209	0	21	8,100	102	0	306	106
Virginia	54,048	5,762	443	9,271	0	40	30,651	443	3,601	3,712	125
Washington	75,623	3,307	2,778	7,440	236	943	46,933	554	650	11,227	1,555
West Virginia	26,150	3,555	0	18	621	636	13,189	483	90	7,324	263
Wisconsin	81,275	5,284	3,168	1,499	7,558	1,068	40,870	398	2,849	8,495	1,126
Wyoming	5,894	1,233	60	77	0	122	1,832	619	75	1,666	21
Guam	430	0	0	0	0	0	430	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	24,126	5,218	3,176	20	0	0	14,708	100	0	404	500
Virgin Islands	764	67	0	0	0	0	362	0	254	23	58

[1] Dollars reflect actual obligations of 14 Federal agencies during the fiscal year, regardless of when funds were spent by a recipient institution, including federally funded research and development centers administered by universities and colleges. Excludes repayable loans to students and institutions as well as amounts for Federal employee training.

[2] Includes Department of Commerce, Department of Transportation, Department of Labor, Department of Housing and Urban Development, and Agency for International Development.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, NSF 73-300, *Federal Support to Universities, Colleges, and Selected Nonprofit Institutions, Fiscal Year 1971.*

Table 144.—Federal funds obligated by the Office of Education, by program area and by State: Fiscal year 1972

State or other area	Total	Elementary-secondary education	Occupational, vocational, and adult education	Higher education[1]	Education for the handicapped	Education personnel development	Public libraries	Other[2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	$4,825,481	$2,846,286	$553,554	$1,217,644	$171,357	$146,758	$58,729	$32,153
Alabama	115,603	67,113	12,313	29,183	3,035	2,820	1,006	133
Alaska	32,456	27,364	1,352	2,020	470	546	484	220
Arizona	53,693	32,324	5,653	11,491	1,768	1,648	572	237
Arkansas	60,122	36,492	6,758	13,615	1,524	606	720	407
California	463,800	276,763	41,802	113,947	10,846	13,085	4,473	2,884
Colorado	61,950	30,860	6,408	16,012	3,863	3,673	736	398
Connecticut	50,552	21,945	6,239	15,444	2,806	2,204	945	969
Delaware	13,953	7,000	1,781	3,369	878	532	337	56
District of Columbia	40,902	17,499	2,216	10,250	5,241	3,278	556	1,862
Florida	140,189	77,602	16,409	32,639	3,430	6,758	1,601	1,750
Georgia	127,885	75,507	15,532	28,170	2,766	4,389	1,248	273
Hawaii	25,471	16,461	2,673	4,539	600	659	466	73
Idaho	18,583	9,091	2,837	4,372	605	1,104	482	92
Illinois	195,373	99,223	23,576	56,341	7,784	4,399	2,536	1,514
Indiana	81,479	30,828	13,201	26,807	5,012	3,104	1,234	1,293
Iowa	57,182	24,377	7,927	19,502	2,726	1,594	792	264
Kansas	54,926	25,524	6,618	16,208	3,146	2,474	785	171
Kentucky	94,242	55,431	11,118	21,115	2,492	2,987	1,074	25
Louisiana	97,429	53,419	12,918	25,161	2,578	2,239	1,058	56
Maine	22,783	11,815	3,328	5,485	951	555	518	131
Maryland	92,908	59,108	9,171	18,360	2,595	1,344	1,114	1,217
Massachusetts	116,538	49,856	12,260	42,268	6,992	3,602	1,308	253
Michigan	163,137	77,877	21,235	47,948	7,708	5,566	2,279	524
Minnesota	75,264	34,057	10,005	24,321	3,205	1,619	1,118	939
Mississippi	93,108	59,197	8,782	20,789	1,730	1,454	778	378
Missouri	92,546	44,697	12,148	28,343	3,391	2,042	1,180	745
Montana	25,893	12,834	2,656	7,785	608	1,237	568	205
Nebraska	34,363	16,142	4,094	9,597	1,301	1,765	633	831
Nevada	11,637	6,180	1,464	2,275	562	470	520	166
New Hampshire	16,350	6,410	2,321	5,550	586	628	568	278
New Jersey	129,799	76,152	15,568	25,777	5,105	3,879	1,757	1,561
New Mexico	49,859	30,549	3,773	9,703	2,130	2,556	517	631
New York	430,191	265,925	36,830	94,071	16,988	9,805	3,936	2,636
North Carolina	158,540	91,688	17,726	39,110	4,628	3,948	1,230	210
North Dakota	25,065	12,959	2,696	6,169	718	1,951	440	132
Ohio	164,228	72,386	26,961	51,362	4,244	5,331	2,445	1,499
Oklahoma	69,015	37,987	8,220	19,003	1,386	1,519	693	207
Oregon	51,127	20,788	5,869	17,580	2,985	2,935	724	246
Pennsylvania	221,944	118,733	29,133	55,141	9,904	4,955	2,916	1,162
Rhode Island	24,071	12,393	2,669	6,731	874	783	511	110
South Carolina	92,084	57,779	10,019	19,153	1,720	2,246	824	343
South Dakota	28,020	15,461	2,540	6,692	622	2,068	472	165
Tennessee	104,414	56,431	12,871	27,427	3,047	3,211	1,178	249
Texas	275,735	157,474	33,903	62,720	8,246	9,791	2,600	1,001
Utah	32,154	14,994	3,675	8,932	2,163	1,350	638	402
Vermont	12,851	4,375	1,717	4,370	778	936	405	270
Virginia	130,376	87,639	14,561	20,839	3,667	2,228	1,129	323
Washington	75,942	37,894	8,806	20,803	3,145	3,521	1,062	691
West Virginia	49,122	26,526	6,232	13,204	1,269	904	767	220
Wisconsin	77,024	28,009	11,522	29,348	3,917	2,633	1,046	549
Wyoming	12,006	6,074	1,594	2,986	709	187	406	50
American Samoa	1,154	705	197	22	120	25	75	10
Guam	5,966	4,257	510	904	174	40	65	16
Puerto Rico	68,882	42,282	10,521	11,124	1,409	1,500	970	1,076
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	2,315	1,643	400	6	130	25	111	.....
Virgin Islands	3,279	1,188	256	1,552	80	50	103	50

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[1] Does not include student assistance subsidized loans and student loan insurance fund.

[2] Educational Broadcasting Facilities, Environmental Education, Educational Statistics.

SOURCE: Compiled by the National Center for Educational Statistics, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, from Office of Education Budget Division tabulations.

Table 145.—Office of Education funds obligated for instructional materials and equipment, by program: Fiscal year 1971

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Total	Instructional materials			Instructional equipment	
		Printed and published materials		Audio-visual materials	Audio-visual	Other
		Books	Other			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	$357,231	$71,561	$101,736	$47,275	$53,658	$83,001
Elementary and secondary education activities:						
Assistance for educationally deprived children (Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I)	119,000	8,500	68,000	10,500	12,000	20,000
School library materials (Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title II)	65,000	41,000	2,400	21,600	.....	.....
Supplementary educational centers and services (Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title III)	8,253	(1)	2,390	1,957	3,906	.....
Instructional assistance (National Defense Education Act, Title III)	46,510	(1)	7,595	5,695	33,220	(2)
Vocational education	73,626	7,020	11,030	130	190	55,256
Adult basic education	5,298	.....	4,670	10	18	600
Improvement of undergraduate instruction (Higher Education Act)	7,000	500	200	800	2,000	3,500
Library and community services:						
Public library services	8,860	6,580	280	1,000	330	670
Community services and continuing education program (Higher Education Act, Title I)	419	6	300	100	3	10
Library resources (Higher Education Act, Title II)	9,900	6,732	495	2,673	.....	.....
Educational improvement for the handicapped:						
Teacher education	305	85	65	90	50	15
Research and demonstration	160	10	75	25	40	10
Captioned films for the deaf and media services	2,155	25	130	1,500	500	.....
Emergency school assistance	10,745	1,103	4,106	1,195	1,401	2,940

[1] Funds for books cannot be distinguished and are included in column 4.

[2] Funds for other equipment cannot be distinguished and are included with audiovisual equipment.

SOURCE: Special tabulation by the Budget Division, Office of Planning, Budgeting, and Evaluation, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

CHAPTER V

Selected Statistics Related to Education in the United States

This chapter consists of a collection of miscellaneous tables which do not fit readily into one of the other chapters. They were selected because they are closely related to education in the United States and are of general interest. They are arranged in six major categories: (1) Employment status and job opportunities of persons completing educational programs and of school dropouts, (2) international education, (3) library and public television statistics, (4) research and development, (5) equal educational opportunity, and (6) National Assessment of Educational Progress.

Included in the first group of tables are data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the employment of recent high school and college graduates and dropouts. Other tables provide information from the College Placement Council on the salaries offered candidates for bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees.

The section on international education contains data from the Institute of International Education on American college students and college faculty abroad and on foreign students enrolled in American institutions of higher education. Also included is a table showing Office of Education data on the enrollment of foreign students in each State in the fall of 1968. Two other tables provide statistics from the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on population and school enrollment for the world, the continents, and selected countries. The figures in these latter tables show general magnitudes only, but they are suitable for making rough comparisons among countries. The enrollment estimates were prepared in a variety of ways and for different years, and the enrollment groupings by level are not strictly comparable from one country to another.

The third group of tables contains Office of Education statistics on public libraries, college and university libraries, and public television stations. Also included are data from *Publisher's Weekly* and the *Library Journal* on trends in the prices of books and periodicals. A table providing Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates of the number of librarians in the country has been added to the section this year.

The fourth group of tables relates to the general area of research and development. Included is a table showing the number and median salary of scientists on the National Science Foundation's National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel by field and by type of employer. Another table contains Office of Education estimates of expenditures for educational research. Other tables, utilizing data obtained from the National Science Foundation, show the amounts and sources of funds used for research and development. Statistics on Federal funds for research and development are not included in this section but may be found in chapter IV.

The next group of tables presents statistics from the Commissioner's report on *Equality of Educational Opportunity*, released by the Office of Education in 1966, and from recent data distributed by the Office of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The final group of tables was derived from the National Assessment of Educational Progress. Summary data are presented on the performance of persons in various age groups in the areas of writing, citizenship, science, reading, and literature.

Table 146.—College enrollment and labor force status of 1972 high school graduates, by sex, color, and marital status of women: United States, October 1972

[Numbers in thousands]

Item	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force					Not in labor force
						Unemployed		
	Number	Percent	Number	As percent of population	Employed	Number	As percent of civilian labor force	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Both sexes								
Total	2,961	100.0	1,788	60.4	1,543	245	13.7	1,173
White	2,614	88.3	1,603	61.3	1,418	185	11.5	1,011
Negro and other races	347	11.7	185	53.3	125	60	32.4	162
Enrolled in college	1,457	49.2	551	37.8	488	63	11.4	906
Full-time	1,366	46.1	477	34.9	416	61	12.8	889
Part-time	91	3.1	74	81.3	72	2	(1)	17
Not enrolled in college	1,504	50.8	1,237	82.2	1,055	182	14.7	267
Men								
Total	1,420	100.0	921	64.9	809	112	12.2	499
Enrolled in college	749	52.7	309	41.3	272	37	12.0	440
Not enrolled in college	671	47.3	612	91.2	537	75	12.3	59
Women								
Total	1,541	100.0	867	56.3	734	133	15.3	674
Enrolled in college	708	45.9	242	34.2	216	26	10.7	466
Not enrolled in college	833	54.1	625	75.0	518	107	17.1	208
Single	675	43.8	536	79.4	449	87	16.2	139
Married and other marital status[2]	158	10.3	89	56.3	69	20	22.5	69

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

[2] Includes widowed, divorced, and separated women.

NOTE.—Data are for the civilian noninstitutional population 16 to 24 years of age. Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1973.

Table 147.—Employment status of 1972 high school graduates not enrolled in college and of 1971–72 school dropouts, by sex, color, and marital status of women: United States, October 1972

[Numbers in thousands]

Item	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force					Not in labor force	
	Number	Percent	Number	As percent of population	Employed	Unemployed		Total	In special schools
						Number	As percent of civilian labor force		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1972 high school graduates not enrolled in college									
Total	1,504	100.0	1,237	82.2	1,055	182	14.7	267	87
Men	671	44.6	612	91.2	537	75	12.3	59	17
Women	833	55.4	625	75.0	518	107	17.1	208	70
Single	675	44.9	536	79.4	449	87	16.2	139	([1])
Married and other marital status[2]	158	10.6	89	56.3	69	20	22.5	69	([1])
White	1,322	87.9	1,098	83.1	964	134	12.2	224	76
Negro and other races	182	12.1	139	76.4	91	48	34.5	43	11
1971–72 school dropouts[3]									
Total[4]	730	100.0	457	62.6	336	121	26.5	273	32
Men	371	50.8	305	82.2	234	71	23.3	66	14
Women	359	49.2	152	42.3	102	50	32.9	207	18
Single	202	27.7	111	55.0	75	36	32.4	91	17
Married and other marital status[2]	157	21.5	41	26.1	27	14	([5])	116	....
White	573	78.5	355	62.0	271	84	23.7	218	18
Negro and other races	157	21.5	102	65.0	65	37	36.3	55	11

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[1] Data not available.

[2] Includes widowed, divorced, and separated women.

[3] Persons who dropped out of school between October 1971 and October 1972.

[4] In addition, 112,000 persons 14 and 15 years old dropped out of school.

[5] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE.—Data are for the civilian noninstitutional population 16 to 24 years of age.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1973.

Table 148.—Major occupation groups of employed high school graduates not enrolled in college, by year of high school graduation, and of school dropouts, by year last attended school, by sex: United States, October 1972

[Percentage distribution of persons 16 to 24 years of age]

Major occupation group and sex	Graduates of—			Dropouts last attended school—		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Men						
All occupation groups: Number (thousands)	**691**	**566**	**537**	210	204	114
Percent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2.8	2.6	1.3	2.4	.....	.....
Managers and administrators, except farm	3.3	4.1	1.7	1.9	2.0	.9
Clerical and kindred workers	7.8	7.1	7.1	3.8	3.4	2.7
Sales workers	4.6	3.7	4.1	5.2	1.5	4.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	26.7	18.3	16.0	15.6	19.2	18.8
Operatives and kindred workers	27.1	37.6	33.1	34.6	27.1	35.8
Laborers, except farm and mine	16.2	16.0	23.3	22.3	29.6	21.4
Private household workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.9
Service workers, except private household	6.2	7.4	7.3	6.2	11.3	9.8
Farmers and farm managers	.9	.....	.6	.....	.....	.....
Farm laborers and foremen	4.3	3.2	5.6	8.1	5.9	5.4
Women						
All occupation groups: Number (thousands)	**683**	**586**	**518**	**97**	**79**	**64**
Percent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**([1])**
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	5.0	3.2	1.2	1.1	.....	.....
Managers and administrators, except farm	1.8	1.3	.6	1.1	1.3	.....
Clerical and kindred workers	57.2	53.0	45.4	20.0	10.3	.....
Sales workers	7.2	6.6	10.0	8.4	1.3	.....
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	.6	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Operatives and kindred workers	10.2	14.0	14.9	31.6	29.5	.....
Laborers, except farm and mine	1.0	2.0	.8	1.1	.....	.....
Private household workers	2.8	.2	4.2	14.7	12.8	.....
Service workers, except private household	14.1	16.7	22.2	21.1	39.7	.....
Farmers and farm managers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farm laborers and foremen	.1	1.4	.8	1.1	5.1	.....

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 155, *Employment of High School Graduates and Dropouts, October 1972.*

Table 149.—Occupation group of employed degree recipients[1], by sex: United States, October 1971

[Percentage distribution]

Occupation group	Both sexes	Men	Women
1	2	3	4
Total: Number (in thousands)	**1,024**	**599**	**425**
Percent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Professional and technical workers	69.6	66.2	74.1
Engineers	6.3	11.1	.2
Life and physical scientists	.8	1.3	.2
Health occupations	5.3	4.7	6.1
Social scientists	2.1	2.1	2.2
Teachers, college and university	3.7	5.4	1.5
Teachers, except college	33.5	20.8	49.9
Engineering and science technicians	1.1	1.1	1.0
Other professional, technical, and kindred workers	16.8	19.7	13.1
Managers and administrators, except farm	2.5	3.2	1.7
Sales workers	7.1	11.3	1.7
Clerical and kindred workers	11.9	7.1	18.2
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	2.6	...	6.1
Other clerical workers	9.3	7.1	12.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	1.9	3.4	...
Operatives and kindred workers	1.9	2.8	.5
Laborers, except farm and mine	.8	1.5	...
Farmers and farm laborers	.6	1.1	...
Service workers	3.6	3.4	3.9

[1] Data are for persons under age 35 in the civilian noninstitutional population in October 1971 who received bachelor's or advanced degrees in 1970 or 1971 and who were not enrolled in school full time in October 1971.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of Recent College Graduates, October 1971.*

Table 150.—Relationship of work of degree recipients[1] to major field of study, and reason for working in a job not directly related to field: United States, October 1971

[Percentage distribution]

Relationship and reason	Total	Sex of recipient		Type of degree		Major field of study				
		Men	Women	Bachelor's	All other	Business or commerce	Education	Humanities	Social sciences	All other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RELATIONSHIP OF WORK TO FIELD										
Total employed:										
Number (in thousands)	1,024	599	425	766	[2]258	178	256	140	198	250
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Directly related	58.1	54.5	63.3	52.0	. . .	51.2	77.9	44.4	35.1	67.6
Not directly related	41.9	45.5	36.7	48.0	. . .	48.8	22.1	55.6	64.9	32.4
Somewhat related	19.0	21.9	14.8	19.7	. . .	35.9	8.3	24.4	20.2	13.8
Not related	22.9	23.6	21.9	28.3	. . .	12.9	13.8	31.1	44.7	18.6
MAIN REASON FOR WORK NOT DIRECTLY RELATED										
Not directly related:										
Number (in thousands)	429	273	156	368	[2]61	87	57	78	128	81
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	([3])	100.0	([3])	100.0	100.0	100.0
Only job could find	44.0	33.9	61.4	44.5	. . .	37.7	. . .	36.8	43.4	39.7
Better opportunities for advancement than in major field	12.0	18.4	.7	12.1	. . .	18.2	. . .	10.3	11.5	8.2
To see if liked kind of work	12.0	13.5	9.3	11.5	. . .	15.6	. . .	11.8	14.2	11.0
Did not want to work in field	5.7	4.1	8.6	4.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	11.8	8.8	5.5
All other	26.3	30.2	20.0	27.0	. . .	28.6	. . .	20.4	22.1	35.6

[1] Data are for persons under age 35 in the civilian noninstitutional population in October 1971 who received bachelor's or advanced degrees in 1970 or 1971 and who were not enrolled in school full time in October 1971.

[2] Original source revised by Office of Education.

[3] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of Recent College Graduates, October 1971.*

Table 151.—Average monthly salary offers to male candidates for the bachelor's degree, by field of study: United States, 1967–68 to 1972–73

Field of study	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	Percent increase	
							1967–68 to 1972–73	1971–72 to 1972–73
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Business and commerce:								
Accounting	$689	$751	$836	$846	$854	$887	28.7	3.9
Business, general (including management)	651	687	721	716	726	757	16.3	4.3
Engineering:								
Aeronautical	761	811	850	860	884	920	20.9	4.1
Chemical	790	849	902	920	928	962	21.8	3.7
Civil	750	797	837	850	869	906	21.1	4.5
Electrical	774	826	869	877	888	931	20.3	4.8
Industrial	757	802	849	866	871	903	19.3	3.7
Mechanical	768	820	867	881	894	927	20.7	3.7
Metallurgical	764	811	873	888	881	921	20.5	4.5
Humanities and social sciences	626	667	700	699	702	718	14.7	2.3
Marketing and distribution	629	669	702	693	706	740	17.6	4.8
Sciences:								
Agricultural sciences	([1])	686	706	700	694	739	([1])	6.5
Chemistry, mathematics, and physics	728	784	809	794	795	833	14.4	4.8
Chemistry	729	775	825	795	783	843	15.6	7.7
Mathematics	720	779	794	787	795	819	13.8	3.0
Physics	751	803	827	826	818	876	16.6	7.1

[1] Data not available.

NOTE.—Data are based on information supplied by more than 100 participating colleges and universities throughout the country.

SOURCES: College Placement Council Salary Surveys, *A Study of 1969–70 Beginning Offers by Business and Industry*; and *A Study of 1972–73 Beginning Offers by Business and Industry.* (Copyright 1970 and 1973, respectively, by the College Placement Council, Inc., Bethlehem, Pa. All rights reserved.)

Table 152.—Average monthly salary offers to male candidates for master's and doctor's degrees, by field of study: United States, 1970–71 to 1972–73

Field of study	Master's degree[1]				Doctor's degree			
	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	Percent increase, 1971–72 to 1972–73	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	Percent increase, 1971–72 to 1972–73
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Business administration, industrial management, or commerce:								
After nontechnical undergraduate degree	$1,044	$1,057	$1,115	5.5	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
After technical undergraduate degree	1,111	1,129	1,177	4.3	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Engineering:								
Chemical	1,054	1,055	1,093	3.6	$1,395	$1,405	$1,438	2.3
Civil	978	993	1,020	2.7	1,102	1,227	1,298	5.8
Electrical	1,018	1,018	1,067	4.8	1,388	1,439	1,508	4.8
Industrial	1,004	1,018	1,055	3.6	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Mechanical	1,019	1,030	1,070	3.9	1,278	1,381	1,418	2.7
Sciences:								
Agriculture and related sciences	877	884	922	4.3	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Chemistry	949	924	980	6.1	1,259	1,290	1,346	4.3
Mathematics	937	927	992	7.0	1,448	1,367	1,475	7.9
Physics	929	982	1,059	7.8	1,315	1,352	1,390	2.8

[1] Data are for men with 1 year or less of full-time, nonmilitary employment.

[2] Data not available.

NOTE.—Data are based on information supplied by more than 100 participating colleges and universities throughout the country.

SOURCE: College Placement Council Salary Survey, *A Study of 1972–73 Beginning Offers by Business and Industry.* (Copyright 1973 by the College Placement Council, Inc., Bethlehem, Pa. All rights reserved.)

Table 153.—United States college faculty abroad, by country and by field of interest: 1971–72

Country and field of interest	College faculty abroad	
	Number	Percent
1	2	3
Total	**6,305**	**100.0**
Country:		
United Kingdom	1,055	16.7
France	424	6.7
Germany, Federal Republic of	388	6.2
India	231	3.7
Italy	229	3.6
Israel	178	2.8
Spain	155	2.5
Mexico	154	2.4
Switzerland	130	2.1
Japan	128	2.0
Brazil	105	1.7
Australia	92	1.5
Austria	82	1.3
Canada	79	1.3
Denmark	70	1.1
Netherlands	70	1.1
Other countries	2,735	43.4
Field of interest:		
Humanities	1,929	30.6
Social sciences	1,282	20.3
Physical and life sciences	1,103	17.5
Medical sciences	516	8.2
Agriculture	434	6.9
Education	314	5.0
Engineering	292	4.6
Business administration	154	2.4
Other or field unknown	281	4.5

NOTE.—Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: Institute of International Education, New York, *Open Doors 1972.*

Table 154.—United States college students abroad, by country and by field of study: 1970–71

Country and field of study	College students abroad	
	Number	Percent
1	2	3
Total	**32,209**	**100.0**
Country:		
France	6,072	18.9
Canada	5,265	16.3
Mexico	4,109	12.8
United Kingdom	2,416	7.5
Germany, Federal Republic of	2,133	6.6
Italy	1,677	5.2
Spain	1,654	5.1
Israel	1,405	4.4
Philippines	1,021	3.2
Japan	996	3.1
Belgium	877	2.7
Switzerland	686	2.1
Colombia	580	1.8
Sweden	490	1.5
Vatican City	365	1.1
Other countries	2,463	7.6
Field of study:		
Humanities	12,437	38.6
Medical sciences	3,922	12.2
Social sciences	3,800	11.8
Physical and life sciences	1,170	3.6
Business administration	586	1.8
Education	557	1.7
Engineering	437	1.4
Agriculture	67	.2
Other fields	9,233	28.7

NOTE.—Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: Institute of International Education, New York, *Open Doors 1972.*

Table 155.—Enrollment of foreign students in institutions of higher education, by level and by State: Fall 1968

State	All foreign students enrolled	Undergraduate students			First-professional students			Graduate students		
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United States	**108,159**	**58,376**	**41,271**	**17,105**	**3,373**	**2,984**	**389**	**46,410**	**37,564**	**8,846**
Alabama	473	254	179	75	33	33	...	186	153	33
Alaska	64	50	34	16	...	...	...	14	14	...
Arizona	1,103	787	581	206	1	1	...	315	276	39
Arkansas	299	226	160	66	1	1	...	72	61	11
California	16,404	10,290	7,223	3,067	312	270	42	5,802	4,757	1,045
Colorado	1,549	1,019	735	284	15	13	2	515	416	99
Connecticut	1,215	417	292	125	75	67	8	723	588	135
Delaware	278	111	78	33	...	...	...	167	136	31
District of Columbia ..	3,406	1,993	1,364	639	168	144	24	1,245	904	341
Florida	1,820	1,314	976	338	3	3	...	503	414	89
Georgia	786	388	293	95	26	21	5	372	338	34
Hawaii	1,251	717	462	255	...	...	...	534	387	147
Idaho	464	379	248	131	1	1	...	84	75	9
Illinois	6,073	2,401	1,754	647	556	489	67	3,116	2,573	543
Indiana	3,475	1,494	951	543	94	79	15	1,887	1,428	459
Iowa	1,557	695	460	235	59	56	3	803	640	163
Kansas	1,717	905	644	261	4	4	...	808	656	152
Kentucky	753	442	281	161	43	39	4	268	202	66
Louisiana	1,345	823	638	185	158	132	26	364	286	78
Maine	233	190	139	51	1	1	...	42	37	5
Maryland	1,694	978	661	317	20	19	1	696	566	130
Massachusetts	6,106	2,443	1,475	968	570	528	42	3,093	2,422	671
Michigan	5,985	3,478	2,744	734	169	141	28	2,338	1,879	459
Minnesota	2,051	915	598	317	35	31	4	1,101	864	237
Mississippi	462	217	171	46	1	...	1	244	213	31
Missouri	2,576	1,293	896	397	57	53	4	1,226	967	259
Montana	421	288	245	43	3	3	...	130	100	30
Nebraska	463	319	203	116	5	5	...	139	113	26
Nevada	102	62	51	11	...	...	...	40	34	6
New Hampshire	399	250	196	54	38	38	...	111	100	11
New Jersey	1,662	715	509	206	32	26	6	915	855	60
New Mexico	533	307	267	40	...	...	...	226	200	26
New York	11,821	5,524	3,754	1,770	241	229	12	6,056	4,807	1,249
North Carolina	1,587	726	518	208	20	16	4	841	698	143
North Dakota	687	451	364	87	4	4	...	232	205	27
Ohio	3,538	2,063	1,427	636	179	136	43	1,296	1,058	238
Oklahoma	1,580	1,044	885	159	37	35	2	499	437	62
Oregon	1,802	1,171	825	346	23	22	1	608	485	123
Pennsylvania	4,301	1,857	1,257	600	177	158	19	2,267	1,829	438
Rhode Island	498	201	139	62	...	...	...	297	249	48
South Carolina	361	188	144	44	7	7	...	166	141	25
South Dakota	250	140	110	30	11	11	...	99	89	10
Tennessee	1,375	768	619	149	35	28	7	572	457	115
Texas	4,676	2,942	2,206	736	79	71	8	1,655	1,373	282
Utah	1,797	1,192	772	420	...	...	...	606	509	96
Vermont	279	203	119	84	...	...	...	76	59	17
Virginia	705	419	255	164	31	28	3	255	225	30
Washington	2,615	1,656	1,116	540	12	11	1	947	742	206
West Virginia	413	235	184	51	5	4	1	173	150	23
Wisconsin	2,769	1,243	905	338	27	24	3	1,499	1,215	284
Wyoming	247	143	124	19	5	2	3	99	93	6
U.S. Service Schools ..	139	50	50	...	...	...	...	89	89	...
Outlying areas	**2,104**	**1,594**	**1,045**	**549**	**38**	**30**	**8**	**472**	**341**	**131**

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Residence and Migration of College Students, Fall 1968.*

Foreign Students Enrolled in American Institutions of Higher Education

Nearly 135,000 foreign students were enrolled in American institutions of higher education in 1969–70, according to *Open Doors 1970*, a publication of the Institute of International Education. This is a gain of 11 percent over 1968–69 and an alltime high. Fifteen years ago, the Institute in its first edition of *Open Doors* reported only 34,000 foreign students in this country.

In 1969–70, the 134,959 foreign students represented 176 countries. More than 5,000 students came from each of the following countries: Canada, India, Republic of China, Hong Kong, and Iran. The accompanying chart shows the percentage distribution of the foreign students by area of origin. As in previous years, the largest proportion of the foreign students were from the Far East.

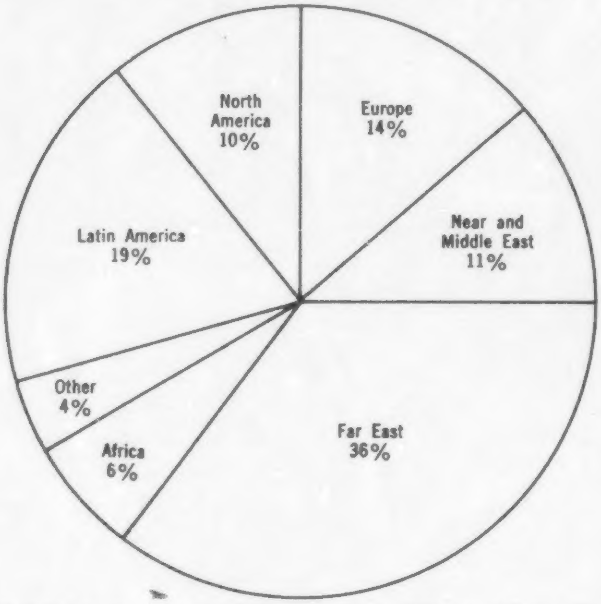
The foreign students attended 1,734 institutions of higher education located in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Fifty percent of the students were enrolled in institutions in six States: California, New York, Illinois, Florida, Michigan, and Massachusetts.

The fields of study selected by the foreign students were engineering, which was the choice of 22 percent; humanities, 20 percent; physical and life sciences, 16 percent; social sciences, 13 percent; business administration, 12 percent; education, 6 percent; medical sciences, 4 percent; agriculture, 3 percent; and other or not specified, 4 percent.

Undergraduates outnumbered graduates by a small margin in the foreign student population. Forty-seven percent of the students were undergraduates; 44 percent were graduates. Six percent were classified as special students, and the academic level of the remaining 3 percent is unknown.

–NEVA A. CARLSON
specialist in educational statistics

Figure 12.—Percentage distribution of foreign students enrolled in American institutions of higher education, by area of origin: 1969–70



SOURCE: Institute of International Education, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y., *Open Doors 1970*.

Table 156.—Number of foreign students enrolled in American institutions of higher education, by area of origin, major field of interest, and academic status: 1971–72

Major field of interest and academic status	Total	Area of origin								
		Far East	Near and Middle East	Europe[1]	Latin America	North America[2]	Africa	Oceania	U.S.S.R.	Stateless or country unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All fields	**140,126**	**51,827**	**17,100**	**16,166**	**28,832**	**10,541**	**9,592**	**2,131**	**53**	**3,884**
Agriculture	5,197	1,173	396	250	2,599	262	372	63	. . .	83
Undergraduate	2,986	211	207	59	2,208	128	123	18	. . .	32
Graduate	2,106	937	176	177	354	130	239	43	. . .	51
Other[3]	105	25	13	14	37	4	10	2	. . .	. . .
Business administration	19,298	7,796	1,847	2,161	4,316	1,090	1,567	306	1	215
Undergraduate	12,246	4,659	1,250	817	3,496	687	1,017	220	1	99
Graduate	6,313	2,909	562	1,281	616	363	390	80	. . .	112
Other[3]	739	227	35	63	204	40	160	6	. . .	4
Education	7,015	1,945	533	696	1,230	1,660	501	312	1	137
Undergraduate	3,102	477	160	361	694	969	180	196	1	64
Graduate	3,639	1,381	351	299	485	658	292	103	. . .	70
Other[3]	274	87	22	36	51	33	29	13	. . .	3
Engineering	31,722	14,587	7,011	2,607	4,812	743	1,395	157	6	404
Undergraduate	16,568	5,449	5,090	1,129	3,408	461	727	69	5	230
Graduate	14,180	8,718	1,733	1,395	1,219	270	611	79	. . .	155
Other[3]	974	420	188	83	185	12	57	9	1	19
Humanities	23,431	6,135	1,970	4,369	6,045	2,521	1,104	363	26	898
Undergraduate	12,684	2,759	1,225	1,930	4,032	1,405	584	188	7	534
Graduate	7,568	2,606	511	1,835	943	904	399	151	7	232
Other[3]	3,179	770	234	604	1,070	212	121	24	12	132
Medical sciences	7,153	2,647	654	585	1,658	566	704	124	3	212
Undergraduate	4,550	1,642	469	359	1,025	328	522	89	2	114
Graduate	2,394	956	168	202	562	216	164	31	1	94
Other[3]	209	49	17	24	71	22	18	4	. . .	4
Physical and life sciences	20,458	10,483	2,053	1,971	2,630	1,219	1,496	277	7	322
Undergraduate	7,156	2,786	932	651	1,343	497	700	104	3	140
Graduate	12,501	7,321	1,030	1,261	1,186	689	665	167	4	178
Other[3]	801	376	91	59	101	33	131	6	. . .	4
Social sciences	17,293	5,239	1,865	2,448	3,359	1,829	1,839	392	5	317
Undergraduate	7,508	1,836	742	906	1,947	926	811	194	2	145
Graduate	9,175	3,253	1,072	1,418	1,292	859	927	187	3	164
Other[3]	610	150	51	124	120	44	101	11	. . .	8
All other fields	352	116	60	29	83	25	29	5	. . .	5
Undergraduate	245	86	46	19	53	19	13	5	. . .	4
Graduate	68	21	9	8	14	3	12	. . .	. . .	1
Other[3]	39	9	5	2	16	3	4	. . .	. . .	. . .
Field and status unknown	8,207	1,707	712	1,060	2,100	626	585	132	4	1,291

[1] Excludes the U.S.S.R. (shown separately in column 10).

[2] Excludes Mexico and Central America, which are included with Latin America.

[3] Special students and academic status unknown.

SOURCE: Institute of International Education, New York, *Open Doors 1972.*

Table 157.—Number of foreign students enrolled in American institutions of higher education, by area of origin: 1954–55 to 1971–72

Academic year	Total	Area of origin								
		Far East	Near and Middle East	Europe[1]	Latin America	North America[2]	Africa	Oceania	U.S.S.R.	Stateless or country unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1954–55	34,232	9,838	4,416	5,196	8,446	4,714	1,234	337	9	42
1955–56	36,494	11,202	4,862	5,602	8,474	5,042	1,231	353	2	26
1956–57	40,666	12,949	5,243	5,996	9,110	5,444	1,424	424	9	67
1957–58	43,391	14,206	5,695	6,816	9,212	5,364	1,515	495	21	77
1958–59	47,245	15,823	6,619	6,601	10,249	5,512	1,736	612	5	89
1959–60	48,486	17,175	7,110	6,362	9,428	5,761	1,959	568	30	93
1960–61	53,107	19,222	7,862	6,686	9,626	6,128	2,831	658	16	78
1961–62	58,086	21,586	8,277	6,833	9,915	6,639	3,930	796	37	91
1962–63	64,705	23,768	8,847	7,888	11,021	7,089	4,996	948	36	113
1963–64	74,814	26,531	10,131	9,298	12,882	8,548	6,144	1,080	60	150
1964–65	82,045	29,400	11,217	10,073	13,657	9,338	6,855	1,266	35	205
1965–66	82,709	29,049	11,217	10,186	13,996	9,851	6,896	1,325	40	147
1966–67	100,262	33,570	12,830	14,151	16,182	12,230	7,170	1,636	56	438
1967–68	110,315	38,228	12,347	15,486	21,908	12,236	6,901	1,683	68	1,456
1968–69	121,362	42,632	13,918	16,418	23,438	12,948	6,979	1,869	35	3,126
1969–70	134,959	49,180	15,122	18,473	24,991	13,415	7,607	2,077	51	4,034
1970–71	144,708	54,247	17,062	18,276	29,300	12,732	8,734	1,995	31	2,342
1971–72	140,126	51,827	17,100	16,166	28,832	10,541	9,502	2,131	53	3,884

[1] Excludes the U.S.S.R. (shown separately in column 10).

[2] Excludes Mexico and Central America, which are included with Latin America.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1966–67, includes foreign students who intend to remain in the United States.

SOURCE: Institute of International Education, New York, *Open Doors*, 1954–55 to 1972.

Table 158.—Estimated population and enrollment, by level, in major areas of the world: 1969–70

[In thousands]

Major area	Population[1]		Enrollment[2]			
	All ages	5 to 24 years of age	All levels	First level of education[3]	Second level of education[4]	Third level of education[5]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
World total	**3,636,184**	**1,503,017**	**471,330**	**336,758**	**110,203**	**24,369**
Africa	344,482	154,340	36,617	31,120	5,081	416
Asia (excluding U.S.S.R.)	2,056,775	892,145	176,466	135,437	35,767	5,262
Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	462,120	147,611	84,081	52,100	27,944	4,037
Oceania	19,370	7,515	4,463	2,884	1,353	226
U.S.S.R.	242,612	88,476	53,891	40,483	8,858	4,550
Western Hemisphere:						
North America[6]	227,572	86,091	63,133	33,213	21,435	8,485
Latin America[7]	283,253	126,839	52,679	41,521	9,765	1,393

[1] Data are for mid-year 1970.

[2] Data are for school year 1969–70.

[3] First level includes elementary school enrollment, the main function of which is to provide basic instruction in the tools of learning. Preschool, kindergarten, and special education enrollments are excluded.

[4] Second level includes general, vocational, and teacher-training enrollments at the secondary school level. Entrance to secondary schools requires at least 4 years' previous instruction at the first level. Special and adult education enrollments are excluded.

[5] Third level includes colleges and universities that require the successful completion of education at the second level as a minimum entrance requirement. Adult education enrollments are excluded.

[6] Includes United States, Canada, Bermuda, Greenland, and St. Pierre and Miquelon.

[7] Includes all other countries in the Western Hemisphere.

SOURCE: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, Paris, *Statistical Yearbook, 1971*.

Table 159.—Estimated total population and enrollment, by level, in selected countries of the world: 1969–70

Country	Mid-year 1970 population (in thousands)	School-year enrollment, 1969–70			
		All levels	First level of education[1]	Second level of education[2]	Third level of education[3]
1	2	3	4	5	6
Africa					
Ethiopia	25,046	709,524	590,445	114,443	4,636
Nigeria	[4]55,074	2,578,076	2,345,754	222,547	[5]9,775
South Africa	20,110	3,178,337	[6]2,546,824	[7]558,891	[5]72,822
Egypt, Arab Republic of	33,329	5,173,777	3,618,750	1,356,972	197,055
Asia					
China (mainland)	759,619	99,990,000	[8]90,000,000	[9]9,990,000	.....
India	550,376	[10]58,203,375	[10]49,499,000	[10]7,650,102	[10]1,054,273
Indonesia	121,198	14,311,558	12,802,415	[11]1,316,727	[12]192,416
Israel	2,889	639,683	456,079	134,528	49,076
Japan	103,540	20,267,659	9,403,193	9,233,147	1,631,319
Korea, North	13,892	28,442	[13]28,442	.....	.....
Korea, Republic of	31,793	7,510,792	5,622,816	1,701,301	186,675
Pakistan	114,189	[5]11,884,540	[5]8,140,193	[5]3,386,672	[5]357,675
Philippines	38,493	8,536,276	[12]6,406,826	[5]1,502,346	[5]627,104
Saudi Arabia	7,740	483,564	397,153	79,469	6,942
Thailand	35,814	[5]5,643,695	[5]5,122,728	[5]479,119	[5]41,848
Turkey	35,232	6,251,074	4,905,107	1,185,833	160,334
Vietnam, North	21,154	1,111,996	[5]1,081,847	[9]30,149	.....
Vietnam, Republic of	18,332	3,078,691	2,375,982	655,413	47,296
Europe					
Austria	7,423	1,321,270	886,990	377,990	56,290
Belgium	9,676	1,936,573	[5]1,018,334	[5]847,605	69,634
Czechoslovakia	14,467	2,516,957	2,002,053	381,380	133,524
France	50,775	9,741,810	5,019,837	4,106,647	615,326
Germany:					
Federal Republic of	59,554	10,820,068	6,098,425	4,280,996	440,647
West Berlin	2,128	[7]258,523	[7]122,911	[7]103,124	[7]32,488
East Germany	17,250	3,262,006	2,485,367	650,499	126,140
Italy	53,667	8,990,765	4,728,075	3,640,274	622,416
Netherlands	13,019	2,779,180	1,450,647	1,117,020	211,513
Poland	32,806	7,020,353	5,443,132	1,254,757	322,464
Romania	20,253	3,689,042	2,886,855	650,482	151,705
Spain	32,290	5,750,168	3,789,135	1,766,518	194,515
United Kingdom	55,711	10,042,250	5,835,093	3,789,421	[14]417,736
Yugoslavia	20,527	3,802,738	2,857,291	705,746	239,701
North America					
Canada	21,406	5,783,993	3,841,040	[11]1,505,571	437,382
Canal Zone	60	15,764	8,626	5,952	1,186
Cuba	8,392	1,727,755	1,427,607	266,651	33,497
Mexico	50,670	10,211,329	8,539,462	1,483,856	188,011
Puerto Rico	2,840	800,231	481,700	261,850	56,681
United States	205,395	59,545,991	31,955,000	19,674,000	7,916,991
Virgin Islands (U.S.A.)	59	19,025	12,800	4,800	1,425
Oceania					
American Samoa	29	10,079	7,957	2,122	.....
Australia	12,552	[5]3,013,112	[5]1,768,060	[5]1,080,524	[5]164,528
Guam	100	29,350	17,618	9,607	2,125
New Zealand	2,816	755,428	514,774	184,301	56,353
South America					
Argentina	24,352	4,550,889	3,354,587	924,806	271,496
Brazil	95,305	16,270,542	12,294,343	3,629,375	346,824
Chile	9,780	2,321,619	1,980,815	267,769	73,036
Colombia	21,117	3,411,530	[5]2,733,432	[5]592,759	85,339
Peru	13,586	[5]3,014,962	[5]2,334,982	[5]563,698	[5]116,282
Venezuela	10,399	2,204,827	1,681,947	448,214	74,666
U.S.S.R.	242,768	53,890,300	40,483,000	8,857,700	4,549,800

[1] First level includes elementary school enrollment, the main function of which is to provide basic instruction in the tools of learning. Preschool, kindergarten, and special education enrollments are excluded.

[2] Second level includes general, vocational, and teacher-training enrollments at the secondary school level. Entrance to secondary schools requires at least 4 years' previous instruction at the first level. Special and adult education enrollments are excluded.

[3] Third level includes colleges and universities that require the successful completion of education at the second level as a minimum entrance requirement. Adult education enrollments are excluded.

[4] Previous data probably overstated.

[5] Data for 1968.

[6] Data for 1963.

[7] Data for 1964.

[8] Data for 1959.

[9] Data for 1956.

[10] Data for 1965.

[11] Second level general education, only.

[12] Data for 1967.

[13] Data for 1960.

[14] Data for England and Wales for 1967, Northern Ireland and Scotland for 1969–70.

SOURCE: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris, *Statistical Yearbook, 1971.*

Table 160.—Broadcast hours of public television stations, by type of programing and by type of licensee, geographic region, and budget size: United States and outlying areas, fiscal year 1972

Type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size	Number of stations[1]	Broadcast hours, by type of programing					
		Total		Programing for classroom		Programing for general audience	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	207	710,303	100.0	241,806	100.0	468,497	100.0
Type of licensee:							
Institutions of higher education	62	193,783	27.3	54,156	22.4	139,627	29.8
Local public school systems	21	58,233	8.2	26,992	11.2	31,241	6.7
State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies	67	253,868	35.7	100,568	41.6	153,300	32.7
Community organizations	57	204,429	28.8	60,100	24.8	144,329	30.8
Geographic region:							
Northeast	44	153,854	21.6	45,366	18.7	108,488	23.1
Central	50	167,531	23.6	59,455	24.6	108,076	23.1
South	78	276,363	38.9	102,953	42.6	173,410	37.0
West	29	93,521	13.2	28,993	12.0	64,528	13.8
Outlying areas	6	19,034	2.7	5,039	2.1	13,995	3.0
Adjusted budget size:							
Under $200,000	17	42,279	5.9	13,221	5.5	29,058	6.2
$200,000–$499,999	47	148,155	20.9	44,652	18.5	103,503	22.1
$500,000–$799,999	37	124,472	17.5	40,096	16.6	84,376	18.0
$800,000–$1,999,999	56	201,756	28.4	73,314	30.3	128,442	27.4
$2,000,000 and over	50	193,641	27.3	70,523	29.1	123,118	26.3

[1] On the air during the entire fiscal year.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, and Corporation for Public Broadcasting, *Summary Statistics of Public Television Licensees: Fiscal Year 1972.* (In Press)

Table 161.—Rank order of public libraries with 1 million or more volumes in their collections: United States, 1968

Library system	Rank order	Number of volumes (book stock and serials)
1	2	3
New York Public Library	1	8,236,539
Chicago Public Library	2	4,067,027
Los Angeles Public Library	3	3,538,221
Cleveland Public Library	4	3,210,820
Brooklyn Public Library	5	3,019,852
Los Angeles County Public Library	6	2,952,855
Free Library of Philadelphia	7	2,823,146
Cincinnati-Hamilton County	8	2,533,165
Boston Public Library	9	2,510,234
Queens Borough Public Library (N.Y.)	10	2,479,463
Enoch Pratt Free Library (Baltimore)	11	2,120,310
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh	12	2,120,310
Buffalo and Erie County Library System	13	[1]2,120,000
Milwaukee Public Library	14	1,978,510
Detroit Public Library	15	1,903,768
Public Library of Washington, D.C.	16	1,867,068
Public Library of Ft. Wayne and Allen County (Ind.)	17	1,376,446
Seattle Public Library	18	1,335,010
St. Louis Public Library	19	1,266,844
San Francisco Public Library	20	1,201,149
Kansas City (Missouri) Public Library	21	1,138,284
Dayton and Montgomery County Public Library (Ohio)	22	1,122,492
Denver Public Library	23	1,113,087
Houston Public Library	24	1,081,014
Minneapolis Public Library	25	1,078,656
Cuyahoga County (Ohio) Public Library	26	1,047,826

[1] Data are for 1965.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of Public Libraries Serving Areas with At Least 25,000 Inhabitants, 1968.*

Table 162.—General statistics of public libraries serving areas of 25,000 or more population: United States and outlying areas, fiscal year 1968

Item	Population size group					
	Total, 25,000 or more	25,000–34,999	35,000–49,999	50,000–99,999	100,000–499,999	500,000 or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of libraries[1]	1,135	285	271	335	206	38
Number of libraries reporting[2]	1,067	258	260	318	196	35
Population served (thousands)	117,235	7,578	10,321	21,986	38,157	39,194
Collections (thousands)						
Number of volumes[3] held at end of year	191,079	14,996	18,617	34,276	61,282	61,910
Number of volumes[3] added during year	16,648	1,317	1,359	3,020	5,803	5,149
Total circulation during year	560,214	48,041	53,629	106,965	195,159	156,421
Staff (full-time equivalent)						
Filled positions	49,887	3,356	3,903	8,229	16,602	17,797
Library staff	45,636	3,105	3,604	7,673	15,457	15,796
Maintenance staff	4,252	251	299	556	1,145	2,001
Operating expenditures (thousands of dollars)						
Total operating expenditures	$421,236	$26,716	$31,170	$65,597	$137,881	$159,874
Wages and salaries	271,000	15,961	19,060	41,304	88,559	106,125
Library staff	251,043	14,868	17,757	38,662	83,096	96,657
Maintenance staff	19,956	1,093	1,293	2,641	5,461	9,468
Purchase of library materials	72,491	5,417	6,199	12,136	24,202	24,537
Book stock	64,062	4,837	5,460	10,756	21,310	21,701
Serials	4,820	328	418	761	1,533	1,760
Other printed materials	663	58	58	98	269	189
Audiovisual materials	2,945	194	283	521	1,061	886
All other operating expenditures	77,746	5,337	5,920	12,158	25,119	29,211

[1] Problems of definitions and reporting did not permit the data for one average-sized State to be included in the survey.

[2] The data shown below are for reporting libraries only.

[3] Includes volumes of book stock and bibliographic volumes of serials only.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of Public Libraries Serving Areas with at Least 25,000 Inhabitants, 1968.*

Table 163.—Estimated number of librarians[1], by type of library in which employed and by sex: United States, 1960 and 1970

Employer	1960			1970		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All libraries	**68,900**	**9,800**	**59,100**	**114,000**	**17,800**	**96,200**
Elementary and secondary schools[2]	30,800	1,600	29,200	52,000	3,600	48,400
Colleges and universities	10,400	3,300	7,100	19,500	6,600	12,900
Public libraries	17,700	2,500	15,200	26,500	3,700	22,800
Special libraries	10,000	2,400	7,600	16,000	3,900	12,100

[1] Full-time and part-time personnel employed as professional librarians, regardless of level of education completed.

[2] Public and nonpublic schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 164.—Selected statistics on the collections, staff, and operating expenditures of large university libraries: 1971–72

Institution	Rank order[1]	Number of volumes at end of year	Gross number of volumes added during year	Number of microform units at end of year	Staff (full-time-equivalent)		Operating expenditures			
					Total	Professional	Total	Books and binding	Salaries and wages	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Harvard University	1	8,707,822	387,671	882,471	770	242	$9,222,948	$2,327,977	$5,931,616	$963,355
Yale University[2]	2	5,993,856	219,719	839,737	585	181	7,041,476	1,823,518	4,100,134	1,117,824
University of Illinois[3]	3	4,992,391	192,896	464,668	429	180	5,715,613	1,806,972	3,506,346	402,295
Columbia University	4	4,448,350	153,308	939,501	451	146	5,958,812	1,316,406	4,175,426	466,980
University of Michigan[4]	5	4,332,518	148,826	761,182	481	161	6,184,074	1,516,131	4,265,657	402,286
University of California at Berkeley	6	4,153,936	156,379	682,048	445	162	6,382,024	1,704,009	4,385,466	292,549
Cornell University	7	[5]3,888,634	130,396	1,048,618	444	126	5,637,360	1,600,119	3,633,018	404,223
Stanford University[6]	8	3,721,343	159,229	[7]608,086	401	140	7,034,557	1,738,454	4,664,783	631,420
Indiana University[8]	9	3,344,141	277,638	612,630	382	158	5,870,200	1,969,390	3,627,330	273,480
University of Minnesota	10	3,245,740	129,638	716,077	320	157	5,084,326	1,591,764	3,311,181	181,381
University of Chicago	11	3,212,296	151,165	276,039	277	78	4,079,694	1,246,470	2,557,413	275,811
University of California at Los Angeles	12	3,164,328	130,618	947,068	407	157	6,331,586	1,562,231	4,287,816	481,530
University of Texas[9]	13	2,734,595	309,853	524,295	272	111	4,737,768	2,257,935	2,273,193	206,640
Ohio State University[10]	14	2,670,984	138,300	792,390	320	106	4,106,832	1,258,702	2,547,289	300,841
University of Wisconsin	15	2,517,796	109,430	844,283	298	93	4,426,897	1,426,052	2,507,251	493,594
Northwestern University[11]	16	2,433,420	65,925	371,631	232	93	3,763,392	1,227,699	2,217,110	318,583
Princeton University	17	2,412,871	99,824	439,753	280	84	3,684,576	1,214,882	2,289,801	179,893
University of Pennsylvania[12]	18	2,410,933	103,879	861,960	292	101	4,189,810	1,214,594	2,688,030	287,186
Duke University	19	2,333,382	110,089	190,460	228	81	3,144,662	1,153,474	1,780,363	210,825
New York University	20	2,175,680	107,815	1,056,156	399	55	4,053,158	1,152,500	2,700,034	200,624
Johns Hopkins University[13]	21	1,993,113	41,039	574,400	156	48	1,840,308	540,485	1,109,763	190,060
University of Washington[14]	22	1,938,296	66,148	910,121	335	113	3,692,507	970,228	2,626,161	96,118
University of North Carolina	23	1,894,132	83,562	492,269	228	82	3,173,787	837,040	2,134,326	202,421
Michigan State University	24	1,867,236	113,768	482,322	195	78	3,169,829	996,646	1,992,027	181,156
University of Virginia	25	1,777,936	83,277	1,064,768	225	89	3,383,632	1,432,746	1,690,674	260,212
University of Iowa	26	1,672,927	91,218	619,137	173	71	2,689,190	1,078,042	1,519,428	91,720
University of Pittsburgh[15]	27	1,664,234	126,502	613,418	298	120	3,809,558	1,136,011	2,356,234	317,313
University of Missouri[16]	28	1,639,261	56,050	1,242,848	149	52	1,947,561	743,236	1,053,792	150,534
University of Kansas[17]	29	1,639,070	72,377	394,646	169	59	2,487,775	817,251	1,464,503	206,021
Syracuse University	30	1,637,442	102,468	1,600,203	182	48	2,168,581	740,031	1,270,029	158,521
Rutgers University[18]	31	[19]1,584,259	114,932	[19]583,817	245	94	4,388,480	1,717,890	2,529,219	141,371
University of Colorado[16]	32	1,570,251	71,298	737,986	183	56	2,903,025	1,056,650	1,616,346	230,029
University of Florida	33	1,560,483	63,396	667,760	297	76	2,748,595	902,034	1,688,164	158,397
Pennsylvania State University[20]	34	1,547,593	115,742	980,125	390	106	4,958,480	1,830,795	2,904,800	222,885
University of Southern California[16]	35	1,524,066	82,927	659,759	190	72	2,585,475	855,654	1,594,734	135,087
Southern Illinois University	36	1,519,000	130,478	(21)	123	59	2,402,380	988,168	1,309,220	104,992

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[1] Institutions are ranked by the number of volumes at the end of the year (column 3). Although this is a convenient measure of size, the measures in columns 4–11 warrant equal attention for comparative purposes.

[2] Law library is included for collections only.

[3] Includes library of health sciences at Medical Center, Chicago.

[4] Excludes 111,458 volumes and 95,136 microfilm units of the Dearborn campus library, which had been included through 1970–71.

[5] Physical count. Previous data were based on a combined physical-bibliographical count.

[6] Includes branch campuses in California and overseas.

[7] Count corrected since previous year.

[8] Data are for the State university system.

[9] Includes main library, law library, and L.B.J. School of Public Affairs Library.

[10] Includes 4 regional campus libraries.

[11] Includes Evanston and Chicago campus libraries.

[12] Includes Feinburger psychology library.

[13] Data adjusted downward from previous year on basis of a partial inventory count.

[14] Includes law library and Pacific Northwest Regional Health Science library.

[15] Includes 4 regional campuses.

[16] Includes all branch libraries.

[17] Includes Medical Center libraries in Kansas City.

[18] Includes branch libraries.

[19] Revised downward from previous year on basis of physical count.

[20] Excludes branch libraries at Hershey and Middletown.

[21] Included with volumes.

SOURCE: Association of Research Libraries, *Academic Library Statistics, 1971–72.*

Table 165.—General statistics of college and university libraries: United States and outlying areas, 1959–60, 1968–69, and 1970–71

Item	1959–60	1968–69	1970–71
1	2	3	4
Number of libraries	1,951	2,431	2,535
Number of students enrolled, total (thousands)[1]	3,597	7,572	8,649
Enrolled for bachelor's and higher degrees	3,402	6,983	7,986
Enrolled in undergraduate occupational programs	195	589	664
Collections (thousands of units)			
Number of volumes at end of year	176,721	328,564	371,389
Number of volumes added during year	8,415	25,756	28,374
Number of periodical titles at end of year	1,271	2,632	3,677
Library staff in terms of full-time equivalents			
Total staff in regular positions[2]	18,000	45,150	48,953
Professional librarians	9,000	20,149	21,886
Nonprofessional library staff	9,000	25,001	27,068
Hours of student and other assistance (thousands)	12,062	34,414	37,386

Item	1959–60	1968–69	1970–71
1	2	3	4
Library operating expenditures (excluding capital outlay) in thousands of dollars			
Operating expenditures, total	$137,245	$584,848	$737,533
Salaries	72,485	273,232	361,295
Hourly wages	11,690	44,253	56,052
Binding and rebinding	4,852	17,542	19,781
Books and other library materials	40,760	212,891	247,868
Other library operating expenditures	7,458	36,929	52,737
Operating expenditures in percents, total	100	100	100
Salaries	53	47	49
Hourly wages	8	8	7
Binding and rebinding	4	3	3
Books and other library materials	30	36	34
Other library operating expenditures	5	6	7
Library operating expenditures as percent of total institutional expenditures for educational and general purposes	3.0	4.2	4.2

[1] Opening fall enrollment for the specified year.
[2] Data on staff are for the fall term of the succeeding year.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities*, analytic reports for 1959–60 and fall 1971.

Table 166.—Prices for hardcover, mass-market paperback, and trade and higher priced paperback books, 1967–69 and 1972, and number of titles, 1972, by category: United States

Category	Hardcover books[1]			Mass-market paperback books			Trade and higher priced paperback books		
	Average price		Number of titles	Average price		Number of titles	Average price		Number of titles
	1967–69	1972	1972	1967–69	1972	1972	1967–69	1972	1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	$8.77	$12.99	26,710	$0.79	$1.12	2,256	$3.24	$4.24	8,275
Agriculture	9.71	10.94	305	.88	1.19	12	3.13	3.44	71
Art	12.44	14.94	1,121	.86	1.35	47	3.48	4.10	296
Biography	9.71	12.80	1,791	.93	1.34	74	2.25	3.21	157
Business	10.41	12.45	489	1.06	1.09	4	5.10	6.51	195
Education	6.58	10.26	788	1.33	1.65	10	2.91	3.87	505
Fiction	4.96	6.47	1,896	.76	1.01	1,457	1.66	2.24	124
General works	[3]15.28	25.19	973	(3)	1.21	11	(3)	9.56	217
History	9.95	14.92	1,321	.98	1.37	77	2.87	3.58	304
Home economics	6.55	7.88	377	(3)	1.19	60	(3)	2.82	160
Juveniles	3.53	4.37	2,746	.71	.82	57	1.23	1.32	288
Language	[2]10.13	14.16	294	(3)	1.73	5	(3)	4.98	188
Law	13.22	17.15	571	.86	1.53	6	4.11	4.57	141
Literature	8.04	12.03	1,971	.96	1.20	42	2.44	3.72	575
Medicine	13.41	16.19	1,434	.87	1.23	56	4.61	5.35	357
Music	9.08	13.53	343	.83	1.10	4	3.19	4.32	92
Philosophy, psychology	[2]8.41	10.44	769	(3)	1.26	47	(3)	3.60	360
Poetry, drama	6.69	10.62	1,145	.92	1.61	21	1.81	2.80	330
Religion	6.29	9.80	1,082	.85	1.34	23	1.96	2.51	609
Science	12.67	16.06	2,137	.96	1.35	14	4.66	5.35	532
Sociology, economics	[2]9.35	16.93	4,532	(3)	1.52	127	(3)	4.11	1,802
Sports, recreation	7.91	10.65	637	.87	1.18	64	2.11	2.85	257
Technology	13.03	16.11	1,031	1.04	1.29	19	8.64	9.60	378
Travel	[2]9.34	12.78	1,157	(3)	1.53	19	(3)	3.43	337

[1] Excludes Government documents and multivolume encyclopedias.
[2] Average price for 1967 and 1969, rather than 1967–69.
[3] Data not available.

SOURCE: *Publishers' Weekly.*

Table 167.—Price index for hardcover, mass-market paperback, and trade and higher priced paperback books, based on 1967–69 average prices, by category: United States, 1971 and 1972

Category	Hardcover books			Mass-market paperback books			Trade and higher priced paperback books		
	1967–69	Index[1]		1967–69	Index[1]		1967–69	Index[1]	
	Average price	1971	1972	Average price	1971	1972	Average price	1971	1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	**$8.77**	**151.0**	**148.1**	**$0.79**	**127.8**	**141.8**	**$3.24**	**157.1**	**130.9**
Agriculture	9.71	141.5	112.7	.88	118.2	135.2	3.13	174.9	109.9
Art	12.44	131.9	120.1	.86	119.8	157.0	3.48	144.0	117.8
Biography	9.71	119.8	131.8	.93	126.9	144.1	2.25	112.9	142.7
Business	10.41	121.0	119.6	1.06	117.0	102.8	5.10	125.9	127.5
Education	6.58	108.6	156.9	1.33	135.3	124.1	2.91	127.1	133.0
Fiction	4.96	120.5	130.4	.75	124.0	134.7	1.66	112.7	134.9
General works	15.28	141.9	164.9	(2)	.....	.....	(2)	.....	.....
History	9.95	130.3	149.9	.98	119.4	139.8	2.87	149.8	124.7
Home economics	6.55	111.9	120.3	(2)	.....	.....	(2)	.....	.....
Juveniles	3.53	119.8	123.8	.71	107.0	115.5	1.23	110.6	107.3
Language	10.13	100.1	139.8	(2)	.....	.....	(2)	.....	.....
Law	13.22	138.9	129.7	.86	122.1	177.9	4.11	198.8	112.2
Literature	8.04	142.1	149.6	.96	117.7	126.0	2.44	217.6	152.5
Medicine	13.41	133.0	120.7	.87	135.6	141.4	4.61	112.8	116.1
Music	9.08	129.1	149.0	.83	126.5	132.5	3.19	170.5	136.4
Philosophy, psychology ..	8.41	128.0	124.1	(2)	.....	.....	(2)	.....	.....
Poetry, drama	6.69	136.7	158.7	.92	180.4	175.0	1.81	134.3	159.7
Religion	6.29	134.8	155.8	.85	138.8	157.6	1.98	152.6	128.1
Science	12.67	125.8	126.7	.96	122.9	140.6	4.08	228.1	131.8
Sociology, economics	9.35	186.8	181.1	(2)	.....	.....	(2)	.....	.....
Sports, recreation	7.91	128.9	134.6	.87	124.1	135.6	2.11	133.2	135.1
Technology	13.03	117.2	123.6	1.04	143.3	124.0	8.84	96.2	108.6
Travel	9.34	206.0	136.8	(2)	.....	.....	(2)	.....	.....

[1] Index base is 1967–69 average price = 100.0.

[2] New category; 1967–69 average price cannot be established.

SOURCE: *Publishers' Weekly.*

Table 168.—Prices for periodicals and serial service, by subject area: United States, 1967–69, 1971, and 1972

Subject area	1967–69	1971		1972	
	Average price	Average price	Index[1]	Average price	Index[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6
Periodicals, total[2]	**$8.66**	**$11.66**	**134.6**	**$13.23**	**152.8**
Agriculture	4.68	5.74	122.6	6.36	135.7
Business and economics	7.54	9.72	128.9	9.96	132.0
Chemistry and physics	24.48	38.31	156.5	45.46	185.7
Children's periodicals	2.60	2.94	113.1	3.24	124.6
Education	6.34	8.25	130.1	9.51	150.0
Engineering	10.03	13.28	132.4	16.04	160.0
Fine and applied arts	6.71	8.17	121.8	8.42	125.5
General interest periodicals	7.28	9.32	128.0	9.62	132.1
History	6.04	7.40	122.5	8.25	136.6
Home economics	6.45	7.94	123.1	10.25	158.9
Industrial arts	6.87	8.14	118.5	8.98	130.7
Journalism and communications	5.72	6.91	120.8	8.68	151.7
Labor and industrial relations	3.01	3.88	128.9	3.92	130.2
Law	8.71	10.19	117.0	11.15	128.0
Library science	6.27	8.65	138.0	9.40	150.0
Literature and language	5.38	6.88	127.9	7.45	138.5
Mathematics, botany, geology, and general science	15.30	20.06	131.1	22.63	148.0
Medicine	19.38	27.00	139.3	29.60	152.7
Philosophy and religion	5 27	6.71	127.3	7.16	135.9
Physical education and recreation ...	4.89	5.72	117.0	6.39	130.7
Political science	6.18	7.23	117.0	8.47	137.1
Psychology	14.56	18.70	128.5	20.98	144.2
Sociology and anthropology	6.11	7.92	129.6	9.12	149.3
Zoology	13.39	19.29	144.1	22.39	167.2
Serial service, total[3]	**72.42**	**90.68**	**124.3**	**95.38**	**131.7**
Business	119.76	140.04	117.0	148.12	123.7
Law	60.87	75.87	124.6	75.83	124.6
Science and technology	65.23	90.23	138.3	99.78	153.0
Miscellaneous	45.84	69.50	151.6	80.36	175.3
U.S. documents	18.37	26.84	146.1	28.42	154.7
Soviet translations	90.82	111.66	122.9	117.13	129.0

[1] Base for index is 1967–69 (column 2).

[2] Based on 2,537 titles.

[3] As defined by American National Standards Institute, Inc.

SOURCE: *Library Journal.*

Table 168.—Number and median annual salaries of scientists, by type of employer and by field: United States, 1970

Scientific and technical field	Total	Type of employer									Not employed	Type of employer not reported
		Educational institutions		Federal Government	Other governments	Military	Nonprofit organizations	Industry and business	Self-employed	Other		
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Number											
All fields	312,844	130,389		31,118	11,741	7,285	10,911	97,842	6,314	2,116	12,968	2,389
Chemistry	86,980	19,844		5,029	1,493	1,389	2,151	50,600	1,012	879	3,841	742
Earth and marine sciences	23,756	6,536		3,046	1,140	289	240	9,973	1,404	119	886	123
Atmospheric and space sciences	6,687	1,017		2,063	118	2,131	98	765	46	16	341	92
Physics	36,336	18,085		3,912	101	763	902	9,819	285	80	2,116	283
Mathematics	24,400	14,020		1,243	249	574	468	6,384	192	137	1,041	92
Computer sciences	11,324	1,603		882	160	283	401	7,462	134	83	326	10
Agricultural sciences	15,730	3,963		5,725	2,633	199	212	2,881	364	76	311	77
Biological sciences	47,403	28,778		4,912	1,917	1,075	2,866	4,836	881	337	1,426	386
Psychology	26,271	14,825		1,549	2,580	246	2,072	1,943	1,637	166	1,069	184
Statistics	2,963	1,075		599	139	47	125	773	34	12	127	22
Economics	13,386	7,846		1,513	684	124	530	1,822	214	47	543	84
Sociology	7,659	5,674		224	300	40	346	129	57	66	612	211
Political science	6,493	4,987		349	227	83	219	117	29	53	343	86
Anthropology	1,326	1,070		29	14	2	37	11	16	72	87	7
Linguistics	1,902	1,417		53	7	11	127	54	10	24	187	12
	Median Salary											
		Academic year	Calendar year									
All fields	$15,000	$12,800	$15,800	$16,100	$13,000	.....	$16,400	$16,700	$20,000	$14,000	.....	$16,000
Chemistry	15,300	12,000	12,000	16,300	12,300	.....	15,000	16,200	20,000	14,400	.....	15,000
Earth and marine sciences	14,900	12,000	14,100	16,000	12,600	.....	14,000	15,700	18,000	12,700	.....	15,500
Atmospheric and space sciences	15,200	13,600	14,500	15,600	13,200	.....	15,800	15,000	17,500	.....	.....	.....
Physics	15,900	12,500	13,800	17,400	12,100	.....	18,000	18,000	20,000	8,200	.....	.....
Mathematics	14,300	11,800	13,700	17,900	15,000	.....	19,500	19,000	22,000	14,800	.....	.....
Computer sciences	16,800	13,800	14,300	16,800	14,400	.....	17,500	16,800	20,000	16,800	.....	.....
Agricultural sciences	12,800	12,000	15,000	13,100	10,500	.....	14,000	12,200	12,000	11,800	.....	12,000
Biological sciences	15,000	12,200	17,000	16,300	13,200	.....	17,000	17,000	25,000	13,000	.....	14,000
Psychology	15,000	13,000	16,000	18,000	14,500	.....	16,000	19,800	25,000	16,000	.....	17,000
Statistics	16,900	13,500	16,500	19,000	16,100	.....	16,500	17,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Economics	16,300	13,800	18,000	20,000	17,800	.....	20,000	20,000	20,000	17,000	.....	.....
Sociology	13,000	12,200	15,000	18,400	12,100	.....	14,700	16,200	.....	16,000	.....	.....
Political science	13,100	12,000	15,300	18,900	15,400	.....	18,000	17,700	.....	13,000	.....	.....
Anthropology	14,700	14,000	15,500	19,800	.....	.....	17,000	.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....
Linguistics	12,500	12,800	13,000	15,600	.....	.....	10,000	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—Medians were not computed for groups with fewer than 25 registrants reporting salary. All data relate to those persons reporting to the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel, 1970.

Table 170.—Financial support for educational research and development, by sponsoring agency: United States, fiscal year 1968

Agency	Amount of support
1	2
Total	$192,290,000
Office of Education	101,967,000
National Science Foundation	23,326,000
National Institute of Mental Health	11,860,000
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	8,377,000
Office of Economic Opportunity	12,800,000
Department of Defense	6,046,000
Other Federal agencies (Labor, Commerce, Children's Bureau, Agriculture, Social Rehabilitation Service, Food and Drug Administration, Interior, National Endowment for the Arts, and National Endowment for the Humanities)	6,725,000
Private foundations	7,344,000
All other (State agencies, higher education institutions, professional and academic associations, etc.)	[1]13,845,000

[1] Includes estimates for State and local government agencies.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Research, *Educational Research and Development in the United States*, July 1969.

Table 171.—Research and development funds related to the gross national product: United States, 1953 to 1972

[Amounts in millions of dollars]

Year	Gross national product	Research and development funds	
		Total	As percent of gross national product
1	2	3	4
1953	$364,593	$5,207	1.43
1954	364,841	5,738	1.57
1955	397,960	6,279	1.58
1956	419,238	8,483	2.02
1957	441,134	9,912	2.25
1958	447,334	10,870	2.43
1959	483,650	12,540	2.59
1960	503,756	13,730	2.73
1961	520,109	14,552	2.80
1962	560,326	15,665	2.80
1963	590,503	17,371	2.94
1964	632,410	19,214	3.04
1965	684,884	20,439	2.98
1966	749,857	22,264	2.97
1967	793,927	23,613	2.97
1968	864,202	25,119	2.91
1969	930,284	26,179	2.81
1970	977,080	26,566	2.72
1971	1,055,450	[1]27,315	2.59
1972	1,155,155	[1]29,150	2.52

[1] Preliminary data.

SOURCES: National Science Foundation, NSF 73-303, *National Patterns of R&D Resources, Funds and Manpower in the United States, 1953–71;* and U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, *Survey of Current Business*, July issues.

Table 172.—Sources of funds used for research and development: United States, 1953 to 1973

[In millions of dollars]

Year	Total	Federal Government	Industry	Colleges and universities	Other nonprofit institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6
1953	$5,207	$2,759	$2,239	$151	$58
1954	5,738	3,138	2,367	167	66
1955	6,279	3,509	2,513	185	72
1956	8,483	4,859	3,336	204	84
1957	9,912	6,119	3,460	230	103
1958	10,870	6,791	3,700	257	122
1959	12,540	8,059	4,057	290	134
1960	13,730	8,752	4,508	328	142
1961	14,552	9,264	4,749	371	168
1962	15,665	9,926	5,114	424	201
1963	17,371	11,219	5,449	485	218
1964	19,214	12,553	5,880	555	226
1965	20,439	13,033	6,539	615	252
1966	22,264	13,990	7,317	673	284
1967	23,613	14,420	8,134	753	306
1968	25,119	14,952	8,997	841	329
1969	26,179	14,917	10,008	900	354
1970	26,566	14,775	10,435	970	386
1971[1]	27,315	14,996	10,813	1,099	407
1972[1]	29,150	15,923	11,577	1,226	424
1973[1]	30,100	15,985	12,393	1,290	432

[1] Preliminary data.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, NSF 73-303, *National Patterns of R&D Resources, Funds and Manpower in the United States, 1953–73.*

Table 173.—Sources of funds used for basic research: United States, 1953 to 1973

[In millions of dollars]

Year	Total	Federal Government	Industry	Colleges and universities	Other nonprofit institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6
1953	$489	$234	$148	$73	$34
1954	548	265	161	85	37
1955	608	286	183	99	40
1956	747	345	239	116	47
1957	857	408	266	136	57
1958	973	460	282	159	72
1959	1,155	609	280	185	81
1960	1,326	693	331	215	87
1961	1,543	841	350	250	102
1962	1,886	1,091	382	293	120
1963	2,196	1,310	414	343	129
1964	2,559	1,595	424	402	138
1965	2,853	1,817	448	445	143
1966	3,123	1,986	496	494	147
1967	3,357	2,173	477	551	156
1968	3,648	2,344	518	621	165
1969	3,758	2,386	519	678	175
1970	3,934	2,461	536	747	190
1971[1]	4,010	2,390	565	851	204
1972[1]	4,310	2,542	596	954	218
1973[1]	4,480	2,600	643	1,013	224

[1] Preliminary data.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, NSF 73-303, *National Patterns of R&D Resources, Funds and Manpower in the United States, 1953–73.*

Table 174.—Funds used in the performance of basic research, applied research, and development: United States, 1973

[In millions of dollars]

Performer	Total	Basic research	Applied research	Development
1	2	3	4	5
Total	$30,100	$4,480	$6,835	$18,785
Federal Government	4,500	590	1,660	2,250
Industry	20,300	705	3,780	15,815
Colleges and universities	4,225	2,915	905	406
Other nonprofit institutions	1,075	270	490	315

NOTE.—Data are estimates.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, NSF 73-303, *National Patterns of R&D Resources, Funds and Manpower in the United States, 1953–73.*

Table 175.—Estimated percentages of white and Negro attendance in elementary and secondary schools, by age of main building: United States, fall 1965

Item	Elementary schools			Secondary schools		
	All	Negro	White	All	Negro	White
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Percent of attendance in buildings aged:						
Less than 20 years	61	63	60	54	60	53
20 to 40 years	20	17	20	29	26	29
At least 40 years	18	18	18	17	12	18

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Commissioner's report: *Equality of Educational Opportunity*, July 2, 1966.

Table 176.—Number and percent of minority students[1] attending public elementary and secondary schools, by geographic area and by level of isolation: Fall 1968 and fall 1970

Level of isolation	Continental United States[2]		32 northern and western States[3]		6 border States and D.C.[4]		11 southern States[5]	
	1968	1970	1968	1970	1968	1970	1968	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total enrollment	43,353,568	44,877,547	28,579,766	29,451,976	3,730,317	3,866,221	11,043,485	11,570,351
Minority enrollment:								
Number	8,656,434	9,389,015	4,441,516	4,843,602	674,289	717,913	3,540,629	3,827,500
Percent of total	20.0	20.9	15.5	16.4	18.1	18.6	32.1	33.1
Minorities, by level of isolation:								
Attending 0–49.9% minority schools:								
Number	2,623,820	3,507,532	1,675,779	1,818,815	217,166	245,729	730,874	1,442,988
Percent	30.3	37.4	37.7	37.6	32.2	34.2	20.6	37.7
Attending 50–100% minority schools:								
Number	6,032,615	5,881,483	2,765,737	3,024,786	457,123	472,184	2,809,755	2,384,512
Percent	69.7	62.6	62.3	62.4	67.8	65.8	79.4	62.3
Attending 80–100% minority schools:								
Number	4,987,778	4,134,387	2,002,321	2,185,319	406,894	405,081	2,578,563	1,543,986
Percent	57.6	44.0	45.1	45.1	60.3	56.4	72.8	40.3
Attending 90–100% minority schools:								
Number	4,561,768	3,472,583	1,686,488	1,828,757	383,693	380,897	2,491,587	1,263,128
Percent	52.7	37.0	38.0	37.8	56.9	53.0	70.4	33.0
Attending 95–100% minority schools:								
Number	4,202,903	2,957,098	1,410,141	1,525,188	368,671	355,839	2,424,090	1,076,071
Percent	48.6	31.5	31.7	31.5	54.7	49.6	68.5	28.1
Attending 99–100% minority schools:								
Number	3,472,072	2,013,264	907,426	965,834	294,963	294,241	2,269,683	753,189
Percent	40.1	21.4	20.4	19.9	43.7	41.0	64.1	19.7
Attending 100% minority schools:								
Number	2,542,805	984,885	348,320	369,276	160,552	154,485	2,033,933	461,123
Percent	29.4	10.5	7.8	7.6	23.8	21.5	57.4	12.0

[1] Includes American Indians, Negroes, Orientals, and students with Spanish surnames.

[2] 49 States and the District of Columbia. Excludes Hawaii.

[3] Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

[4] Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, and West Virginia.

[5] Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

NOTE.—Data are based on surveys of all school districts enrolling 3,000 or more students and a sample of smaller districts. Because of computer rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of the Secretary, press release dated June 18, 1971.

Table 177.—Number and percent of minority students attending public elementary and secondary schools, by minority group and by level of isolation: United States[1], fall 1970 and fall 1972

Characteristic	Number	Percent	Attendance in minority schools						
			0–49.9 percent minority	50–100 percent minority	80–100 percent minority	90–100 percent minority	95–100 percent minority	99–100 percent minority	100 percent minority
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total enrollment, all students:									
1970	44,910,403	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	44,646,625	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negro enrollment:									
1970	6,712,789	14.9	33.1	66.9	49.4	43.3	38.2	28.0	14.0
1972	6,796,238	15.2	36.3	63.7	45.2	39.2	34.8	25.1	11.2
Spanish-surnamed enrollment:									
1970	2,275,041	5.1	44.2	55.8	33.1	22.9	16.3	5.8	1.8
1972	2,414,179	5.4	43.5	56.5	32.9	23.4	16.0	5.2	1.0
American Indian enrollment:									
1972	232,766	0.5	65.4	34.6	23.3	16.4	10.7	2.2	1.7
Oriental enrollment:									
1972	233,190	0.5	70.6	29.4	11.2	6.7	3.8	1.0	0.1

[1] Excluding Hawaii.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of the Secretary, Office for Civil Rights.

Table 178.—Estimated median achievement test scores for 1st- and 12th-grade pupils, by racial and ethnic group: United States, fall 1965

Test	Racial or ethnic group					
	Puerto Rican	Indian American	Mexican American	Oriental American	Negro	White
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1st Grade:						
Nonverbal	45.8	53.0	50.1	56.6	43.4	54.1
Verbal	44.9	47.8	46.5	51.6	45.4	53.2
12th Grade:						
Nonverbal	43.3	47.1	45.0	51.6	40.9	52.0
Verbal	43.1	43.7	43.8	49.6	40.9	52.1
Reading	42.6	44.3	44.2	48.8	42.2	51.9
Mathematics	43.7	45.9	45.5	51.3	41.8	51.8
General Information	41.7	44.7	43.3	49.0	40.6	52.2
Average of the 5 tests	43.1	45.1	44.4	50.1	41.1	52.0

NOTE.—This table presents the results of standard achievement tests of certain intellectual skills such as reading, writing, calculating, and problem solving. The tests were designed to measure the skills which are the most important in our society for getting a good job and moving up to a better one, and for full participation in an increasingly technical world

The scores in each test were standardized so that the average over the national sample equaled 50 and the standard deviation equaled 10. This means that for all pupils in the Nation, about 16 percent would score below 40 and about 16 percent would score above 60.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Commissioner's report: *Equality of Educational Opportunity*, July 2, 1966.

Table 179.—National Assessment of Educational Progress in writing, by age and by selected characteristics of participants: United States, 1969

Selected characteristics of participants	Participants, by age							
	9-year-olds		13-year-olds		17-year-olds		Young adults (ages 26–35)	
	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**28.3**	.....	**56.4**	.....	**62.5**	.....	**58.4**	.....
Region:								
Northeast	33.0	3.5	60.4	1.8	64.9	0.8	61.0	1.9
Southeast	23.9	–3.1	50.9	–5.1	54.6	–7.8	51.4	–8.1
Central	29.0	.8	60.2	6.1	63.6	2.2	59.6	2.9
West	22.4	1.5	56.1	–.6	66.2	4.1	56.4	1.4
Sex:								
Male	22.3	–4.0	51.4	–3.4	57.3	–3.4	50.4	–2.3
Female	34.7	4.1	60.9	3.2	67.0	3.0	62.3	2.1
Color:								
White	31.6	2.6	60.7	3.0	65.2	2.8	60.9	3.2
Black	12.3	–12.6	37.2	–13.3	46.7	–19.8	40.8	–18.9
Other	16.6	–12.0	39.0	–12.6	53.0	–8.2	45.5	–16.1
Parent's education:[2]								
No high school	19.8	–11.3	41.8	–9.3	47.3	–10.8	47.6	–11.0
Some high school	24.2	–5.5	45.9	–7.4	50.6	–10.7	60.5	–1.9
High school graduate	26.9	.0	52.4	–2.0	64.0	1.2	59.8	4.9
Post high school	36.1	6.1	65.1	5.5	70.1	6.4	67.9	12.5
Unknown	23.7	–4.5	42.2	–6.3	56.5	–11.8	42.2	–21.2
Size and type of community:								
Extreme rural	21.5	–4.5	47.1	–6.3	59.7	–4.1	52.3	–6.5
Extreme inner city	13.3	–14.2	41.4	–10.5	44.8	–10.4	45.7	–10.9
Extreme affluent suburbs	37.4	5.8	66.7	7.5	73.5	6.6	71.5	13.2
Inner-city fringe	21.3	–2.9	56.1	–.4	61.4	–.6	46.5	–8.2
Suburban fringe	32.2	2.4	59.4	1.8	67.7	3.0	61.5	1.1
Medium city	26.0	2.1	59.8	1.8	65.2	1.6	59.7	.3
Small city	27.2	.6	53.9	–.7	61.9	.0	56.1	–3.2

[1] Median differences of group performance from the national performance over all exercises (items).

[2] Highest attained by either parent.

SOURCE: Taken from first-cycle material available in the files of National Assessment of Educational Progress, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colo. 80203. October 1972.

Table 180.—National Assessment of Educational Progress in citizenship, by age and by selected characteristics of participants: United States, 1969

Selected characteristics of participants	Participants, by age							
	9-year-olds		13-year-olds		17-year-olds		Young adults (ages 26–35)	
	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	64.1	.....	63.2	.....	61.8	.....	60.5	.....
Region:								
Northeast	65.4	2.0	65.5	2.7	64.5	2.0	63.9	1.0
Southeast	60.8	−2.0	59.3	−3.4	50.9	−6.3	53.3	−4.9
Central	66.0	.1	62.4	1.1	64.1	1.1	65.7	1.1
West	63.7	.1	64.1	−.4	67.2	2.4	63.2	1.7
Sex:								
Male	63.7	.1	62.8	.4	63.3	.4	64.0	1.4
Female	63.8	−.1	62.5	−.4	62.3	−.4	59.0	−1.3
Color:								
White	66.5	1.9	65.8	1.7	65.7	1.8	63.3	1.5
Black	51.5	−8.9	50.1	−7.0	45.6	−9.8	47.1	−9.6
Other	51.0	−8.9	47.8	−8.6	49.9	−6.1	50.6	−7.6
Parent's education:[2]								
No high school	52.9	−5.5	46.2	−9.6	44.8	−9.1	53.0	−6.4
Some high school	58.3	−3.3	50.8	−6.2	45.6	−8.5	60.9	−0.9
High school graduate	66.3	.5	56.6	−1.4	61.6	.3	66.8	2.4
Post high school	68.7	4.0	64.1	3.9	66.6	5.0	73.2	7.5
Unknown	57.2	−5.3	49.8	−6.2	38.7	−11.0	43.3	−14.2
Size and type of community:								
Extreme rural	54.9	−4.4	55.8	−4.2	54.6	−4.8	57.3	−3.9
Extreme inner city	49.5	−7.8	52.5	−6.0	53.1	−4.8	55.3	−5.9
Extreme affluent suburbs	68.1	4.3	69.5	4.4	69.5	5.3	73.7	8.6
Inner-city fringe	61.2	−.6	65.8	.0	59.3	.4	61.0	−2.1
Suburban fringe	64.3	.7	64.5	.8	67.1	2.4	62.6	.4
Medium city	65.1	1.8	66.1	1.0	64.9	1.1	58.9	−1.0
Small city	61.1	.3	64.0	−.2	58.9	−1.9	57.9	−2.3

[1] Median differences of group performance from the national performance over all exercises (items).

[2] Highest attained by either parent.

SOURCE: Taken from first-cycle material available in the files of National Assessment of Educational Progress, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colo. 80203. October 1972.

Table 181.—National Assessment of Educational Progress in science, by age and by selected characteristics of participants: United States, 1969

Selected characteristics of participants	Participants, by age							
	9-year-olds		13-year-olds		17-year-olds		Young adults (ages 26–35)	
	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	68.3	.....	58.4	.....	47.1	.....	51.3	.....
Region:								
Northeast	71.6	2.3	62.2	2.0	49.1	2.6	53.6	0.6
Southeast	60.9	−5.0	49.6	−4.7	39.9	−4.9	42.7	−4.9
Central	71.3	1.6	60.3	1.9	47.7	−.0	51.8	.7
West	67.4	.0	57.5	−.5	48.6	1.7	54.2	2.4
Sex:								
Male	70.1	.9	60.8	1.5	51.2	2.8	57.9	5.3
Female	67.5	−.9	56.1	−1.4	44.6	−2.3	45.8	−4.7
Color:								
White	72.7	3.1	62.6	3.2	48.9	2.1	54.4	2.7
Black	47.7	−14.5	37.1	−15.0	29.7	−11.8	29.2	−15.8
Other	52.6	−10.3	45.0	−9.8	37.2	−6.8	43.4	−10.8
Parent's education:[2]								
No high school	56.2	−7.2	44.0	−11.8	35.0	−8.4	41.9	−7.9
Some high school	60.0	−4.8	46.9	−6.1	35.3	−7.6	46.1	−1.6
High school graduate	69.4	.6	55.4	−1.3	48.8	.1	55.2	3.0
Post high school	76.7	5.8	66.6	5.2	52.2	5.1	64.0	9.1
Unknown	61.1	−4.5	47.0	−7.7	33.0	−9.1	30.3	−16.8
Size and type of community:								
Extreme rural	57.8	−6.3	47.5	−6.1	37.3	−3.5	45.2	−4.7
Extreme inner city	44.4	−15.1	39.1	−13.7	36.6	−7.3	34.5	−10.2
Extreme affluent suburbs	78.5	7.3	67.4	6.3	57.2	5.1	64.8	10.9
Inner-city fringe	64.2	−2.6	52.7	−3.8	47.1	.3	48.6	−2.9
Suburban fringe	71.4	2.7	62.6	2.9	46.8	1.0	51.5	.8
Medium city	69.0	.8	61.8	1.9	47.8	1.3	52.4	.3
Small city	68.7	.9	56.8	.5	44.1	−1.4	46.7	−2.7

[1] Median differences of group performance from the national performance over all exercises (items).

[2] Highest attained by either parent.

SOURCE: Taken from first-cycle material available in the files of National Assessment of Educational Progress, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colo. 80203. October 1972.

Table 182.—National Assessment of Educational Progress in reading, by age and by selected characteristics of participants: United States, 1970–71

Selected characteristics of participants	Participants, by age							
	9-year-olds		13-year-olds		17-year-olds		Young adults (ages 26–35)	
	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	72.5	.....	71.8	.....	80.3	.....	83.4	.....
Region:								
Northeast	76.2	2.1	74.9	2.1	82.8	1.4	83.9	1.0
Southeast	65.4	–5.5	65.6	–4.6	74.6	–4.7	74.4	–7.5
Central	75.7	2.9	75.3	2.2	82.2	1.7	84.4	1.5
West	70.4	–.9	71.7	–.2	78.7	–.1	86.3	2.1
Sex:								
Male	69.1	–2.2	69.1	–2.3	78.5	–1.9	83.0	.1
Female	75.8	2.3	74.4	2.3	82.6	1.9	82.1	–.1
Color:								
White	75.4	2.7	76.0	2.6	82.6	2.2	85.7	2.4
Black	54.3	–15.8	51.3	–15.2	61.1	–16.3	62.4	–18.5
Other	60.5	–7.4	67.1	–3.5	76.0	–3.4	74.5	–6.1
Parent's education:[2]								
No high school	61.1	–8.7	56.5	–11.8	66.9	–10.9	74.8	–6.6
Some high school	64.9	–4.8	65.6	–4.2	73.9	–5.2	83.1	–.1
High school graduate	73.5	.8	72.5	.7	81.1	–.1	86.1	2.8
Post high school	80.0	6.7	80.1	6.6	86.9	5.3	90.8	7.7
Unknown	68.0	–4.6	58.7	–9.8	69.4	–8.0	63.7	–18.0
Size and type of community:								
Extreme rural	67.0	–4.2	66.2	–3.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extreme inner city	56.6	–14.0	60.5	–7.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extreme affluent suburb	81.9	8.0	78.8	5.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inner-city fringe	74.8	1.3	70.7	–.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suburban fringe	76.0	2.1	76.1	2.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medium city	71.3	.1	71.5	.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small city	71.5	–.3	70.5	–.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Size of community:								
Big city	.....	.....	.....	.....	79.8	–.7	78.9	–3.2
Big-city fringe	.....	.....	.....	.....	84.0	2.8	84.9	1.8
Medium city	.....	.....	.....	.....	81.1	.5	83.2	.5
Small place	.....	.....	.....	.....	77.4	–1.8	83.7	.5

[1] Median differences of group performance from the national performance over all exercises (items).

[2] Highest attained by either parent.

SOURCE: Taken from first-cycle material available in the files of National Assessment of Educational Progress, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colo. 80203. October 1972.

Table 183.—National Assessment of Educational Progress in literature, by age and by selected characteristics of participants: United States, 1970–71

Selected characteristics of participants	Participants, by age							
	9-year-olds		13-year-olds		17-year-olds		Young adults (ages 26–35)	
	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**44.0**	.....	**53.3**	.....	**61.1**	.....	**63.0**	.....
Region:								
Northeast	46.3	0.7	54.8	1.1	62.8	1.1	65.9	2.4
Southeast	37.5	−4.0	47.0	−3.5	56.3	−4.3	52.9	−7.7
Central	49.7	2.5	53.7	.9	62.6	1.3	62.5	.0
West	43.1	.5	54.8	1.3	61.9	.4	66.0	2.2
Sex:								
Male	43.5	−.7	50.3	−1.6	59.8	−1.1	63.0	.1
Female	44.1	.7	53.0	1.6	61.1	1.0	63.3	−.1
Color:								
White	48.4	2.3	56.2	2.3	62.8	1.9	66.1	2.1
Black	30.8	−13.3	37.2	−12.3	46.7	−13.8	41.9	−16.2
Other	33.8	−8.6	50.4	−.7	53.8	−3.5	55.9	−3.3
Parent's education:[2]								
No high school	32.7	−7.3	41.2	−9.1	46.6	−10.8	53.2	−8.5
Some high school	36.0	−4.2	46.1	−3.5	52.5	−6.3	60.7	−1.4
High school graduate	45.8	.6	53.8	−.2	59.7	−.5	65.3	1.8
Post high school	51.5	6.0	60.5	5.9	69.3	6.9	74.1	10.1
Unknown	36.9	−4.5	39.2	−9.9	48.8	−9.2	37.4	−13.7
Size and type of community:								
Extreme rural	39.5	−3.6	51.1	−2.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extreme inner city	34.1	−9.5	45.4	−5.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extreme affluent suburb	49.7	7.3	59.5	5.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inner-city fringe	44.0	−.4	47.2	−.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suburban fringe	45.6	2.7	53.2	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medium city	43.6	−1.5	52.3	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small city	44.3	.4	52.1	−.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Size of community:								
Big city	.....	.....	.....	.....	58.7	−1.0	60.2	−1.2
Big-city fringe	.....	.....	.....	.....	64.7	2.6	63.9	1.7
Medium city	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.2	.5	65.2	1.7
Small place	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.2	−1.5	62.1	−.9

[1] Median differences of group performance from the national performance over all exercises (items).

[2] Highest attained by either parent.

SOURCE: Taken from first-cycle material available in the files of National Assessment of Educational Progress, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colo. 80203. October 1972.

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